

# MUSICALIA DANUBIANA

MTA  Zenetudományi  
Intézet

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JOSEPH  
BENGRAF  
(1745-1791)

Six Quartets

# MUSICALIA DANUBIANA

REDIGUNT

FERENCZI ILONA

SAS ÁGNES

SZENDREI JANKA

HOC VOLUMEN CURAVIT

FERENCZI ILONA

CURIS

MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA ZENETUDOMÁNYI INTÉZET

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**MUSICALIA DANUBIANA**

**6.**

**JOSEPH BENGRAF (1745-1791)**

**SIX QUARTETS**

**EDITED BY**

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**BUDAPEST · 1986**

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**KÉSZÜLT A MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA  
ÉS A MŰVELŐDÉSÜGYI MINISZTERIUM TÁMOGATÁSÁVAL**

**ISBN 963 01 7082 5  
HU ISSN 0230-8223**

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## Előszó

A magyar zenetörténeti íráások Joseph Bengraf munkásságát a legutóbbi időkig szinte kivétel nélkül csak a verbunkos kialakulásával kapcsolatban említették,<sup>1</sup> a *Ballet Hongrois* és a *XII Magyar Tántzok* német származású szerzője az „új, magyar jellegű zenekultúra”<sup>2</sup> első képviselői között szerepelt. Művei közül csupán a *Ballet Hongrois* és a *XII Magyar Tántzok* egynemelyike ért meg új kiadást, elsőként 1947-ben, Szabolcsi magyar zenetörténeti kézikönyvében, majd pedagógiai célú antológiákban.<sup>3</sup>

A szerző életútja, életműve szélesebb körben alig ismert, a korabeli és a 19. századi lexikonok kevés (és sokszor téves) adatot közöltek az európai perifériára került kismesterről. A közvetlen kortársak közül kizárólag a pozsonyi F. P. Rigler tudott pesti templomi működéséről,<sup>4</sup> Gerber „Johann” Bengrafot tévesen pesti *Klaviermeister*nek tartotta, bár ugyanakkor kilenc művét – köztük az összes nyomtatványt – felsorolta.<sup>5</sup> A továbbiakban Schilling, Mendel, Fétis többnyire Gerber megállapításait ismételte,<sup>6</sup> és csak Eitner kutatásai derítettek fel újabb adatokat: a *Quellenlexikon* az addig ismert művek listáját Bécsben és Berlinben található kéziratokkal egészítette ki.<sup>7</sup>

A 19. századi magyar zeneírók sem voltak tájékozottabbak. Mátray Gábor pl. bizonytalankodott a szerző keresztnévét illetően („Bengraf János [...] egy személy lehet ama Józseffel, kit már említettem”), és életéről, valamint műveiről szólva ő is Gerbert idézte.<sup>8</sup> Bengraf munkássága a század második felének folyamán a magyar zenei köztudatban feledésbe merült,<sup>9</sup> és Isoz Kálmán 1926-os városmonográfiájáig<sup>10</sup> mindössze két újságcikk foglalkozott a „ma már teljesen elfeledett Bengroff”-al, a pesti plébániatemplom egykori karnagyával.<sup>11</sup>

A szerző pesti működésének körülményeit tehát Isoz írta le először, a pesti belvárosi templom anyakönyvei és a levéltár iratai ismeretében részletesen beszámolt tevékenységéről. Alapvető munkáját néhány adattal (főként műcímeikkel) egészítették ki Major Ervin és Bónis Ferenc publikációi.<sup>12</sup> Bengraf művei az utóbbi években váltak hozzáférhetővé: a keszthelyi Helikon könyvtár és a veszprémi székesegyház kottatárának központi katalogizálása,<sup>13</sup> valamint a tatai templom kottaanyagának feldolgozása<sup>14</sup> során került elő ma ismert műveinek többsége. Ugyar csak eddig regisztrálatlan művekről tudósított a *RISM* 18. századi gyűjteményeket összefoglaló kötete.<sup>15</sup>

Isoz könyvére támaszkodva, hivatkozásai nyomán továbbhaladva, és az említett kottatári anyagokat felhasználva állítottuk össze a szerző életrajzát, valamint műveinek első teljességre törekvő áttekintését.

Johann Joseph Bengraf a würtzburgi püspökséghez tartozó Neustadt in der Saale-ban<sup>16</sup> született 1745. július 20-án.<sup>17</sup> Apja, Johann Michael Bengraf<sup>18</sup> ebben a nagymúltú kereskedővárosban működött, mint *Thurmmeister*.<sup>19</sup> A zeneszerző fiatal koráról, tanulmányairól nincsenek adataink, német földön való tartózkodására néhány művének kiadása, ill. említése alapján következtethetünk. Gerber szerint 1768 körül jelentek meg zongoradarabjai egy Hiller-féle gyűjteményben,<sup>20</sup> egy 1777-es keltezésű miséje J. F. Reichardt birtokában volt.<sup>21</sup> Szintén 1777-es dátum szerepel azon az autográf antiphona-partitúrán, melyet a berlini Staatsbibliothek őriz, egy 1779-es miséje pedig Einsiedelnben található, ahova Ottobeurenből került.<sup>22</sup> 1784-ben és 1785-ben Bossler speyeri kiadó két gyűjteménybe is felvett Bengraf-darabokat.<sup>23</sup> Ez a két speyeri album az utolsó német területről származó adat, melynek alapján talán módosítható Bónisnak az a feltételezése,<sup>24</sup> hogy Bengraf már az 1780-as évek elejétől Pesten működött volna. Véleményünk szerint tanulmányok és egzisztencia-teremtési kísérletek, esetleg né-

met egyházi szolgálat után 1784-ben, vagy nem sokkal korábban kerülhetett Pestre, ahol magának állást, műveinek kiadót talált.

Pest-Buda ebben az időben Pozsony, a főváros után az ország második városa volt, és jelentősége az 1770-es évektől egyre jobban megnőtt – az egykori főváros ismét központi szerephez kezdett jutni.<sup>25</sup> A város zenei életének nyilvános kereteit még elsősorban az egyház biztosította; a szerzetesrendek templomain kívül négy további katolikus templomban tartottak rendszeresen zenés istentiszteletet. Ugyanakkor az egyháztól független zenélési alkalmak száma fokozatosan nőtt, a város három színházépülete egyre több operaelőadásnak adott otthont,<sup>26</sup> és 1789-ben rendezték az első olyan „muzsikális akadémiát,” melynek egyik közreműködőjét, Luigi Tomasini-t név szerint ismerjük. A polgárság magasabb rétegeiben divatba jött a zenetanulás és az otthoni muzsikálás, így a meginduló zeneműkiadás (1780: Weingand és Köpf, 1786: Liedemann) egyre növekvő igényekre támaszkodhatott.<sup>27</sup>

A pesti plébániatemplom (a mai belvárosi templom) *regens chori* állását Joseph Bengraf 1784. június 24-én pályázta meg,<sup>28</sup> és azt minden nehézség nélkül elnyerte, hiszen ismert szerző a városban: a bécsi Torricella kiadóval együttműködő Weingand és Köpf cégnél<sup>29</sup> az év folyamán több műve is megjelent.<sup>30</sup> Két dalát (*Die Seligkeit der Liebenden, Sinngedicht*) 1784. április 24-én, további dalait és zongoradarabjait (*XII Lieder, Trois divertissements*) december 25-én hirdette a *Wiener Zeitung*.<sup>31</sup> Pesti letelepedését véglegessé tette, hogy még ebben az évben, szeptember 12-én megnősült, Ignaz Kuttig német kántor<sup>32</sup> húszéves lányát, Theresia-t vette feleségül.<sup>33</sup> A házasságukból származó négy gyermek közül Rosina, Carolina és Paulus korán meghalt,<sup>34</sup> az 1788-ban született Josepha Theresiáról azonban még 1798-as adat is van a levéltári anyagban.<sup>35</sup> Ezek az iratok egyébként a család szerény életkörülményeiről is tanúskodnak; a hagyatékról felvett kimutatás<sup>36</sup> az ingóságokon, kevésszámú értéktárgyon kívül egy *Klavier*-t és egy hegedűt sorol fel, valószínű tehát, hogy Bengraf mindkét hangszeren játszott. Házzól, egyéb ingatlanról nincs említés, a család a város által biztosított szolgálati lakásban élt, melyet Bengraf 46 éves korában, 1791. június 4-én bekövetkezett halála után<sup>37</sup> özvegye az itteni szokásoknak megfelelően még egy ideig használhatott.<sup>38</sup>

Bengraf a templomi szolgálatban töltött hét év alatt mint *regens chori* képviselte a zenészek ügyeit a város kegyúri jogát gyakorló magisztrátus előtt. A jegyzőkönyvek különböző mindennapi ügyekkel kapcsolatban többször is említik. 1785. szeptember 10-én a magyar kántorral való vitáját vitte a tanács elé, és a döntés alapján attól fogva a „magyar nyelvű” istentiszteleteken is ő orgonált. 1786-ban a templomból ellopott két hegedű pótlását kérte, de csak egy hangszer vásárlását engedélyezték. Ugyanebben az évben kieszközölte, hogy a zenészek a II. József rendelete miatt szükségtelemmé vált díszegyenruhát magánhasználatra átvehették. 1791 tavaszán újabb hangszerek vásárlását és az orgona javíttatását kérelmezte.<sup>39</sup>

A templomban található hangszerekről és kottákról két ízben készített kimutatást. Az 1786. április 17-én kelt *Specification*<sup>40</sup> lényegében a hivatalbalépéskor tapasztalt állapotokat rögzítette. A templom kórusán akkor a következő hangszereket vette számba: 1 (pedál nélküli) orgona, 1 kis orgona (pozitív), 7 hegedű, 2 brácsa, 2 *Bassetl*,<sup>41</sup> 2 bőgő. A rossz állapotban levő fúvóhangszerek a várostoronyban voltak: 10 nagyon régi trombita, 5 vadászkiáltó (ebből 3 meglehetősen öreg), 4 harsona – és további 3 régi, nagyon rossz harsona, 1 pár üstdob, 2 nyomorúságos („elende”) fagott és 2 régi, törött oboa.<sup>42</sup> A hangszerek egy részének javítása ügyében már 1784 augusztusában intézkedett, s mivel a nyomtatott és írott kottákat kevésnek találta, már ekkor számos kompozícióját a templomnak ajándékozta. A kimutatást 1790. december 1-én záradékkal látta el, melyben további, a templomnak írt művekről tett említést. Beszámolt arról, hogy ezeket a kottákat a címlap alsó sarkán *pro Choro Pestiensis* felirattal látta el, és kompozícióit jellemezve a következőket írta le: „ezeknek a daraboknak a komponálásakor arra törekedtem, hogy se túl komoran, se túl hivalkodóan ne hangozzanak.”<sup>43</sup>

A második, 1791-es lista<sup>44</sup> szerint a hangszerek száma lényegesen nem változott, a kottaállomány viszont tovább bővült. Bengraf saját, részletesen felsorolt művein kívül (ld. alább) ismert kortárs szerzők kompozícióit is felvette a repertoárba. Joseph Haydn, Novotni két-két miséjé-



nek, Leopold Hoffmann, Michael Haydn, Reutter (?) egy-egy művének előadása nyilvánvalóan jótékonyan hatott a templom zenei színvonalára.<sup>45</sup>

Zenei igényességét utódjának, Michael Rainernak a magisztrátushoz intézett beadványa is tanúsítja: ebben Rainer a hátrahagyott Bengraf-művek megvásárlását javasolta, mivel ilyen darabokra a templom együttesének nagy szüksége van, hiszen „Bengraf vezetése alatt a zenei izlés nagyon megjavult.”<sup>46</sup> Az ügyben felkért szakértők, J. S. Liedemann és J. Hirsch kereskedők szerint Bengraf elismert mester, „akinek műveit talán még néhány év múlva is keresni, méltányolni és vásárolni fogják.”<sup>47</sup>

Egyházi műveinek viszonylagos elterjedtségére utal, hogy azokat más pesti templomban (a szervitáknál) is játszották,<sup>48</sup> és Tatán, Veszprémben, illetve Trencsénben is maradtak fenn kompozíciói.<sup>49</sup> A zeneszerző tekintélyét bizonyítja, hogy a pesti protestánsok 1791-ben, a türelmi rendelet kibocsátásának tízéves évfordulója megünneplésére tőle rendeltek kompozíciót – erre az alkalomra készült F. A. Werthes német író, pesti egyetemi tanár<sup>50</sup> szövegére egyetlen nyomtatásban megjelent egyházi műve, a négy énekes szólistára és orgonára írt héttételes *Kirchenmusik*.<sup>51</sup>

A különböző források – a feltételezett rövid alkotóperiódushoz képest – Bengraf egyházi műveinek viszonylag nagy számát említik. Az 1791-es *Specification*-ban<sup>52</sup> a szerző a következő kompozíciókat sorolta fel: „1 *Missa minor in F*, 1 *Missa pro Hebdomadae majori*, 1 *Requiem in G*, 16 *Tantum ergo*, 24 *Sit nomen Domini bened[ictum] pro Graduali*, 12 *Alleluja pro Graduali*, 32 *Motetta sive Offertoria, meistentheils von grosser Gattung*, 4 *Veni Sancte Spiritus*, 4 *Te Deum laudamus*, 1 *Motetta quadruplex pro Process[ione] in Festo Corporis Christi*, 6 *Libera*, 1 *Vesperae*, 2 *Litaniae Lauretanae*, 4 *Alma redemptoris*, 3 *Ave Regina*, 3 *Regina coeli*, 7 *Salve Regina*, 2 *Rorate coeli, Hymni plures*.” Bengraf hagyatéka, Michael Rainer beadványa és egyéb erre vonatkozó iratok<sup>53</sup> szerint az alábbi műveket tartalmazta: „30 *Messen*, 7 *Requiem*, 12 *Motetten*, 2 *Alleluja*, 1 *Te Deum*, 1 *Missa pro defunctis*, 1 *Confitebor*, 2 *Arien*.”

Közelebbi adatok híján nem tudjuk megállapítani, hogy a két dokumentum milyen azonos műveket említ. Az egyes műfajokon belül lehetnek átfedések, mégis, a legóvatosabb összeállítások is 30 misével, 7 Requiemmel, 32 motettával kell számolnunk. A művek száma felveti a kérdést, vajon a hagyatéka valóban csak a szerző saját műveit tartalmazta, vagy összegyűjtött kottáit is? A dokumentumok egyértelműen Bengraf szerzőségét bizonyítják („Kirchen Stücke des Herrn Bengraffs” és „von den vormaligen Regens chori den Jos. Bengraff hinterlassenen 30. Messen”),<sup>54</sup> és a művek jelentőségét hangsúlyozva Bengraf zeneszerzői érdemeit méltatják.

Sajnos, a felsorolt művek többsége elveszett. A harminc miséből mindössze hét maradt fenn, valamennyi a veszprémi székesegyház kottatárában:<sup>55</sup> (1) *Missa solemnis in D*, (2) *Missa in C*, (3) *Missa in D*, (4) *Missa in D*, (5) *Missa in G*, (6) *Missa in g* és (7) *Missa in g*.<sup>56</sup> Két mise szövege Johannes Kollovratek (1790–1800 között veszprémi *regens chori*) kézjegyével ellátott kortárs másolat, de a források bejegyzéseinek tanúsága szerint Veszprémben még 1827-ben, 1829-ben is előadták Bengraf misekompozícióit.<sup>57</sup>

Terjedelmüket, szerkezetüket tekintve a misék alig különböznek egymástól, valamennyi, még a *Missa solemnis* is a *missa brevis* típushoz áll közel. A hangszeres apparátus is szerény: a (3) D dúr, a G dúr és a (6) g moll misében a négy énekszóló, két hegedű, bőgő és orgona együttesét két kürt egészíti ki, és ezt az összeállítást a *Missa solemnis*-ben mindössze két oboa gazdagítja. A (4) D dúr misében az alapegyütteshez egyetlen fúvós, egy obligát *Cornu Basso*,<sup>58</sup> a C dúr és a (7) g moll misében pedig két Clarino társul. A misetételek többsége egybekomponált, a zárt számok aránya a kortárs gyakorlattal összevetve csekély; fuga, fugato tétel elvéve fordul elő.<sup>59</sup>

A miséken kívül két nagyobb lélegzetű ciklikus mű maradt fenn, egy *Vesperae de Confessione*, melynek két – Tatán és Veszprémben használt – másolatáról tudunk, és egy *Completo-*

*rium in festo annuntiationis Beatae Mariae Virginis*, melynek veszprémi szólamait Kleinmann József *regens chori* 1839-ben (!) ellenőrizte.<sup>60</sup>

A kisebb egyházi művek többsége motetta és offertórium, összesen 15 mű. Mint a *Specification*-ban említett *Motetta sive Offertoria* megnevezés is jelzi, a darabok címadásában a zenei műfajt jelölő, átfogóbb (motetta) és a liturgiai funkciót közelebbről meghatározó (offertórium) terminus keveredik. (A *Sacrificabo* szövegkezdetű, négy forrásból ismert művet Veszprémben és az Ottobeuren-i mise anyagában offertórium, Tatán motetta felirattal látták el, a berlini Staatsbibliothek autográf partitúráján a szerző is motettaként határozta meg.)<sup>61</sup>

A Magyarországon található motetták/offertóriumok között csak egy részlegesen autográf szólamanyag van: a pesti szerviták templomának készült *Laetamini in Domino* 2 Clarini, Timpani, Violone, Organo szólamán és címlapján ismerhető fel Bengraf kézírása.<sup>62</sup>

A további művek közül kiemeljük a Berlinben őrzött *O sacrum convivium* antiphonát, a *Rectus Dominus* motettát és az a capella *Veni Sancté*-t, melyek a már említett *Sacrificabo* motettával azonos jelzeten szerepelnek.<sup>63</sup> Jelentőségük egyrészt szintén a forrás jellegéből adódik: Bengraftól mostanáig csak ez a négy autográf partitúra került elő – másrészt az életműben elfoglalt helyükből: az antiphona végére írt „26. Mart. 1777” dátum szerint ugyanis a szerző általunk ismert legkorábbi művei.<sup>64</sup>

A pesti templom számára komponált darabok kottája közül egyet sikerült biztosan azonosítani: az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár Zeneműtárában található *Te Deum* címlapján a szerző kézírásában olvasható a *pro Choro Pestiensis* ajánlás.<sup>65</sup> A régi jelzetek tanúsága szerint ez a példány 1934-ben a Nemzeti Zenedéből került a Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Zenetörténeti Osztálya tulajdonába. Talán szintén a templom anyagából való még két *Libera*<sup>66</sup> is, legalábbis erre utal az idegen kéztől eredő szokásos ajánlás és az „Ex rebus M. Rainer” felirat. A belvárosi templomhoz tartozó többi kotta vagy megsemmisült, vagy lappang, sem a templomban, sem a Nemzeti Zenede anyagában nincs nyomuk.<sup>67</sup>

Bengraf világi kompozícióiban, főként a Pesten írt, vagy itt kiadott művekben különösen szembetűnő az alkalmi jelleg, nyilvánvaló a zenén kívüli, feltehetően a társadalmi beilleszkedés igényét hordozó szerzői szándék. Elsősorban az 1784-es év termésére gondolunk: a nyomtatásban megjelent dalok és billentyűs hangszerre komponált művek egyaránt a szerző azon törekvését tükrözik, hogy az új körülményekhez, az adott zenei közízléshez alkalmazkodjék. Egyértelmű ez a magatartás a II. Józsefet dicsőítő *Sinngedicht*-ben,<sup>68</sup> mely a felvilágosult német költő, (1778–1784 között a budai egyetemen könyvtárosként működő) Heinrich Gottfried von Bretschneider<sup>69</sup> versének megzenésítése.

A *XII Lieder*<sup>70</sup> c. sorozat – neves német és osztrák költők (Christian Adolf Overbeck, és a bécsi *Musen Almanach* köréből Blumauer, Ratschky stb.)<sup>71</sup> verseire készült – strófikus dalait<sup>72</sup> a szerző elsősorban az amatőr zenészeknek szánta; népdalszerű formálásuk, népies fordulataik és hangsúlyozottan egyszerű kíséretük világosan erre utal.<sup>73</sup>

A billentyűs hangszerre írt néhány mű technikai szintje is meglehetősen alacsony és valószínűleg szintén a műkedvelők igényeihez alkalmazkodik, mindenesetre a szerző *Klaviermeister, Claviervirtuos*<sup>74</sup> voltát nem igazolják. A *Trois divertissements*<sup>75</sup> csembalódarabjai (F, Esz, E) különböző típusú nyitótételből, két táncból és gyors zárótételből épülnek fel. A harmadik divertimento öttételes: egy további táncsal (*Rondeau Danse Strasbourg*) bővül. A sorozat szórakoztató jellegét megerősíti a divertimentókhoz csatolt híres *Ballet Hongrois*, mely a *Rondeau* és *Polacca* tételekhez hasonlóan stilizálatlan tánc.<sup>76</sup>

A Pesten készült, kéziratban fennmaradt kamaraművekben a helyi adottságokhoz való alkalmazkodás kevésbé nyilvánvaló és inkább csak a hangszeres együttes összeállításában fedezhető fel. A *Divertimento*, a *Sestetto* és a *Sei sonatine*<sup>77</sup> szólamait Pesten használatos papírra másolták<sup>78</sup> és valószínű, hogy a darabokat itt is szólaltatták meg: a *Sestetto* prímszólamának tulajdonosa/előadója, Johannes Gotthardi pesti hegedűs volt,<sup>79</sup> akire Bengraf talán nemcsak a szextett nehéz, olykor virtuóz állásainak előadásában számíthatott. Ez a mű egyébként mind hangszerelése (2 hegedű, brácsa, cselló, kürt), mind felépítése (*Allegro – Minuetto – Andante* –

*Minuetto – Presto*) tekintetében a divertimento-műfajhoz tartozik. Az első, háromrészes tétel laza tematikája, a 3/8-os *Andante* „lassútétel,” a szonátaszerű, kontrasztanyag nélküli finále virtuóz hegedű-figurációi is erre a hagyományra utalnak.<sup>80</sup>

A két hegedűre, brácsára, csellóra, oboára és D hangolású (!) basszetskürtre írt *Allegro* és *Minuetto* tétel összefoglaló címében a *Divertimento* terminust viseli, felrakása, hangzasképe azonban a szimfónikus jelleghez közelít – elsősorban az erőteljes tematikus kontrasztra épülő első tételben, de menüettétele is terjedelmesebb és formailag szervezettebb, mint a szextett menüettjei.

A korabeli vonós duó-repertoárban szokatlan hegedű-cselló párosításra írt *Sei sonatine* alsó szólama elveszett, a fennmaradt etűdszerű hegedűszólam a korszak instruktív szándékkal komponált darabjaival mutat rokonságot.<sup>81</sup>

Hegedű és ad libitum cselló hangszerösszeállítású a bécsi másolatban fennmaradt *Variazioni di diversi soggetti* című darab is, mely három variáció-sorozatból áll (1. *Minuetto in B*, 2. *Presto in B*, 3. *Andante in D*). A Traeg-műhelyben készült szólamokat a *Wiener Zeitung* 1789-es hirdetése, az 1799-es Traeg-katalógus és a felhasznált papír vízjele alapján tudtuk azonosítani és datálni.<sup>82</sup>

Véleményünk szerint ugyancsak bécsi eredetű kópia a *24 Menuets*, *24 Deutsche* és a hat vonós-négyes szólamanyaga; feltételezésünket a vízjelek és rasztrálások összevetésének eredménye támasztja alá,<sup>83</sup> a tánc-sorozatok gazdag hangszerelése és a vonós-négyesek műfaj-választása pedig arra utal, hogy ezeket a darabokat Bengraf szélesebb körben való terjesztésre szánta. A *24 Menuets*<sup>84</sup> és a *24 Deutsche* együttesének alapjául a két hegedű – Basso összeállítás szolgál, ezekhez járul felváltva két oboa vagy két fuvola, két kürt vagy két trombita, és fagott, timpani. Ez a nagyobb együttes játssza a menüett-sorozat sztereotip főrészeit és trióit a páratlan sorszámú darabokban, míg a trió nélküli páros sorszámúakban többnyire csak a két hegedű és a basszus szerepel, néhol két oboa (két fuvola) erősítéssel. Kevesebb a hangszerelési kontraszt a *Deutsche*-sorozatban, az egyes táncok megformálása viszont változatosabb.<sup>85</sup>

A kéziratos kamaraműveket a Festetics család keszthelyi könyvtára őrizte meg. A művek megszerzésének körülményeiről egyelőre nincsenek adataink, de valószínűnek tűnik, hogy a szerző hagyatékából vásárlás útján kerültek a Helikon könyvtárba. A Keszthelyen található Bengraf művek, mint azt a *Sestetto*, a *Divertimento*, a *Sei sonatine* és a tánc-sorozatok autográf címlapja, valamint a vonós-négyesek és a variációk autográf javításai és kiegészítései bizonyítják, eredetileg a szerző tulajdonában voltak. A zeneszerző halála után, 1799-ben felvett hagyatéki leltár a templomnak felajánlott 150 Ft értékű kotta mellett további – nyilván nem egyházi műveket tartalmazó kottákat is számbavett, 40 és 45 Ft értékben.<sup>86</sup> Miután Bengraf özvegye az egyházi műveket eladta, biztosra vehető, hogy ezeknek is gazdát keresett. A kottatárak gyarapításának pedig bevett módja volt a zeneszerzők hagyatékának, ill. egyéb hagyatékok kottaanyagának megvásárlása.<sup>87</sup> A Festetics család is így vásárolta meg a korai Haydn szimfóniákat és az első vonós-négyesek autográf bejegyzéseket tartalmazó másolatait a Fűrberg-hagyatékából,<sup>88</sup> valamint 1802-ben a zágrábi Gallyus-hagyatékkal Druschetzky fúvós partitáit.<sup>89</sup>

Bengraf billentyűs hangszerre<sup>90</sup> írt magyaros művei közül a már említett *Ballet Hongrois* meghatározott alkalomra, bizonyos székely huszárok báljára készült. A darabhoz csatolt ajánló-magyarázó sorok<sup>91</sup> szerint a felidézni kívánt „nemzeti tánc” különösségét a szerző elsősorban az előadás és a kíséret speciális módjában látta – egyébként a darab formáját tekintve nem különbözik a kor tánczenéjétől: tetszés szerinti számban ismételhető nyolcütemes szakaszokból áll. Ugyanez a sztereotip formálás és a tipikus fordulatok tudatos felhasználása jellemzi a *XII Magyar Tántzok*<sup>92</sup> teljes sorozatát; az azonos rendeltetésű, azonos színvonalat képviselő darabok különböző sorsa viszont jól tükrözi e magyaros tánczene divatjának fellendülését. Az 1784-ben megjelent balettnak mindössze egyetlen példánya maradt fenn (kéziratos másolatáról egyről sem tudunk), a szintén 1784 körül keletkezett, először kéziratos másolatban terjesztett,<sup>93</sup> és csak 1790-ben kiadott tánc-sorozat viszont igazán népszerűvé vált – 1802-ben új kiadást is

megért, és a nyomtatványok fennmaradt példányainak száma, a kéziratos másolatok, a Kauer-féle átdolgozás is közkedveltségét bizonyítja.<sup>94</sup>

(Az 1790-es évektől egyre több *Danses Hongroises, Ungarische Tänze* jelent meg, a darabok címében a „verbunkos” meghatározás csak 1808-ban tűnt fel, és az 1810-es években vált gyakorivá.<sup>95</sup> A címadás változása valószínűleg a műfaj/stílus/játékmód kialakulásának, megerősödésének és tudatosodásának folyamatát tükrözi. A műveket és zenetörténeti környezetüket figyelembe véve, alighanem közelebb járunk az igazsághoz, ha Bengraf magyar táncait nem az első verbunkos alkotásokként emeljük ki, hanem láncszemeknek tekintjük őket a verbunkos kialakulásának sokszálú folyamatában.<sup>96</sup> Kitüntetett helyzetük mindössze abban áll, hogy – míg a magyar táncok korábban csak kéziratban terjedtek – ezek a darabok elsőként nyomtatásban is megjelentek; ezt a tényt viszont nem a műfaj-történet, hanem a zeneműkiadás- és kereskedelem adataként kell regisztrálni.)

A 18. századi magyar zeneéletre jellemző, hogy a magasabb esztétikai értéket képviselő zene tömegbázisa híján ezek a zeneileg és technikailag kevésbé igényes darabok váltak népszerűvé. A zenetörténeti írások pedig, melyeket egy sajátosan és kizárólagosan magyar zene felmutatásának szándéka motivált, a nemzeti zene első alkotásait ezekben a táncokban vélték felfedezni, és ezért mellettük az egyéb, „németes” műfajok feltárását elhanyagolták.<sup>97</sup> Ez a szemlélet magyarozza – többek között – Bengraf működésének említett egyoldalú értékelését is.<sup>98</sup> Nyilvánvaló pedig, hogy a tudatos stilizáció eredményeként létrejött művek, melyek komponálásakor a szerző fokozottan alkalmazkodott a közízléshez, sőt talán a köznapi zenélés általa hallott mintáit akarta utánózni, nem jelenthetnek alkalmas kiindulópontot tehetségének megítéléséhez; felkészültségét, invencióját miséinek, motettáinak – és vonósnégyeseinek ismeretében lehet majd értékelni.

A vonósnégyesek keletkezésének körülményeiről nincsenek adataink, sem autográf partitúra, sem bármilyen más, erre vonatkozó dokumentum nem maradt fenn – így a komponálás helyének és idejének megállapítása helyett meg kell elégednünk azzal, amit a meglévő két teljes szölamanyagból megállapíthattunk: a másolatok egy bécsi kopista-műhelyből kerültek ki, valószínűleg az 1780-as években.<sup>99</sup>

A kvartettek sorrendje mindkét példányban azonos; az alaphangnemek és a mérsékelt-lassú-gyors kezdőtételek csoportosítása (I–II–III. ill. IV–V–VI. kvartett) alapján biztosra vehetjük, hogy a ciklust maga a szerző állította össze. A nyitótételek változatosságán túl a tempóválaszték gazdagsága egyébként is szembetűnő: a 19 tételhez 15-féle tempójelzés járul, és két menüett megegyező feliratán kívül csak a finálékban található azonos tempó-indikáció.

A két gyors nyitótétel közül a VI.A kezdőtételét első témája és a téma motívumainak felhasználási módja meggyőző nyitótétellel teszi, míg a könnyedebb hangvételű G dúr tétel sorszerkezetes témája és a szerényebb motivikus munka következtében inkább finále-jellegű. Gazdag ritmikájú, változatos tagolású *singendes Moderato* az I.A és a IV.B első tétele – jóllehet csak az utóbbi viseli a *Moderato* tempójelzést, az A dúr *Allegretto grazioso* minden tekintetben hasonló vonásokat mutat. Alapvetően különböző felépítésűek a lassú nyitótételek (II.D és V.F), formálásuk alapján a többi lassútételhez kapcsolódnak, bár a többtételű szerkezetben elfoglalt helyüknek megfelelően azoknál jelentékenyebbek.

A középtételek karaktere az első tételek függvénye: lassú tétel után menüett áll, *Allegro di molto* után kontrasztos lassú (III.G), mérsékelt tempójú, árnyalt kifejezésű szonátatételt könnyed, gördülékeny, 3/8-os „lassútétel” követ (I.A és IV.B).

A zárótételek csaknem egységes tempójelölése három különböző tételtípust takar. A két szélső A dúr kvartett utolsó tétele kéthegedűs olasz *concerto*-finále, két zárótétel mannheimi *Allegro* (III.G és V.F); a korabeli kvartett-repertoár legkedveltebb finále-fajtáját a B dúr darab tartalmazza – pergő, kétnegyedes tételének párja a II.D zárótétele, mely ugyanaz a típus, nagyütemes leírásban.<sup>100</sup>

A különböző tételtípusokat képviselő saroktételek háromrészes szonáta-szerkezete igen hasonló: kevésbé differenciált expozícióból, expozíció-nagyságrendű kidolgozásból és többnyire teljes visszatérésebből állnak.

Az expozíciókban pregnáns tematikus gondolat – a főtémán kívül – csak ritkán fordul elő; a domináns hangnemű második tematikus terület, ill. a kadenciázó záróütemek többnyire az első téma motívumaiból épülnek fel. Azokban a tételekben, amelyekben az első téma végén nincs formatagoló erejű zárlat, a témafejjel induló, vagy a téma anyagaiból szövődő (dominánsan záró) második frázis a téma második, bővített fele és egyben átvezetés. E kétarcú szakaszt általában világosan körülhatárolt második téma és zárótéma követi (pl. I.A/1 és IV.B/1). Ha viszont az első téma erős kadenciával zár és utána egyértelműen feldolgozó jellegű, önálló átvezetés indul, akkor az expozíció utolsó harmada hozza a második témát, mely ugyanakkor a formarész lezárásul is szolgál (VI.A/1 és 4).<sup>101</sup>

A kidolgozási részek terjedelme lényegében megfelel az expozíciókének, sőt néhány tételben a kidolgozás a hosszabb. Ez az ütemszám-arány azonban nem a formai egységek tényleges viszonyulását tükrözi, az expozíciókhoz képest a kidolgozások nem elég jelentékenyek: a bemutatott témák motivikus összefüggései, azonnali motívum-feldolgozásai után a kidolgozásban a téma-felidézéseket az alapmotívumokhoz lazábban kapcsolódó mechanikus szekvenciák kötik össze. A harmóniafűzés sokszor barokkos késleltetés-láncokkal történik, a szekvenciák felrakásának gyakran használt módja a motívumok szólamok közötti dialogizált megosztása. Az imitációs ütemek többsége sem más, mint olyan dialógus, melyben a szólamok a témakezdet néhány hangjával válaszolgatnak, anélkül, hogy valódi polifon szerkesztés alapjául szolgálnának. Egy-egy kidolgozás a motívum-csökkentés, motívum-tördelés eszközével is él, a motivikus munka ilyen intenzitása azonban ritka és csak néhány ütemre korlátozódik. A tipikus kidolgozások útja a következő: első téma (domináns) – a téma továbbfűzése (moduláció) – a második tematikus szakasz anyaga (harmadik hangnem)<sup>102</sup> – további feldolgozó ütemek, átvezetésből, zárótémából etc. (vissz modulálás).

Nagyobb formai gazdagságot mutatnak a visszatérések, annak ellenére, hogy a mélyrehatóbb változások – egy kivételtől eltekintve – csak az expozíciók első harmadát, a domináns hangnemű anyagig terjedő szakaszt érintik, és onnan kezdve az ismétlés általában csaknem változatlan, legfeljebb a kíséret felrakása, a dallam regiszterbeli elhelyezése módosul. Új alakot ölthet (bővíülhet, rövidülhet) vagy elmaradhat az első téma egyik vagy másik fele, illetve az első téma vége és az átvezetés eleje, vagy csak az átvezetés.<sup>103</sup> A legfeltűnőbb változtatást, a főtéma valamely motívumának elhagyását indokolja, ha a tétel végén kódát épít belőle a szerző (II.D/3), de elmaradhat akkor is, ha a tétel során, főleg a kidolgozásban, már sokat szerepelt (V.F/3). Az F dúr kvartett fináléja egyébként is rendhagyó: a hiányos főtéma után a domináns terület frázisait fordított sorrendben idézi fel, s így az expozíció két azonos funkciójú szakaszának kézenfekvő felcserélése következtében csak záróütemei maradnak az eredeti helyükön.

A gyors és mérsékelt tempójú saroktételektől eltérően kétrészség jellemzi a lassú tételeket, az elsőként állókat (II.D és V.F) és a középen elhelyezetteket egyaránt. Valamennyi lassú megegyezik abban is, hogy ismétlés nélküli szonátaformájuk második fele az első téma domináns hangnemű alakjával indul. A tételek formája azonban csak nagy vonalakban hasonló, az expozíció három frázisát és az első téma domináns felidézését követő kidolgozásszerű bővülés tételenként más és más. Már utaltunk arra, hogy a jelentékenyebb bővülések a nyitótételek formai súlyának megnövelését szolgálják. Az *empfindsam* jellegű D dúr *Adagio non tanto* tartalmilag indokolja a terjedelmes át/visszavezetést, a szubdomináns álvisszatérést és a szokatlanul rövid tonikai lekerekítést. A személytelenebb F dúr *Larghetto* expozíciója egyetlen alapmotívum változatosan felrakott ismétléseiből épül, a második rész kidolgozása ezért – a D dúr lassúhoz képest – rövidebb és semlegesebb, és tematikus visszatérése is arányosabb.

A *Moderato* nyitótételek utáni 3/8-os lassúk (I.A/2 és V.F/2) tipikus tételek, tipikus helyzetben. A kettő közül az F dúr kvartett középtétele a közhelyszerűbb: egy anyagból készült dalszerű tematikája szabályosan periodizált, kidolgozása nincs, bővülése minimális.

Sok tekintetben egyedülálló a III. vonósnégyes *Adagio affettuoso* tétele: a többi lassútétel fölé

elsősorban kifejezésének intenzitása emeli, de hangnemválasztása, ritmikájának választékossága és az alapmotívum(ok) felhasználásának és kibontakoztatásának változatossága is figyelemre-méltó.

A sorozat három trió nélküli menüettje (II.D/2, V.F/2 és VI.A/3) szokatlan módon középtétel-pozícióba került, és ez az elhelyezés a korabeli repertoárban alighanem példa nélkül való: az önálló tételt alkotó „menüett-főrészeket” kizárólag fináléként használták és a hagyományostól eltérő szerkezetre *Tempo di Menuetto* címmel utaltak.

A Bengraf-menüettek viszonylag terjedelmes és tagolt szonátaformája a két- és háromrészesség között ingadozik. A legvilágosabb, arányos háromrészesség az F dúr menüett sajátja, az utolsó A dúr kvartett menüettjének szerkezete viszont eléggé kétértelmű. (A bizonytalanságot az okozza, hogy az expozícióban átvezető funkciójú témafordítás az ismétlőjel utáni második részben a dominánsan induló első téma, és a dominánsba torkolló rövid kidolgozás után jelenik meg, a hangsúlyosan elért tonikán – mintegy az első téma második részének visszatéréseként.) Még halványabban körvonalazott a háromrészesség a D dúr menüettben, az önálló kidolgozásra csupán a harmadik hangnemi szinten megjelenő „kontraszt téma” utal.

Terjedelmét és szerkezetét tekintve a menüettekkel áll szoros rokonságban a VI.A „plusz” tétel, az *a moll Allegretto e scherzando*. A *scherzo, scherzando* kifejezést a 18. században azonos értelemben használták – különböző tempójelzésekhez járulhatott és az adott tempót árnyalta, gyorsította.<sup>104</sup> 1780 előtt leggyakrabban 2/4-es finálék szeszélyességét hangsúlyozta, itt azonban egy 3/8-os tétel tempójelzésébe került. A kvartett gyors nyitótétele és az utána következő *scherzando*, a harmadik helyen álló szokatlan menüett és a gyors finále együttese így divertimento-szerű tétel-füzért eredményez.

A vonósnégyesek hangszerelését a különböző tételtípusoknak megfelelően az első hegedű (különböző mértékű) vezető szerepe jellemzi: valamennyi témát a prímhegedű exponálja,<sup>105</sup> a többi hangszer csak a dialogizált átvezetésekben és kidolgozásokban játszik dallamot.<sup>106</sup>

Ugyanakkor a motivikus munkában a középszólamok szerepe jóval fontosabb, gyakran ezek biztosítják a motivikus folyamatosságot: a második hegedűbe, brácsába csúszott alapmotívumok felett az első hegedű egyre újabb anyaggal (ill. az alapanyag újabb változatával) viszi előre a formát. Úgy tűnik, hogy ez a motivikus építkezés következetesebb a motivikus utalásoknak a 18. század második felében elterjedt és csaknem követelményszerű rendszerénél.

Az alapanyagoknak ez a gáláns stílusban szokatlan, de pl. C. P. E. Bach szonátaiban ugyancsak meghatározó, szoros összefüggése azonban nyilvánvalóan nem a Haydn műveiben kibontakozó monotematika megjelenése, hanem ellenkezőleg, közvetlenül a barokk hagyományhoz kapcsolódó szerkesztésmód, a barokk egy-anyagból való építkezés megőrzése.

A Bengraf-vonósnégyesek ezért Haydn művei közül legfeljebb a korai sorozatokkal hozhatók összefüggésbe, továbbá Vanhal, Dittersdorf homofon kamarazenéjével.<sup>107</sup> A darabok gáláns stílusát *empfindsam* tételek színezik,<sup>108</sup> a dallamalkotás pedig gyakran Mozart olaszos melodikáját idézi (pl. I.A/1 és IV.B/1). Sőt, az V.F kvartett fináléjának első ütemei és Mozart K.545 C dúr zongoraszonátájának témakezdete teljesen megegyezik; a T–D–T harmóniaváltásra épülő téma dallamrajza is alapmozdulat – a témák azonossága így valószínűleg nem közvetlen kapcsolat jele, hanem a klasszikus repertoár tematikájának homogeneitásából adódik.<sup>109</sup>

- 1 Major Ervin, „Magyar elemek a 18. századi európai zenében” *A magyar muzsika könyve*, Budapest 1936, 9. old., Prahács Margit, *Magyar témák a külföldi zenében*, Budapest 1943, 21. old., Isoz Kálmán gépirásos zenetörténeti jegyzete (Isoz-hagyaték, MTA Zenetudományi Intézet) stb.
- 2 Szabolcsi Bence, *A magyar zenetörténet kézikönyve*, Budapest <sup>3</sup>1979, 35. old.
- 3 Szabolcsi, i. m.: *Ballet Hongrois és XII Magyar Tántzok*|1; Major Ervin–Szelényi István (ed.), *A magyar zongoramuzsika 100 éve*, Budapest 1954: az I., VIII. és XII. tánc; Szabolcsi Bence–Bónis Ferenc (ed.), *Magyar táncok Haydn korából*, Budapest 1959: a magyar balett és az I. és V. tánc; Darvas Gábor (arr., ed.), Bengráf József, Kauer Ferdinánd: *Négy magyar tánc*, Budapest 1967: az I. tánc; Bántai Vilmos–Kovács Imre–Nagy Erzsébet (ed.), *Régi zene fuvólára és gitárra*, Budapest 1974: a közölt darab első 48 üteme azonos a *Ballet Hongrois*-val, ehhez a *XII Magyar Tántzok* első darabját középrésként önkényesen hozzákapcsolták.
- 4 Franz Paul Rigler, *Anleitung zum Gesange, und dem Klaviere oder die Orgel zu spielen*, Ofen <sup>2</sup>1798, 279. old.: Verzeichniss berühmter komponisten in diesem Jahrhundert.
- 5 Ernst Ludwig Gerber, *Historisch-biographisches Lexicon der Tonkünstler ...*, Leipzig 1790–1792, I. 139. old.; uő, *Neues historisch-biographisches Lexikon der Tonkünstler ...*, Leipzig 1812–1814, I. 343. old.
- 6 Gustav Schilling (ed.), *Encyklopädie der gesammten musikalischen Wissenschaften, oder Universal-Lexicon der Tonkunst*, Stuttgart 1835–1838, I. 559. old.; Hermann Mendel, *Musikalisches Conversations Lexikon*, Berlin 1870–1883, I. 546. old.; François-Joseph Fétis, *Biographie universelle des musiciens...*, Paris 1873–1875, I. 343. old.
- 7 Robert Eitner, *Biographisch-bibliographisches Quellenlexikon der Musiker und Musikgelehrten...*, Leipzig 1899–1904, I. 446–447. old.
- 8 Mátray Gábor, „A Muzsikának Közönséges Története” *Tudományos Gyűjtemény*, Pest 1829, III. 80. old.; uő, „Második Toldalék a Magyarországi Muzsika történetéhez” uo. 1832, VII. 25. old.
- 9 *A XII Magyar Tántzok* csak a könyvészeti irodalomban fordult elő 1832 és 1926 között: Ballagi Aladár, „A budapesti könyvkereskedés 1790-ben” *A Figyelő*, Budapest 1877, III. 451. old. és Petrik Géza, *Magyarország bibliográfiája 1712–1860*, Budapest 1880, 430. old.
- 10 Isoz Kálmán, *Buda és Pest zenei művelődése 1686–1873*, Budapest 1926, 73–101. old.
- 11 *Alkotmány*, Budapest 1908. aug. 23. (V.–B. S.) és *Zenelap*, Budapest 1908. szept. 10. (Vö. Major Ervin cédulakatalógusával, MTA Zenetudományi Intézet.)
- 12 Major Ervin Isoz könyvéről írt recenziója: *Zenei Szemle*, Budapest–Temesvár 1926–1927, 59–61. old.; uő, „Bengraf” Szabolcsi Bence–Tóth Aladár (ed.), *Zenei Lexikon*, Budapest <sup>1</sup>1935 (<sup>2</sup>1965); uő. *Fejezetek a magyar zene történetéből*, Budapest 1967, 245. old.; Bónis Ferenc, „Bengraf, Joseph” *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Kassel 1949–1968, *Supplement*, 1973, cols. 656–657.; uő, „Bengraf, Joseph” *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, London 1980, 2. 485. old.; uő, „A keszthelyi Helikon könyvtár magyar vonatkozású anyagáról” *Új Zenei Szemle*, Budapest 1951/2, 22–28. old.
- 13 Ld. az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár Zeneműtárának (a továbbiakban OSzK) mikrofilmgyűjteményét és incipites katalógusát.
- 14 Bárdos Kornél, *A tatai Esterházyak zenéje 1727–1846*, Budapest 1978, 88. old.
- 15 *Repertoire international des sources musicales*, B/II: *Recueils imprimés. XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle*, München 1964, 115., 169. és 347. old.
- 16 Ma: Bad Neustadt an der Frank-Saale, NSzK (*Meyers Enzyklopädisches Lexikon*, Mannheim 1971–1981, 3. 339–340. old. és A. Memminger, *Neustadt a. S., Bad Neuhaus- und Salzburg*, Würzburg 1921).
- 17 A Bad Neustadt-i Mariä Himmelfahrt plébániatemplom anyakönyvének bejegyzése: Mense Julio 1745 / die 21. Johannes Josephus Benckgraff, pridie hora 11 noct[is] natus fil[ius] leg[itimus] Jo[hann]is Michaëlis Benckgraff et Margarethae conj[ugis], lev[avit] Johannes Mohr Sartor.  
(Ez a dokumentum két adatot is tisztáz: (1) tartalmazza a születés pontos dátumát, mely eddig, a pesti belvárosi templom anyakönyveinek ellentmondásos és hibás adatai alapján bizonytalan volt – ld. a 33. és 37. jegyzetet és az idézett lexikon-cikkeket; (2) magyarázza az irodalomban fel-felbukkanó, a szerző keresztnévvel kapcsolatos bizonytalanságot. Mivel a művek címlapján kizárólag a Joseph /Josepho, Josef, Ioseph, Giuseppe, Gioseffo/ név szerepel, a továbbiakban ezt használjuk.)
- 18 Mariä Himmelfahrt plébániatemplom, *Matricula copulatorum*: Mense Septembri 1744 die 1. septembris Modestus Juvenis Jo[hann]es Benckgraff ex Hendungen, cum Pud[ica] Virg[inae] Maria Margaretha Mauerin Neostadiana, Petri Benckgraff et Annae Elysabethae fil[ius] leg[itimus] [et] Nicolai Mauer Pistoris et Mariae Evae conj[ugis] fil[ia] leg[itima] [testes:] Hon[esti] viri Joannes Mohr et Hartman[us] Wehner Cives Neostad[iensis].  
(A neustadti adatokat W. Schlatt úrnak, a templom plébánosának köszönöm.)
- 19 Budapest Fővárosi Levéltár (a továbbiakban FővL) IV. 1202/g: Pest város Tanácsának iratai, Miss. a. m. 2735: Michael Bengraf halála után Joseph Bengraf lánya, Josepha Theresia részére járó örökséggel kapcsolatos iratok.
- 20 Gerber, i. m. (1790): „Man findet auch in den Hillerschen Klavier- und Singstücken, so um 1768 herauskamen, einige nicht schlechte Klavierstücke von ihm.” Ezzel szemben a *RISM B/II* kötetében található, Johann Adam Hiller által szerkesztett gyűjtemények nem tartalmaznak Bengraf-művet, csak egy 1774–1776-ban megjelent lipcei sorozatban szerepelnek zongoradarabjai: *Sammlung kleiner Clavier- und Singstücke*|22 (Breitkopf und Härtel) 162. és 168. oldal, *Allegro* és *Cantabile*. Lelőhely: Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig, III. 7. 24. (*RISM B/II* – 437. old.)
- 21 Gerber, i. m. (1812): „Ausser diesem besitzt noch Herr Kapellmeister Reichardt in Manuscript: [...] Missa. Partitur 1777, unter dem Namen, Giuseppe Bengraf, wenn dies nicht ein anderer seyn soll.”
- 22 Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin/DDR, Kirchenkompositionen, mus. ms. 30 102; Einsiedeln, Musikbibliothek, Th. 399, 4.
- 23 *Etwas für Gesang und Klavier zum Neuen Jahr 1785*, Speier 1784, 3. old.: *Larghetto alla Polacca* (= *Trois divertisse-*

- ments, 3/II), lelőhely: Pfälzische Landesbibliothek, Speyer; és *Blumenlese für Klavierliebhaber...*, Speier 1785, II. 27. és 29. old.: *Das geraubte Lämmchen, An die Tugend* – Den Haag, Gemeente Museum. (RISM B/II, 169. és 115/116. old.)
- 24 „Bengraf, Joseph” in *MGG* és *The New Grove* (ld. a 12. jegyzetet).
- 25 1787-ben Pest lakosainak száma kb. 22 ezer fő volt, Budáé kb. 25 ezer, a lakosság többsége német, kb. 10 % magyar. A várost II. József évtizedében gazdasági fejlődés jellemezte, melyhez kulturális fellendülés is járult. Ebben nagy szerepe volt az egyetem Budára (1777), majd Pestre telepítésének (1784) és a kormányhivatalok Budára költöztetésének (1784, 1786 és 1787). Ld. Kosáry Domokos (ed.), *Budapest története III*, Budapest 1975, 152. old. és uő, *Művelődés a XVIII. századi Magyarországon*, Budapest<sup>2</sup> 1983, 500–502. old.
- 26 Isoz, *Buda és Pest ...*, 46–50. és 110–112. old.
- 27 Ibid., 102–106. old.
- 28 FővL IV. 1202/a, Tanácsülési jegyzőkönyvek, 47. kötet, 191/192. old.
- 29 Alexander Weinmann, *Kataloge Anton Huberty (Wien) und Christoph Torricella*, Wien 1962, 106. old. (in: Beiträge zur Geschichte des Alt-Wiener Musikverlages).
- 30 Weinmann, i. m. 99. old. és uő, *Wiener Musikverlag „am Rande”*, Wien 1970, 90. old.
- 31 Isoz, *Buda és Pest...*, 85. old.; Weinmann, „Magyar muzsika a bécsi zenemű-piacon (1770–1850), Kiegészítő közlemény” *Magyar zenetörténeti tanulmányok Mosonyi Mihály és Bartók Béla emlékére*, Budapest 1973, 13–28. old.
- 32 Ignatius Kuttig 1743-ban lett pesti polgár (ld. Illyefalvi, *Pest és Buda polgárjogot nyert lakosai*, I.). A zenészek névsorában 1740-ben mint vocalista, 1787-ben mint tenorista és kántor szerepel (Isoz hagyatéka, ZTI). 1752-től tanítóként is működött (Isoz i. m. 72. old.), a tanácsi jegyzőkönyvek többek között 1786. aug. 10-én, 14-én, szept. 21-én, 1787. aug. 3-án említik. (Ld. még: Némethy Lajos, *A budapesti főtemplom története I*, Budapest 1890, 338. old.)
- 33 Budapest, belvárosi templom, *Matricula copulatorum 1752–1787*, 312. old.: [1784 szeptember] 12 Jos[eph] Pengraf Regens chori coelebs A[nni] 27 [!] Theresia Kutig coelebs A[nni] 20 [testes:] D. Johannes Gotthardi, Carol Schoper [assistens:] P. Svarcz piarista
- 34 Budapest, belvárosi tempom, *Matricula baptisatorum* és *Matricula defunctorum*: Rosina 1785. május 12–szept. 9; Carolina 1786. nov. 3–1788. dec. 25; Paulus 1790. febr. 3–dec. 23.
- 35 Uo.: Josepha Theresia 1788. jún. 9. (és ld. FővL IV. 1202/g, Miss. a. m. 2735)
- 36 FővL IV. 1202/g, Miss. a. m. 2735.
- 37 A belvárosi templom halálzási anyakönyvének adatát, a temetés napját már Isoz is közölte („1791 júni 8 Joseph Pengraf conjux Theresia Kuttig Regens cori Parochia[rum] A[nni] 46 ...”). A FővL IV. 1202/g, Miss. a. m. 2735 jelzeten található 1799. április 12-i *Inventarium* azonban a halálzás dátumát is tartalmazza: „...Joseph Benggraf [...] Regens chori so den 4<sup>te</sup> Junii 1791 verstorben ist...”
- 38 FővL IV. 1202/a, Tanácsülési jegyzőkönyvek, 67. kötet, 603. old. 1819. pont (1791. jún. 11.)
- 39 FővL IV. 1202/a, 47. kötet, 191/192. old. (1784. jún. 21.), 48. kötet, 475. old. (1785. szept. 10.), 49. kötet, 236/237. old. (1786. febr. 18. és márc. 8.), 50. kötet, 37. old. 1245. pont (1786. aug. 10.), és 67. kötet, 232. old. (1791. márc. 5.).
- 40 FővL IV. 1202/cc, Testam. a. m. 464.
- 41 Bassel, Bassete = Violoncello, vö. Leopold Mozart, *Gründliche Violinschule*, Augsburg<sup>3</sup> 1787 (Faksimile-Nachdruck: Leipzig 1956), 3. old.
- 42 Isoz szerint (*Buda és Pest...*, 84. old.) a toronyzene már 1757 körül megszűnt – ez magyarázná a fúvóshangszerek rossz állapotát –, egy korabeli lexikon (Johann Matthias Korabinsky, *Geographisch-Historisches und Produkten Lexikon von Ungarn*, Pressburg 1786, 530. old.) viszont adatot közölt arról, hogy a városháza tornyában naponta 11 óraker fúvózene szólt.
- 43 „Bis heute hab ich noch mancher Kirchenstück für den Pester Stadtchor komponiert und gewidmet; auf dem Titelblatt dieser Musicalien ist immer unten am Ende die Überschrift zu sehen: *pro Choro Pestiensis*. Beym Komponieren dieser Stücke hab ich immer getrachtet, das [!] sie weder zu finster, weder zu eitel klingen.”
- 44 FővL IV. 1202/cc, Testam. a. m. 464.
- 45 Ugyanott a templom 1795-ben készült *Inventariuma* nyomtatott kottákat sorol fel. A listán az anonim műveken kívül Rathgeber, Gassmann néhány kompozíciója mellett kevésbé ismert szerzők (Halm, Kobrich, Tschortsch) darabjai szerepelnek.
- 46 Rainer kinevezéséről ld. FővL IV. 1202/a, 67. kötet, 603. old. 1818. pontot (1791. jún. 11.). A vásárlással kapcsolatban: IV. 1202/h, Relat. a. m. 1430 („... unter der Direction des seelig[en] Bengraf der Geschmack der Kirchen Musique sehr gebessert hat”), és a Tanácsi jegyzőkönyveket: 69. kötet, 140. old. 2621. pont (1791. aug. 17.: „solche Musicalien von besten Geschmäck”), 69. kötet, 271. old. 3031. pont (1791. szept. 19.) valamint Miss. a. m. 2735, *Inventar* 1799.
- (A város az özvegy által kért 200 Ft helyett 150 Ft-ért vásárolta meg a műveket a templom számára.)
- 47 FővL IV. 1202/h, Relat. a. m. 1430: „Endes Untenschriebene bescheinigen hiemit, dass die von den vormaligen Regens Chori den Herrn Jos. Bengraff hinterlassenen 30. Messen [etc.], wenn sie zum Gebrauch für die ehrwürdige Pfarrkirche für Zwei Hundert Gulden erkaufte werden, in einen so gemässigten Preiss dem Chor zufallen, dass wohl schwerlich ein gleich vortheilhaften Kauf von Arbeiten eines so anerkannten grossen Meisters in Kirchenfach, dessen Arbeiten noch in einigen Jahren recht gesucht, geschätzt, und bezahlt werden dürften, geschlossen werden dürfte.”
- 48 Az Offertorium *Laetamini* autográf címlapjának felirata: *Pro Choro Ord. Serv. B. M. V. | Pestini* (OSzK, Ms. Mus. IV. 905).
- 49 Bárdos, i. m. függeléke, 59–61. sz.; Veszprém, Székesegyház kottatára, M. 1. c1. 2-3, M. 3. c1. 1-5, Grad. 14-19, Off. 33-39, Vesp. 10, Regina 4-5. A Trencsénben fennmaradt *Libera* mai lelőhelye: Štátní archiv v Nitre (Trencsén HSJP–260), a *Tantum ergo* jelenleg a Szlovák Nemzeti Múzeum Történeti Intézete zeneműtárában található



- (MUS.XII-113) – Id. Darina Mudra, „Die Entwicklung des klassischen Musik-Repertoires in Trenčín” *Haydn Jahrbuch X* (1978) 96. és 99. old.
- 50 Kosáry, *Művelődés...*, 504. old.
- 51 **KIRCHENMUSIK | abgesungen | im evangelischen Bethause zu Pest, bei der Feier | des am 1 May 1791 von den Protestanten in Ungarn gehaltenen Religionsfest. | IM CLAVIERAUSZUG. | Der Text von Friedrich August Clemens Werthes, vormaligen Professor der schönen Wissenschaften auf der Universität zu Pest; die Musik von Joseph Bengraf, des Pester Städtchors Musikdirector. | Pest, bei Johann Samuel Liedemann, bürgerlicher Kauf- und Handelsmann, woselbst | auch die in 4 Stimmen und einer Orgelstimme bestehende Partitur zu haben ist.**  
Az eseményről beszámolt az *Ephemerides Budenses* 1791. máj. 9-i száma (vö. Isoz, *Buda és Pest...*, 90. old.). A címszövegben említett partitúrából egyetlen példány sem maradt fenn, a zongorakivonat egy-egy példánya Budapesten (MTA Kézirattár, Podmaniczky-Vigyázó hagyaték, Ms. 10 080/7) és Bécsben (Archiv der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, 16 941) található. A nyomtatvány kéziratos másolatát az OSzK őrzi (Ms. Mus. 954), a vers nyomtatott szövegét szintén az MTA Kézirattára.  
(RISM A/I/1 – B 1942)
- 52 Ld. a 44. jegyzetet és az 1. facsimilét.
- 53 Ld. a 46. és 47. jegyzetet.
- 54 Továbbá FővL IV. 1202/a, 69. kötet, 271. old. 3031. pont: „... die Wittib des verstorbenen Regens Chori Josephs Bengraf für die durch ihren verstorbenen Ehemann componirten Chor Musicalien 200 fl. verlangte...”.  
Az említett 1779-es mise (ld. a 22. jegyzetet) nem ebből az anyagból való.
- 55 Veszprém, Székesegyház, (1) Missae 3. classis 1, (2) M. 1. c1. 2, (3) M. 1. c1. 3, (4) M. 3. c1. 4, (5) M. 3. c1. 2, (6) M. 3. c1. 3, (7) M. 3. c1. 5.
- 57 Kortárs másolatok: *Missa solemnis* és (3) *Missa in D*. Későbbi adatok: *Missa in G* – a Canto szólam végén: 1827, (4) *Missa in D* – az Alto szólam bejegyzése: Johannes Novak 1829.
- 58 Corno di bassetto, Basset-Horn: lényegében altfekvésű klarinét, F (Esz)-re hangolva. Első ismert példány: 1770, a 18. sz. végén divatos hangszer (ld. C. Sachs, *Handbuch der Musikinstrumentenkunde*, Wiesbaden 1971, 345. old.). A Corno basso, Basshorn nevű Serpentváltozat használata kizárt, mivel első példányaikat 1800 körül Londonban építették (ld. *Riemann Musiklexikon, Sachteil*, Mainz 1967, 88. old.).
- 59 A hét misében előforduló 1 – 1 *Cum Sancto Spiritu* ill. *Et vitam venturi, 7 Pleni sunt* és *5 Dona nobis* tétel között mindössze hat polifon szerkesztésű.
- 60 a) A vesperás tatai anyaga az OSzK-ba került: Ms. mus. IV. 1544 (ld. Bárdos, i. m. 78. old.), a veszprémi jelzet: Vesp. 10. b) *Completorium* – Veszprém, Székesegyház, Vesp. 11: „comparate per Josephus Kleinmann | Anno 1839”.
- 61 a) Veszprém, Székesegyház, Off. 33–37; b) Einsiedeln – ld. a jegyzetet; c) OSzK, Ms. Mus. IV. 1666; d) Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin/DDR – ld. a 22. jegyzetet.
- 62 Ld. a 48. jegyzetet.
- 63 Az Ottobeuren-i mise mellett e kézirat vízjelének vizsgálata is kiindulópontként szolgálhatna Bengraf németországi működésének feltárásához.
- 64 Ugyancsak Berlinben található egy ismeretlen provenienciájú kolligátum (Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung, Mus. Ms. 1460), amely Bengraftól 15 *Sanctus* tétel szólamanyagát és részben partitúráját tartalmazza. A kéziratos másolatok címlapjainak bejegyzése szerint ezeket a műveket 1791 és 1798 között játszották.
- 65 OSzK, Ms. Mus. 1472. Az Organo és Violone szólam autográf, a többi Bengraf által javított másolat.
- 66 OSzK, Ms. Mus. IV. 1051.
- 67 A felsoroltakon kívül fennmaradt két *Regina coeli* másolata (Veszprém, Székesegyház, Regina 5), egy *Te Deum* kéziratos szólamanyaga (Budapest, Belvárosi templom – de nem a „pro choro Pestiensis”-anyagból; a possessor pecsétje: K. K. Feldsuperiorat in Ungarn), és néhány töredék: *Te Deum, Regina coeli* (OSzK, Ms. Mus. IV. 1259 és 1716), *Ave maris stella* – arietta (Veszprém, Székesegyház, Off. 38).
- 68 **Singgedicht | auf | JOSEPH und FRIEDRICH | in Music gesetzt | von | Joseph Bengraf. | Pest, verlegens [!] Weingand und Koepf. | 1784.**  
Lelőhely: OSzK, Z 41 123 (az Esterházy-gyűjteményből) és Wien, GdMf VI. 3748.  
(RISM A/I/1 – B 1941)
- 69 Kosáry, *Művelődés...*, 432. old.
- 70 **XII. LIEDER | Mit Melodien bey dem Clavier zu singen | von IOSEPH BENGRAF | Pest, | bey Weingand und Köpf. | 1784.**  
A Nemzeti Zenedéből került az OSzK-ba: Mus. pr. 15 485. További példányok: Wien, GdMf VI. 7748 és Washington, Library of Congress.  
(RISM A/I/1 – B 1940)
- 71 Ld. ehhez: H. Zeman, „Die österreichische Lyrik der Haydn-Zeit” *Joseph Haydn und seine Zeit II*, Eisenstadt 1972, 121. old.
- 72 1. *Freiheitslied*, 2. *Meine Wünsche*, 3. *An Lauren* – (az egyetlen végigkomponált dal, ABA forma, *Adagio affettuoso*), 4. *Der Zufriedene*, 5. *Eile des Lebens* – *An Lilla*, 6. *Lob des Kapuzinerslebens*, 7. *Mein Mädchen*, 8. *Der Kaiser* (II. József méltatása), 9. *An mein Grab* – (szekundakkordos, árnyaltabb kíséret), 10. *Lob des Rauchtobaks*, 11. *Trinklied*, 12. *Lied eines alten Leiermanns* – (*Munter*, G dúr; a négyütemes utójátékban verkli-imitáció).
- 73 Az ugyancsak 1784-es, L. C. H. Hölty versére írt *Die Seligkeit der Liebenden* c. dal kottája elveszett; egyetlen, korábban Berlinben őrzött példánya a második világháború alatt megsemmisült. (Dr. Wolfgang Goldhan /*Deutsche Staatsbibliothek*/ szíves közlése.) – Bónis lexikon-cikkei még egy későbbi dalt említenek (*Mein Sterbetag ist da*, 1791), melynek lelőhelye ismeretlen.

- 74 Klaviermeister (Gerber, i. m. 1812), Claviervirtuos (Schilling, i. m.), Klavierkomponist (Mendel, i. m.) maître de piano (Fétis, i. m.).
- 75 **TROIS / DIVERTISSEMENS [!]** / pour le Clavecin Seul / avec un Ballet Hongrois / Composés / PAR M. JOSEPH BENGRAF / Recueil Premier. / Se Vend à Pest chez Weingand et / Koepf Libraires. / À Vienne chez Christoph Torricella / Marchand Destampes [!] et Editeur de Mu / sique.  
Egyetlen példány: Wien, GdMf VII. 3445.  
(RISM A/I/1 – B 1943)
- 76 Csak a címét ismerjük a következő, szintén billentyűs hangszere írt daraboknak: *20 Deutsche für Klavier és 12 Deutsche für Klavier* (hirdetések a *Wiener Zeitung*-ban: 1792. máj. 9, 1793. nov. 13, valamint Weinmann (ed.), *Johann Traeg: Verzeichnis sowohl geschriebener als gestochener Musikalien, welche bei Johann Traeg erschienen sind, Wien 1799*. Wien 1973, 168. old.: *Balli tedeschi*, 20 és 12. Valószínűleg az utóbbival azonos a *Pressburger Zeitung* 1803. máj. 10-i hirdetésében szereplő Bengraf-mű: *12 Deutsche Tänze* (vö. Major idézett cikkével, *Zenei Szemle* 1926), míg a Weinmann által említett cím (*12 Deutsche mit Melodien beim Clavier* – ld. Torricella-katalógus, 103. old. és „Magyar muzsika...” 26. old.) elírás eredménye: a *Wiener Zeitung* – Weinmann által is hivatkozott – 1784. dec. 25-i hirdetése a *XII. Lieder mit Melodien beim Clavier zu singen* sorozat-címet tartalmazza (vö. Major cédula-katalógusa, ZTI).
- 77 Keszthely, Helikon könyvtár, K 698, K 2490 és K 2617.
- 78 Vízjelek: *Divertimento*: magyar címer – IHELLER; *Sestetto*: ovális címer (?); *Sei sonatine*: magyar címer – IHELLER. Az átnézett pesti tanácsai jegyzőkönyvekben az első (és harmadik) típus előfordulása: 1784, 1785, 1786, 1791, a másodiké: 1791. Az ovális címeres papír a plébániatemplom anyakönyveiben is gyakori 1785–1790 között.
- 79 Ld. a 33. jegyzetet.
80. Hubert Unverricht, „Divertimento” *The New Grove*, 5. 504. old., Günter Hausswald, „The Divertimento and Cognate Forms” *The New Oxford History of Music*, London 1973, VII, 510–511. old., Eve K. Meyer, „The Viennese Divertimento” *The Music Review* (1968) 168. old.
- 81 Karl Geiringer, „The Rise of Chamber Music” *NOHM* VII, 545–548. old.
- 82 a) *Wiener Zeitung*, 1789. aug. 1-i Traeg-hirdetés (1969. old.): „Variazioni diversi Sogetti per il Violino e Violoncello da Giosefo Bengraf, 45 kr” (Weinmann, *Die Anzeigen des Kopiaturbetriebes Johann Traeg in der Wiener Zeitung zwischen 1782 und 1805*, Wien 1981, 26. old.). A Keszthelyen található másolatban (K 37) az egyes műveknek saját címlapja van, összefogó borítójuk – melyen ez az összefoglaló cím szerepelne – nincs, de az egyes címszövegekben a szerző neve a sehol másutt nem használt *Gioseffo* alakban fordul elő.  
b) Weinmann, *Johann Traeg: Verzeichnis... Wien 1799*, 97. old.: „Bengraf Variazioni a Violino e Violoncello, W 45” (W = bécsi eredetű, nem nyomtatvány).  
c) Vízjel: Dreihalbmond/REAL – GF, felette (alul kétágú) baldachin, vagyis Bécsben használatos velencei papír (vö. Dénes Bartha–László Somfai, *Haydn als Opernkapellmeister*, Budapest 1960, Függelék, 135. és 136. szám (1778–1786) és Alan Tyson, „Mozart’s ‘Haydn’ Quartets: The Contributions of the Paper Studies” *The String Quartets of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven: Studies of the Autograph Manuscripts*, Cambridge, Mass. 1980, 189. old. VII. típus).
- 83 A vonósnegyesekről ld. az Általános megjegyzések A/ pontját.  
A 24 *Deutsche* vízjelei: (1) Dreihalbmond/REAL –  $\begin{matrix} C & S \\ & c \end{matrix}$ , felette két levél között három margaréta-szerű virág; (2) Dreihalbmond/Real –  $\begin{matrix} C & S \\ & c \end{matrix}$ , felette baldachin, (3) Dreihalbmond/REAL – AM, felette íj és nyíl. (Bartha–Somfai, i. m. függeléke, 111. sz., 1780–1783: (1) típus; 181. sz., 1782–1789: (2); 103. sz., 1777–1789: (3). A második vízjelhez ld. még Tyson, i. m. 189. old. IX. típust is.)  
A 24 *Menuets* vízjele megegyezik a *Deutsche*-anyagban előforduló (3) típussal.  
A teljes *Menuets*-szólamanyag azonos rasztrálású és a 24 *Deutsche* néhány szólamának (Cor. I, Fag., Basso és Timp.) rasztrálásával is megegyezik.  
(A művek lelőhelye: Keszthely, Helikon könyvtár K 0/34 és K 0/11.)
- 84 Az első menüett incipitjét ld. H. C. Robbins Landon, *Haydn: Chronicle and Works I*, Bloomington–London 1980, 243. old.
- 85 A Bengrafnak tulajdonított további hangszeres művek közül valószínűleg csak a *II. Divertiment pour Clavier, 2 Violini e Basso* című darabok léteztek (*Johann Traeg: Verzeichnis... Wien 1799*, 133. old. és Gerber, i. m. (1812) etc.). A Torricella-cég anyagából árverésre került „Divertiment, mit 13 in zinngestochenen Platten” (*Wiener Zeitung*, hirdetés: 1786. aug. 12 – ld. Weinmann, *Kataloge ... Torricella*, 107. és 113. old. illetve Major cédula-katalógusa, ZTI) a cég által kiadott *Trois divertissements*-nal azonos, hiszen annak a terjedelme 13 kottaoldal + címlap. A teljes Torricella anyagot Artaria szerezte meg, aki a lemezeket saját számozásával látta el (a *Divertimento* op. 1. a 123-as számot kapta) és a darab későbbi említései így már az Artaria-céggel kapcsolatosak (ld. Weinmann, *Vollständiges Verlagsverzeichnis Artaria & Comp.*, Wien 2 1978, 20. old. és uő, „Magyar muzsika...” 16. old.). – A Schilling által említett „egypár szimfóniának” pedig sehol másutt nincs nyoma.
- 86 Ld. a 36. jegyzetet.
- 87 Az Esterházyak pl. Michael és Joseph Haydn, Süssmayr, Albrechtsberger műveit (hagyatékát) vették meg, vö. Bartha–Somfai, i. m. 16. old. és Johann Hárlich, „Inventare der Esterházy-Hofmusikkapelle in Eisenstadt” *Haydn Yearbook IX* (1975) 116. old.
- 88 R. Landon, i. m. 240. old.
- 89 Bónis cikke az *Új Zenei Szemle*-ben, (ld. a 11. jegyzetet), továbbá Somorjay Dorottya (ed.), *Georg Druschetzky: Partitas for Winds – MUSICALIA DANUBIANA/4*, Budapest 1985, 10. old.
- 90 A *Ballet Hongrois* hangszermegnevezése: „Clavecin” a bécsi, francia nyelvű címlapokon csembalót jelentett (Somfai, *Joseph Haydn zongoraszonátái*, Budapest 1979, 20. old.). A *XII Magyar Tántzok* terminológiája zavaros: a hangszer

- neve az első, Artaria-kiadás címlapján magyarul „Klávícembalom”, a második, Cappi-kiadásán „Klávikordium”, franciául mindkettőn „Clavecin ou Piano-Forte” szerepel.
- 91 „J'avois composé le ballet suivant pour une masquerade d'Houssarts dits Szeklers, et je le donne maintenant au jour, accommodé au Clavecin autant qu'il étoit possible, cette sorte de danse nationale ayant tant de singulier aussi bien dans l'exécution et dans l'accompagnement, que dans l'invention, qu'il faut l'écouter pour en saisir le genie et l'énergie. Les notes marquées d'un  $\sphericalangle$  demandent un accent plus fort.”
- 92 *XII. Magyar Tántzok / Klávícembalomra Valók / Componálta / Bengraf Josef / XII. Danses Hongroises / pour le Clavecin ou Piano-Forte / Composées / par Joseph Bengraf / à Vienne chez Artaria Comp. / [Pl.Nr.] 308*  
 Második kiadás: Wien, Cappi – azonos lemezszámmal, [1802]  
 (RISM A/II/1 – B 1944)
- 93 Weinmann, *Die Anzeigen...*, 17. old.
- 94 A fennmaradt nyomtatványok lelőhelyei: Budapest, OSzK, Mus. pr. 6696; Keszthely, Helikon könyvtár, K 1063 (Cappi); Milano, Conservatorio; London, British Museum; Dessau, Stadtarchiv, Mus. B. 22.  
 Kéziratok másolatok: Budapest, Bartók Béla Zeneművészeti Szakiskola könyvtára (a Nemzeti Zenede anyagában), M 1161 – egy, Major Ervin szerint 1787–1789-es kolligátum, benne az I. és a IX. darab; továbbá megtalálható volt Kisfaludy Sándor és felesége, Szegedy Róza kottái között (ld. Major, *Fejezetek...*, 245. old.).  
 Átdolgozás: Ferdinand Kauer, *12 Ungarische Tänze mit 2 Violin und Bass nach Bengrafs Idee (Wiener Zeitung, 1791. febr. 5.)*.  
 Katalógusok: Weinmann, *Johann Traeg: Verzeichnis ... Wien 1799*, 171. old.; uő, *Verlagsverzeichnis Giovanni Cappi bis A. O. Witzendorf*, Wien 1967: *Neuester Katalog 1807*, IV. és 14. old.; Barry S. Brook (ed.), *The Breitkopf Thematic Catalogue ... 1762–1787*, New York 1966, 807. old.; *Catalogus librorum ... qui...postant Pestini et Budae apud J. M. Weingand et J. G. Köpf Bibliopolas*, Pest 1785 (idézi Isoz, „Zeneműkereskedelem és kiadás a régi Pest-Budán” *Magyar Zenei Szemle*, Budapest 1941, 6-7. sz.)  
 Újsághirdetések: *Wiener Zeitung*, 1790. máj. 1. és 1791. febr. 5. (Kauer), *Vereinigte Ofner und Pester Zeitung*, 1802. ápr. 4. és 1808. okt. 2.  
 (A sorozatot a *MUSICALIA DANUBLIANA* egyik következő kötetében Papp Géza közreadja.)
- 95 Papp Géza, „Die Quellen der 'Verbungs-Musik'” *Studia musicologica* 21 (1979) és 24 (1982), *passim*, valamint uő, „A verbunkoskiadványok kronológiájához” *Magyar Zene* 1979/3, *passim*.
- 96 Dobszay László, *Magyar zenetörténet*, Budapest 1984, 262–270. old.
- 97 Dobszay, i. m. 270–275. old.
- 98 Mátray a *Második Toldalékban* (ld. a 8. jegyzetet) összefoglalóan említett „egyéb munkáji mellett” a magyar baletet és a magyar táncokat sorolta fel cím szerint, Schilling (i. m.) a zongoradarabokat, dalokat, miséket mint művelt műfajokat említette és kiemelte a művek közül a *Ballet Hongrois-t*, mely „merkwürdig genug ist, in der Geschichte der Ungarischen Musik Bengraf einen ehrenvollen Platz anzuweisen.”
- 99 Ld. az Általános megjegyzéseket, 197. old.
- 100 A felhasznált alaphangnemek köre 3# ill. 3b előjegyzésig terjed, moll darab egy sincs, moll tétel is csak kettő. A középtételek többsége a szvitkekhez és divertimentókhoz hasonlóan alaphangnemben, vagy annak minore változatában áll, és csak két lassútétel íródott a gyakori középtétel-tonalitásban, szubdomináns hangnemben.
- 101 A motívikus szerkesztésmód következtében ezekre az expozíciókra különösen illik Larsen megállapítása: „Träger des Formaufbaus und der Formempfindung sind nicht primär die Themen, sondern die grundlegende tonale Entwicklung und die wechselnde Formfunktion der sich ablösenden Perioden.” („Sonatenform-Probleme” *Festschrift Friedrich Blume*, Kassel 1963, 228. old. 2. pont és ehhez ld. még William S. Newman, *The Sonata in the Classic Era*, Chapel Hill 1963, 147. old.)
- 102 A leggyakoribb új hangnemi szint a VI. fok (IV.B/1, 3, V.F/3, VI.A/1 és 4) és a II. fok (I.A/1 és 3, III.G/3).
- 103 Az expozíció-beli téma-továbbfűzések elmaradnak a III.G/3, IV.B/3 és VI.A/4 tételekben, a főtéma bővítése jellemzi a következőket: I.A/1 és 3, IV.B/1.
- 104 Willi Kahl, „Scherzo” *MGG*, cols. 1682–1685; Ludwig Finscher, *Studien zur Geschichte des Streichquartetts I*, Kassel 1974, 256. old.
- 105 Kivételesen V.F/3 – 20. ütem.
- 106 A valódi négyszólamú textúra ritka, ezért a VI.II–Va, ill. Va–V1c. duplázás sűrűn előfordul, míg az unisono-t takarékosan, többnyire formatagolás hangsúlyozására használja a szerző.
107. Ld. David Wyn Jones (ed.), *Vanhal: Six Quartets*, Cardiff 1980 és Dittersdorf kvartettjeit (Eulenburg-Taschenpartituren, Nos 105, 106, 107, 136, 137 és 138).
- 108 A „második” gáláns stílusról és az *Empfindsamkeit*-ről ld. W. S. Newman, i. m. 120–123.
- 109 Jan LaRue, „Significant and Coincidental Resemblance between Classical Themes” *JAMS* XIV/2 (1961) 224–243. old.



## Preface

Until recent times the works of Joseph Bengraf were almost without exception mentioned in Hungarian historical writings only on music in connection with the development of "verbunkos" music:<sup>1</sup> the German born composer of the *Ballet Hongrois* and the *XII Magyar Tántzok* (XII Hungarian dances) figured among the leading representatives of the "new musical culture of Hungarian character."<sup>2</sup> Among his works, only the *Ballet Hongrois* and some dances from the *XII Magyar Tántzok* received recent publication, beginning in 1947 with Szabolcsi's *A Concise History of Hungarian Music*, and later in teaching anthologies.<sup>3</sup>

Otherwise the composer's life and works remain virtually unknown; contemporary and 19th century dictionaries gave little information (and that often inaccurate) concerning a minor composer considered to be on the periphery of Europe. Among his immediate contemporaries only F. P. Rigler knew of his church work in Pest,<sup>4</sup> while Gerber mistakenly held "Johann" Bengraf to be a Pest *Klaviermeister*, although he at the same time listed nine of his works, including all those printed.<sup>5</sup> Later writers – Schilling, Mendel, Fétis – for the most part repeated Gerber's information,<sup>6</sup> only Eitner producing new data, his researches at the turn of the century supplementing the list of works with manuscripts found in Vienna and Berlin.<sup>7</sup>

Hungarian writers on music of the nineteenth century were no better informed; Gábor Mátray was unsure of the composer's christian name for example ("János Bengraf [...] may be the same person as József, already mentioned"), and when writing about his life and works he too quoted Gerber.<sup>8</sup> During the course of the last century, Bengraf's activity as a musician fell into oblivion,<sup>9</sup> and until Kálmán Isoz's 1926 significant work,<sup>10</sup> altogether only two newspaper articles were devoted to the "today completely forgotten Bengroff", the former musical director of the Pest parish church.<sup>11</sup>

The circumstances of the composer's work in Pest were thus first described by Isoz; a detailed account of his activities being obtained from the parish registers of the Pest Inner City Church and from the archives of the city. This was supplemented by data (titles of works) published by Ervin Major and Ferenc Bónis.<sup>12</sup> In recent years Bengraf's works have become obtainable; the greater part of his works known today turned up during the cataloguing of the Helikon Library at Keszthely and the music collection of Veszprém Cathedral,<sup>13</sup> as well as during examination of the musical material in the Tata church.<sup>14</sup> Similarly, further information concerning uncatalogued works was given in the volume of *RISM* devoted to 18th century collections.<sup>15</sup>

With the help of Isoz's book, and by following up his references, together with the above mentioned material from music collections, we have compiled the composer's biography together with what claims to be the first complete survey of his works.

Johann Joseph Bengraf was born at Neustadt an der Saale<sup>16</sup> in the bishopric of Würzburg, on 20th July 1745.<sup>17</sup> His father Johann Michael Bengraf<sup>18</sup> worked in the ancient mercantile city as a *Thurmmeister*.<sup>19</sup> We have no information concerning the composer's early years and studies, his residence in Germany being presumed on the basis of the publication or mention of certain works. According to Gerber piano pieces by him appeared in about 1768 in a collection edited by J. A. Hiller,<sup>20</sup> while a mass dated 1777 was in the possession of J. F. Reichardt.<sup>21</sup> The date 1777 appears also on the autograph score preserved in the Berlin Staatsbibliothek, while a mass composed in 1779 is to be found in Einsiedeln (with the provenance

Ottobreuren).<sup>22</sup> In 1784 and 1785 the Speyer publisher Bossler included Bengraf pieces in two collections.<sup>23</sup> On the basis of these two Speyer albums with their last data of German provenance we can probably modify the presumption of Bónis<sup>24</sup> that Bengraf was active in Pest from the beginning of the 1780s. It is our opinion that, after studying and beginning to find his feet, perhaps working as a church musician in Germany, he may have arrived in Pest in 1784 or not much before, where he obtained a post for himself and publication for his music.

At that time Pest-Buda was the country's second city after the capital Pozsony, though it had been assuming increasing importance since the 1770s, and the former capital was once again beginning to play a central role.<sup>25</sup> Public musical life in the city was still bounded largely by the church; apart from the closed orders, there were four Catholic churches which held regular musical services. At the same time there was an increasing number of opportunities for music-making independent of the church. The city's three theatres provided more and more a home for operatic performances,<sup>26</sup> and in 1789 the first "musical academy" was set up, known by the name of one of those who took part in it, Luigi Tomasini. Learning music and performing it at home became fashionable among the upper layers of society, and music publishing newly instituted (Weingand and Köpf, 1780; Liedemann, 1786) could rely upon ever increasing demand.<sup>27</sup>

On June 24th 1784 Joseph Bengraf applied for the post of *regens chori* at the Pest parish church (today the Inner City Church),<sup>28</sup> which he obtained with no difficulty as he was already known in the city as a composer: the firm Weingand and Köpf (who occasionally worked with the Viennese publisher Torricella<sup>29</sup>), published several of his works during that year.<sup>30</sup> Two songs (*Die Seligkeit der Liebenden*, and *Sinngedicht*) were advertized in the *Wiener Zeitung* on 24th April 1784, and more songs and piano pieces (*XII Lieder*, and *Trois divertissements*) on December 25th.<sup>31</sup> In the same year on 12th September Theresia, the twenty year old daughter of the German Cantor Ignaz Kuttig,<sup>32</sup> became his wife,<sup>33</sup> thus making his stay in Pest permanent. Of their four children, three, Rosina, Carolina and Paulus, died as infants,<sup>34</sup> and the archive contains material dating from 1798 concerning Josepha Theresia, born in 1788.<sup>35</sup> The documents also bear witness to the family's modest circumstances. The drawing up of their estate lists,<sup>36</sup> among their few valuables and possessions, a *Klavier* and a violin, both instruments thus probably being played by Bengraf. There is no mention of a house or other property; the family lived in official quarters provided by the city. After Bengraf's death on 4th June 1791 at the age of 46,<sup>37</sup> his widow, as was customary in the city, was able to continue living there for a time.<sup>38</sup>

During his seven years in the service of the Church Bengraf, as *regens chori*, was the musicians' representative during cases brought before the local magistrate. He is mentioned frequently in the records in connection with various day to day matters. On 10th September 1785 he brought his dispute with the Hungarian cantor before the court, and following its decision he then played the organ during "Hungarian language" church services. In 1786 he sought replacements for two violins stolen from the church, but was only granted permission to purchase one instrument. The same year he obtained permission for the musicians to acquire for their own use the uniforms made redundant by a decree of Joseph II. In the spring of 1791 he requested the purchase of new instruments and that the organ be repaired.<sup>39</sup> He drew up two lists of instruments and music to be found in the church. The *Specification* dated 17th April 1786<sup>40</sup> outlines the substance of what conditions he found when he took up his post. Thus the church choir counted the following instruments: 1 organ (without pedals), 1 small organ (positive), 7 violas, 2 *Bassetl*,<sup>41</sup> 2 double basses. The wind instruments, in a bad condition, were in the city tower: 10 very old trumpets, 5 horns (3 of which extremely aged), 4 trombones – together with 3 ancient and very bad trombones, a pair of kettledrums, 2 miserable ("elende") bassoons, and two broken old oboes.<sup>42</sup> In August 1784 he had already arranged for some of the instruments to be repaired; finding a shortage of both printed and manuscript scores, he had consequently presented the church with numerous of his compositions. On 1st December 1790 he added to the list, mentioning further works written for the

church. He noted that these scores had been given the inscription *pro Choro Pestiensi* on the lower right-hand corner of the title page, and described the compositions as follows: "at the time of writing these pieces I endeavoured to make them sound neither too grave nor too ostentatious."<sup>43</sup>

A second list dating from 1791<sup>44</sup> shows no fundamental change in the number of instruments, but on the other hand an improved stock of music. As well as his own works, carefully listed (see below) he added to the repertoire compositions by well-known contemporary composers. Performances of masses by Joseph Haydn and Novotni, and works by Leopold Hoffmann, Michael Haydn, and Reutter (?), obviously had a beneficial effect upon the musical standards of the church.<sup>45</sup>

His exacting musical standards are attested to by the petition handed to the magistrate by his successor Michael Rainer, in which he recommended purchasing the works left by Bengraf after his death. The church musicians very much needed them as "under the directorship of Bengraf musical taste had very much improved."<sup>46</sup> According to J. S. Liedemann and J. Hirsch, merchants called in for their expert opinion, "Bengraf was a wellknown master whose works perhaps even after some years will still be sought after, valued and purchased."<sup>47</sup> Reference is made to the fact that his church works were comparatively widespread, and were played in another Pest church belonging to the Servites.<sup>48</sup> His compositions survived at Tata, Veszprém and Trencsén (now Trenčín, Czechoslovakia).<sup>49</sup> The prestige of the composer is shown by the fact that in 1791 the Protestants of Pest commissioned music from him on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the decree guaranteeing religious toleration, for which he wrote, to the words of the German writer F. A. Werthes, a professor at the university in Pest,<sup>50</sup> his *Kirchenmusik* in seven movements for four solo voices and organ,<sup>51</sup> the only church music of his to be printed.

Regarding his short creative period it is a large number of church works assigned by the various sources to Bengraf. In the *Specification* (1791)<sup>52</sup> the composer lists the following as his compositions: "1 *Missa minor in F*, 1 *Missa pro Hebdomadae majori*, 1 *Requiem in G*, 16 *Tantum ergo*, 24 *Sit nomen Domini bened[ictum] pro Graduali*, 12 *Alleluja pro Graduali*, 32 *Motetta sive Offertoria, meistentheils von grosser Gattung*, 4 *Veni Sancte Spiritus*, 4 *Te Deum laudamus*, 1 *Motetta quadruplex pro Process[ione] in Festo Corporis Christi*, 6 *Libera*, 1 *Vesperae*, 2 *Litaniae Lauretanae*, 4 *Alma redemptoris*, 3 *Ave Regina*, 3 *Regina coeli*, 7 *Salve Regina*, 2 *Rorate coeli, Hymni plures*." According to Michael Rainer's petition and other documents referring to the matter,<sup>53</sup> the composer's estate included the under-mentioned works: "30 *Messen*, 7 *Requiem*, 12 *Motetten*, 2 *Alleluja*, 1 *Te Deum laudamus*, 1 *Missa pro defunctis*, 1 *Confitebor*, 2 *Arien*."

In the absence of more detailed data, we are unable to establish to what extent the two documents refer to the same works. There may well be overlaps within a musical genre, yet even so at a most conservative count we must allow 30 masses, 7 Requiems, and 32 motets. The number of works raises the question whether the estate really contained just the composer's works, or his collection of scores as well? The documents testify unanimously to their being Bengraf's compositions ("Kirchen Stücke des Herrn Bengraffs" and "von den vormaligen Regens chori den Jos. Bengraff hinterlassenen 30. Messen"),<sup>54</sup> and Bengraf's worth as a composer was expressed by underlining the importance of his works.

Unfortunately, the majority of the works listed are lost. Of the thirty masses altogether seven have survived, all of them in the Veszprém cathedral musical archive:<sup>55</sup> (1) *Missa solemnis in D*, (2) *Missa in C*, (3) *Missa in D*, (4) *Missa in D*, (5) *Missa in G*, (6) *Missa in g*, (7) *Missa in g*.<sup>56</sup> Sets of parts for two of the masses are contemporary copies provided with markings by Johannes Kollovratek (*regens chori* at Veszprém between 1790 and 1800), but the markings on the scores show that Bengraf's masses were still performed at Veszprém in 1827 and 1829.<sup>57</sup>

In size and layout the masses hardly differ from each other, all of them, even the *Missa solemnis*, standing close to the *missa brevis* type. The instrumental forces are also modest: in the (3) D major, G major and (6) g minor masses the ensemble of four voices, two violins, double bass and organ is complemented by two horns, and these forces are enriched in the *Missa solemnis* by just two oboes. To the basic ensemble are added a single wind instrument, an obbligato *Cornu Basso*,<sup>58</sup> in the (4) D major mass, and two clarini in the C major and (7) g minor masses. Each movement of the mass is for the most part through composed, the closing numbers, when compared with contemporary practice, being of trifling proportions; fugue and fugato movements are infrequent.<sup>59</sup>

Aside from the masses, there remain two larger-scale works, a *Vesperae de Confessore*, two copies of which are known – used at Tata and Veszprém – and a *Completorium in festo annuntiationis Beatae Mariae Virginis*, the Veszprém parts for which were examined in 1839 (!) by the *regens chori* József Kleinmann.<sup>60</sup>

The shorter church works are for the most part motets and offertories, altogether 15 pieces. The occurrence of the designation *Motetta sive Offertoria* in the *Specification* indicates that in the title of the pieces, the general musical term *motetta* and the more liturgical term *offertorium* could be interchanged. (The work with the beginning *Sacrificabo*, known from four sources, appears with the title offertory in Veszprém and in the Ottobeuren mass, while in the Tata copy and the Berlin Staatsbibliothek autograph score being described as a motet.)<sup>61</sup>

Only one of the motets and offertories found in Hungary, *Laetamini in Domino*<sup>62</sup> prepared for the church of the Servites has Bengraf's own writing: it is recognisable on the title page of the cover and the parts 2 *Clarini*, *Timpani*, *Violone* and *Organo*.

Among the other works the antiphon *O sacrum convivium*, the motet *Rectus Dominus*, and an a cappella *Veni Sancte*, all preserved at Berlin, should be singled out as having, along with the above mentioned *Sacrificabo*, the same signature. Their importance stems likewise partly from the nature of the source – so far these are the only four autograph scores of Bengraf to have come to light,<sup>63</sup> and partly from the place they occupy in his output – the date "26. Mart. 1777" at the end of the antiphon shows them to be the earliest works of the composer known to us.<sup>64</sup>

One score among the pieces composed for the Pest church can be safely identified: on the title page of the *Te Deum* in the National Széchényi Library is the dedication *Pro choro Pestiensis*, legible in the composer's hand.<sup>65</sup> On the evidence of the old shelf-marks the copy moved in 1934 from the National Conservatory to the Hungarian National Museum (Department of Music History). Perhaps two *Libera* pieces<sup>66</sup> also belong to this church material; at least such may be the significance of the same dedication in another hand and the inscription "Ex rebus M. Rainer." The rest of the music for the Inner City Church has either been destroyed or has not yet come to light; in either case there is no trace of it in the church or among the National Conservatory material.<sup>67</sup>

Bengraf's secular works, especially those written or published in Pest, are very much of an occasional nature, obviously reflecting the composer's desire to accommodate himself to extra-musical, and presumably social, requirements. This is particularly true of the music produce in 1784; the published songs and keyboard music both reflect the attempts of the composer to adapt to his new surroundings and the prevailing musical taste. This is unmistakable in the *Sinngedicht*<sup>68</sup> in praise of Joseph II, settings of verse by Heinrich Gottfried von Bretschneider,<sup>69</sup> from 1778–1784 librarian at the university in Buda.

The folksong-like quality, popular features and extremely simple accompaniments of the songs in the *XII Lieder*<sup>70</sup> make them easy to perform – they were primarily intended by the composer for amateur musicians. The songs<sup>71</sup> are set to strophic verses on various themes by renowned German and Austrian poets (Overbeck, Blumauer, and Ratschky<sup>72</sup>).<sup>73</sup>



The keyboard pieces are on an extremely low level technically – probably also adapted to suit the requirements of amateurs – in no way proclaiming their composer to be a *Klaviermeister*, or *Claviervirtuos*.<sup>74</sup> The *Trois divertissements*<sup>75</sup> harpsichord pieces (F, Eb, E) consist of various types of opening movements, two dances, and a fast final movement. The third divertimento has five movements, being increased by a further dance (*Rondeau Danse Strasbourg*). The famous *Ballet Hongrois*, added to the divertimenti, re-inforces the entertaining character of the set, being an unstylized dance like the *Rondeau* and *Polacca* movements.<sup>76</sup>

In the chamber music manuscripts which were written in Pest the accommodation to local conditions is less easy to see, and it is only by studying the construction of forces (and the use of instruments) that this becomes clear. The parts of the *Divertimento*, the *Sestetto*, and *Sei sonatine*<sup>77</sup> were copied onto paper which was used in Pest,<sup>78</sup> and in all probability this is where they were performed. The performer/possessor of the first violin part of the *Sestetto*, Johannes Gotthardi, was a violinist from Pest<sup>79</sup> on whose virtuosic capabilities it is likely that Bengraf called in other works of his. From the point of view of orchestration (*Violino I, II, Viola I, II, Violoncello, Corno*) and construction *Allegro – Minuetto – Andante – Minuetto – Presto*) it belongs to the divertimento genre. The forms of the individual movements also suggest that this is the tradition on which the work was based, for example the free thematic treatment of material in the ternary first movement, the 3/8 *Andante* "slow movement" and the sonata style finale with its virtuosic violin figurations.<sup>80</sup>

In the *Allegro* and *Minuetto* movements titled as *Divertimento*, scored for two violins, two violas, cello, oboe and basset horn in D (!), the divertimento concept reaches a conclusion in as much as the orchestration and colour are more symphonic: this is to be seen above all in the strongly contrasting themes of the first movement, and the minuet is also more extended and formally better organized than the minuets of the sextet.

The unusual pairing of violin and cello in *Sei sonatine* is a strange addition to the early string duo repertoire. The cello part is lost, but in the remaining violin part its etude nature shows an affinity to those pieces composed in this period which imply that they were written with instructional intentions.<sup>81</sup>

In the *Variazioni di diversi soggetti* which survives in a copy made in Vienna we also find violin and ad libitum cello as the ensemble. It consists of a three variation movement: (1) *Minuetto in Bb*, (2) *Presto in Bb*, (3) *Andante in D*. One can date and identify the parts as they were written out in the Traeg workshop and advertised in the 1789 *Wiener Zeitung*. We can further identify the parts by their appearance in the 1799 Traeg catalogue, and by the watermark on the paper on which they were written.<sup>82</sup>

In our opinion the parts of the *24 Menuets*, *24 Deutsche* and the six string quartets, also are originally Viennese,<sup>83</sup> on account of the watermarks and rastrum rulings. The fine orchestration of the sets of dances, and his choice of genre is the string quartets would imply that Bengraf intended these pieces for a wider distribution. In the *24 Menuets*<sup>84</sup> and *24 Deutsche* the basic ensemble consist of two violins and *Basso* which are put alternately two oboes or two flutes, two horns or two trumpets, a bassoon and timpani. This rather large ensemble plays the principal sections and the trios of the minuet sequence in the odd-numbered pieces, while in the even-numbered pieces, which do not have trios, usually only the two violins and bass play, with occasional doubled oboe or doubled flute reinforcement. The orchestral contrasts are fewer in the *Deutsche* set, while the forms of the individual dances are more varied.<sup>85</sup>

The manuscripts of the chamber works are housed in the Festetics family library in Keszthely. We have no information about how the works were obtained, but it would seem likely that they were obtained by the Helikon library having been bought from the composer's estate. The autograph title pages of those pieces which can be found in Keszthely, for example the *Sestetto*, the *Divertimento*, the *Sei sonatine*, the *24 Menuets*, and the *24 Deutsche* were under the ownership of the composer. This is further proved by the autograph corrections and completions in the string quartets and variations. After the composer's death the inventory

of estate made in 1799, apart from 150 forints worth of manuscript, left the Church a further 40 and 45 forint collection of manuscripts which were clearly not ecclesiastical pieces.<sup>86</sup> After Bengraf's widow had sold the ecclesiastical works we can be sure that she looked for owners for these too. In order to increase their stock it was usual for music libraries to buy composers' legacies and other legacies of musical material.<sup>87</sup> The Festetics family also bought the early Haydn symphonies in this way, as well as the manuscripts of the first string quartets with autograph additions, which copies bear the stamps of the Fürnberg bequest,<sup>88</sup> and in 1802 the Gallyus legacy from Zagreb together with the Druschetzky wind partitas.<sup>89</sup>

Among the Hungarian style keyboard works of Bengraf, the already mentioned *Ballet Hongrois*<sup>90</sup> was written for a particular occasion, a ball for the "székely" hussars. The preface to the piece<sup>91</sup> notes that the composer considered the individuality of this "national dance" above all in the special mode of performance and accompaniment. Apart from this, if we consider the shape, the piece is not unusual to the dance music of its time, and in accordance with taste, it consists of repeated eight bar phrases. The same formal stereotypes, and deliberate use of typical phrases characterises the whole set of *XII Magyar Tántzok*.<sup>92</sup> The differing subsequent fates of the two works composed for similar purposes and representing the same levels, reflects well on the other hand the rise of the fashion for Hungarian style dance music. Only one printed copy survives of the ballet that appeared in 1784 (we know of no manuscript copy), while the dance set, also written around 1784 and first distributed in manuscript copies,<sup>93</sup> only being published in 1790, became really popular. The second edition of the set bears witness to this popularity and wide distribution, which is further demonstrated by the remaining information as to the number of copies printed, the contemporary copyings and arrangement.<sup>94</sup>

(From the 1790s gradually more and more *Danses Hongroises* and *Ungarische Tänze* appeared. The title "verbunkos" as a means of definition only appeared in 1808, and became common in the second decade of the nineteenth century.<sup>95</sup> This change of title probably came about as a result of the development of the style, genre, and manner of performance, and shows the process of establishment and acceptance of such music. Therefore if we take the pieces in its historical and musical context, we will approach the truth; if the *Ballet Hongrois* and the dance set cannot be celebrated the first examples of the *verbunkos*, we can consider them as important moments in the multi-faceted development and establishment of the form.<sup>96</sup> Their significance is simply due to the fact, that – while the Hungarian dances had been distributed only in handwriting – the pieces in question first appeared in printing, too. This difference is to be registered as a historical datum of publishing and distribution and not of the genre.)

Musical life in 18th century Hungary is significant in that in the light of an absence of a public of the aesthetically valuable music, music of a technically and musically less demanding nature became popular. In Hungarian musical writings, which were mainly concerned to present a typically and exclusively Hungarian music,<sup>97</sup> they considered that the first creations of national music were to be found in these dances,<sup>98</sup> and for this reason they neglected to catalogue the "German" works being written at the same time. This attitude explains amongst other things the rather one-sided evaluation of Bengraf's work. It is also clear that in the dances the composer accommodated to the general taste, moreover it is possible that he was attempting to imitate that music which was popular in his day. These pieces do not mark a suitable starting point for the evaluation of his talent, which, along with his inventiveness, can only be appreciated through a knowledge of the masses, motets, and string quartets.

We have no information about the circumstances under which the string quartets were created, neither autographed scores, nor any other data, and no other relevant documentation remains. For this reason it is impossible to determine the time or place of composition, and we

have to be satisfied with what we can determine from the two remaining complete sets of parts. The copies were produced in a Viennese copyshop, most probably in the 1780s.<sup>99</sup> The order of the quartets corresponds in both copies. The basic keys, and the fact that in quartets nos. 1–3 and 4–6 respectively, the opening movements are *moderato* – slow – fast, means that we can assume for certain that the composer himself assembled this cycle. Apart from the various tempos of the opening movements there is a wide choice of tempos: the nineteen movements have fifteen types of tempo indications, and with the exception of the two minuet markings, it is only in the finales that we find the same tempo markings.

Of the two fast opening movements the first theme of the VI.A quartet and its motivic use qualifies it as the more convincing, while the lighter G major movement with its regular phrased theme and more modest motivic development is rather more finale-like in style. The richly rhythmic and variously articulated first movements of the quartets I.A and IV.Bb are *singende Moderatos*; as is also the A major *Allegretto grazioso*, albeit true that only the other bears a *moderato* tempo marking. The two slow opening movements of quartets II.D and V.F are fundamentally different in form; though on the basis of their structure they can be linked with the other slow movements; however they are more significant because of their positions than the other similar movements.

The moods of the middle movements are influenced by the first movements, for example after a slow opening movement we always find a minuet, after an *Allegro di molto* a contrasting slow movement, as in quartet III.G, and an expressive, delicate, *moderato* sonata form movement is followed by a light flexible 3/8 "slow" movement, as in quartets I.A and IV.Bb.

The final movements almost all have the same tempo markings, which embrace three distinct types of finale. The two outer A major quartets have last movements for two violins in the style of an Italian *concerto* finale, two closing movements (III.G and V.F) are closing movements in a Mannheim *Allegro*. The Bb major piece contains the early quartet repertoire's most favoured type of finale – the vivacious 2/4, its corresponding pair is the second quartet in D whose final movement is of the same type, notated *alla breve*.<sup>100</sup>

The ternary sonata forms of the varied outer movements are strongly similar: the expositions are thematically undifferentiated, the developments are of the same dimensions as the expositions and the recapitulations are full.

Amongst the themes of the exposition only the more significant and decisive first themes have a rather defined character, the second theme and the closing measures are frequently built on the motivic material of the first theme.

In those movements in which at the end of the first theme there is no particular well-defined cadence, the second phrase grows from the first idea, or is woven from the first material and closes in the dominant – and is thus at the same time a transition. This ambiguous section is usually clearly followed by a second theme and coda (e.g. I.A/1 and IV.B/1). On the other hand if the first theme leads to a decisive cadence and is followed a clear transition – this may be developed from the first idea – then the last third of the exposition contains the second theme which at the same time serves as the conclusion of that part (VI.A/1 and 4).<sup>101</sup>

The sizes of the development sections are similar to those of the expositions; moreover in certain movements the development is the longer, but the difference of the number of bars does not reflect the real proportion of the formal weight. In comparison with the exposition, the development section is often insufficiently significant: after the interrelationships of the various themes in the exposition there is no characteristic motivic elaboration in the development, the restatements of themes are linked by rather flimsy (often mechanical) sequences. The harmonic progression frequently consists of Baroque style delayed chains, and the construction of the sequences frequently uses the technique of dialogues between various voices of the main motivic material. The vast majority of the imitative sections are also basically like these dialogues, in which the various parts exchange references based on some notes of the main theme, without creating a genuinely polyphonic texture. In some development

sections the diminution or the fragmentation of the motives is used, but the motivic usage is rarely as intense as this, and on such occasions is restricted to only a few bars. Developments generally follow a schematic route: the first theme (the dominant) – the development of the theme (modulation) – material from the second thematic group (a third tonal level)<sup>102</sup> – further bars of development made from the bridge passage or cadential material etc. (return to the tonic).

The recapitulations show greater formal wealth in spite of the fact that the deeper transformations (with one exception) simply make use of the material from the first third of the exposition, the part which reaches the dominant, and from that point onwards the recurrence is usually all but unaltered; at most we have an altered instrumentation for the accompaniment, or some change of register for the melody. The first or second half of the first theme can take a new (enlarged or reduced) shape, or may be omitted. Similarly, the end of the first subject with the start of the transition or the whole transition may be transformed or left out.<sup>103</sup> The discarding of some motives of the main theme, which is the most obvious change of material, is justified by situations such as the composer's creating a coda from it at the end of the movement (II.D/3), but it is also omitted if during the course of the movement, it has been exploited to any great extent, especially in the development section (V.F/3). The finale of the F major quartet is exceptional also on account of the fact that after the incomplete first theme the area in the dominant repeats the phrases in reverse order and only the closing bars remain in their original place.

The binary slow movements are distinctly different to the outer movements having fast or moderate tempos, both those which appear as first movements (II.D, V.F) and those which are placed in the middle. All slow movements are alike in that they are without repeats and are in sonata form, whose second part begins with a dominant version of the first subject. The shapes of the movements are only similar if we look at basic overall form. The three phrases of the exposition and the dominant recapitulation of the first theme are followed by a development-like expansions which are individual from movement to movement. We have already mentioned that the more significant developmental features serve to increase the formal weight of the first movements. The D major *empfindsam* style *Adagio non tanto* has material which justifies the extensive transition section, and the subdominant false recapitulation. It also has an unusually brief tonic conclusion. The less individualistic F major *Larghetto* has an exposition which is based on a perpetually rescored set of repetitions of a basic theme. For this reason the "development" of the second parts is shorter and less significant than the D major slow movement and the thematic recapitulation is better proportioned. The *Moderato* opening movements are succeeded by typically slow 3/8 movements (I.A/2 and V.F/2). These also occupy a typical position within the quartet. Of the two, the middle movement of the F major quartet is more pedestrian. It is based merely on one motivic material, and this song-like theme is regularly divided up without any sort of development. From several points of view the *Adagio affettuoso* movement of the III string quartet is unique in the set. It is distinct from the other slow movements principally on account of its expressive and intense character. Moreover its choice of key, rhythmic subtlety and use of basic motivic material as well as its developmental variety is worthy of note.

The three minuets in the set, none with trios, are unusual in that they occupy a middle movement position (II.D/2, V.F/2, and VI.A/3). This placing in the contemporary string quartet repertoire is probably exceptional. Individual minuet main sections were used exclusively as finales, and their differed structure was marked with the title *Tempo di Menuetto*. The Bengraf minuets are comparatively well developed with their articulated sonata form which fluctuates between binary and ternary structures. The clearest and best balanced movement is the F major, while the structure of the last A major quartet's minuet is by comparison rather ambiguous. (This indecisiveness is caused by the fact that after the repeat sign the second part starts with the first idea in the dominant, succeeded by a brief development also in the domi-

nant, and after this the inversion of the theme – used originally in the exposition as a transitional motif – recurs in the tonic key, in the manner of a recapitulation of the second half of the first theme.) The ternary structure in the D major minuet is even vaguer: the independent development is represented only by a "contrast theme" on the third tonal level.

In form and length, the A minor *Allegretto e scherzando* "extra" movement from the VI string quartet in A is in close relationship with the minuets. The terms *scherzo* and *scherzando* were used synonymously in the 18th century. It could be added to various tempo markings, and this tempo marking was necessarily speeded up.<sup>104</sup> Before 1780 it was generally used to accentuate the vivacious nature of 2/4 finales, but in this case it is an indication in connection with a 3/8 movement. The fast opening movement is succeeded by the *scherzando* and after the unusually placed minuet third movement we have a rapid finale: this chain of movements is of a divertimento type.

The first violin plays in accordance with the various types of the movements of the string quartets, but the instrumentation elevates it to the leading instrument throughout. All themes are also stated by the first violin,<sup>105</sup> and the other instruments only play significant melodies in bridge and development sections, where they have dialogues.<sup>106</sup> At the same time in motivic development the middle parts are a good deal more important, and frequently provide motivic coherence. Over the top of the basic motives which have been given to the second violin and viola, the first violin introduces new material, that is to say, new variations on the basic material, and thus the form is gradually developed. It seems that this type of motivic construction was used more consistently by Beethoven than the widespread and almost habitual system of motivic interrelationships of the second half of the 18th century. The close interrelationships of the basic materials is unusual to the *galant* style, but, for example, is a distinctive feature of C. P. E. Bach's fixed forms of keyboard music. It is clear that close links cannot be traced with Haydn's work, and his use of the monothematic principle, but, on the contrary, it is to the Baroque tradition that the mode of structure is linked, and its system of building music by the exploitation of one idea.

The Beethoven string quartets are for this reason at most comparable with Haydn's very earliest sets of works, and it is with the homophonic chamber music of Vanhal and Dittersdorf that his music shares a common *galant* style.<sup>107</sup> The general *galant* idiom of the pieces is enriched by the inserting of some *empfindsam* movements,<sup>108</sup> while the melodic world is frequently reminiscent of Mozart's Italian style melodic writing (e.g. I.A/1, IV.Bb/1). Furthermore the V string quartet in F has a finale whose first bars are identical to the first bars of Mozart's C major piano sonata K545. The incipit contains a T–D–T harmonic progression and the melodic contours derive also from a rudimental gesture; the fact that the motives are identical does not prove a direct link between the two, but rather shows the great homogeneity of thematic material in the Classical repertoire.<sup>109</sup>

- 1 Ervin Major, „Magyar elemek a 18. századi európai zenében” (Hungarian elements in European music of the 18th century) *A magyar muzsika könyve*, Budapest 1936, p. 9; Margit Prahács, *Magyar témák a külföldi zenében* (Hungarian themes in music abroad), Budapest 1943, p. 21; Kálmán Isoz's typewritten notes on music history (Isoz legacy, Institute for Musicology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences) etc. – The „verbunkos” is a Hungarian dance used to enlist recruits and developed into an instrumental style at the beginning of the 19th century.
- 2 Bence Szabolcsi, *A Concise History of Hungarian Music*, Budapest 1964, p. 35.
- 3 Szabolcsi, op. cit.: *Ballet Hongrois* and *XII Magyar Tántzok*[I]; Ervin Major, István Szelényi (ed.), *A magyar zongoramuzsika 100 éve* (A hundred years of Hungarian piano music), Budapest 1954: dances I, VIII and XII; Bence Szabolcsi, Ferenc Bónis (ed.), *Magyar táncok Haydn korából* (Hungarian dances from the Haydn period), Budapest 1959: the *Ballet Hongrois* and dances I and V; Gábor Darvas (arr., ed.), Bengráf József, Kauer Ferdinánd: *Négy magyar tánc* (Four Hungarian dances), Budapest 1967: dance I; Vilmos Bántai, Imre Kovács, Erzsébet Nagy (ed.), *Régi zene fuvalóná és gitárra* (Early music for flute and guitar), Budapest 1974: the opening 48 bars of the published piece are identical with the *Ballet Hongrois*, to which the first of the *XII Magyar Tántzok* was arbitrarily added as a middle section.
- 4 Franz Paul Rigler, *Anleitung zum Gesange, und dem Klaviere oder die Orgel zu spielen*, Ofen <sup>2</sup>1798, p. 279: Verzeichniss berühmter Komponisten in diesem Jahrhundert.
- 5 Ernst Ludwig Gerber, *Historisch-biographisches Lexicon der Tonkünstler ...*, Leipzig 1790–1792, vol. I. p. 139; and *Neues historisch-biographisches Lexikon der Tonkünstler ...*, Leipzig 1812–1814, vol. I. p. 343.
- 6 Gustav Schilling (ed.), *Encyklopädie der gesammten musikalischen Wissenschaften, oder Universal-Lexicon der Tonkunst*, Stuttgart 1835–1838, vol. I. p. 559; Hermann Mendel, *Musikalisches Conversations Lexikon*, Berlin 1870–1883, vol. I. p. 546; Francois-Joseph Fétis, *Biographie universelle des musiciens...*, Paris 1873–1875, vol. I. p. 343.
- 7 Robert Eitner, *Biographisch-bibliographisches Quellenlexikon der Musiker und Musikgelehrten...*, Leipzig 1899–1904, vol. I. pp. 446–447.
- 8 Gábor Mátray, „A Muzsikának Közönséges Története” (A general history of music) *Tudományos Gyűjtemény*, Pest 1829, III. p. 80; and „Második Tokdalék a Magyarországi Muzsika történetéhez” (Second supplement to the history of music in Hungary) *ibid.* 1832, VII. p. 25.
- 9 The *XII Magyar Tántzok* only appeared in bibliographical literature between 1832 and 1926: Aladár Ballagi, „A budapesti könyvkereskedés 1790-ben” (Booksellers in Budapest in 1790) *A Figyelő*, Budapest 1877, III. p. 451 and Géza Petrik, *Magyarország bibliográfiája 1712–1860* (Bibliography of Hungary 1712–1860), Budapest 1880, p. 430.
- 10 Kálmán Isoz, *Buda és Pest zenei művelődése 1686–1873* (Musical culture in Buda and Pest 1686–1873), Budapest 1926, pp. 73–101.
- 11 *Alkotmány*, Budapest Aug. 23, 1908 and *Zenelap*, Budapest Sept. 10, 1908 (cf. Ervin Major's card index, Institute for Musicology).
- 12 Ervin Major's review of the book by Isoz: *Zenei Szemle*, Budapest–Temesvár 1926–1927, pp. 59–61; and „Bengraf” in B. Szabolcsi, A. Tóth (ed.), *Zenei lexikon*, Budapest <sup>1</sup>1935 (<sup>2</sup>1965); and the same author's *Fejezetek a magyar zene történetéből* (Pages from the history of Hungarian music), Budapest 1967, p. 245; Ferenc Bónis, „Bengraf, Joseph” *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Kassel 1949–1968, *Supplement*, 1973: cols. 656–657; and „Bengraf, Joseph” *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, London 1980, vol. 2. p. 485; and the same author's „A keszthelyi Helikon könyvtár magyar vonatkozású anyagáról” (The material relating to Hungary in the Helikon library at Keszthely) *Új Zenei Szemle*, Budapest 1951/2, pp. 22–28.
- 13 See the microfilm collection and the catalogue of incipits in the H-Bn (National Széchényi Library) Music Department.
- 14 Kornél Bárdos, *A tatai Esterházyak zenéje 1727–1846* (The music of the Tata Esterházy 1727–1847), Budapest 1978, p. 88.
- 15 *Répertoire international des sources musicales*, B/II: *Recueils imprimés. XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle*, München 1964, pp. 115, 169 and 347.
- 16 Today: Bad Neustadt an der Frank-Saale, Bavaria, GFR (*Meyers enzyklopädisches Lexikon*, Mannheim 1971–1981, vol. 3. pp. 339–340; and A. Memminger, *Neustadt a. S., Bad Neuhaus and Salzburg*, Würzburg 1921).
- 17 The entry in the parish register of the Bad Neustadt Mariä Himmelfahrt parish church: Mense Julio 1745 / die 21. Johannes Josephus Benckgraff, pridie hora 11 noct[is] natus fil[ius] leg[itimus] Jo[hann]is Michaëlis Benckgraff et Margarethae conj[ugis], lev[avit] Johannes Mohr Sartor.  
(This document clarifies two facts: (1) it contains the precise date of birth, until now uncertain because of the faulty and contradictory facts given in the Pest Inner City Church register – see footnotes 33 and 37 and the articles referred to; (2) it explains the frequent confusion and uncertainty regarding the composer's christian name. As only the name Joseph /Josepho, Josef, Ioseph, Giuseppe, Gioseffo/ is found on the title pages of the music, this henceforth has been used.)
- 18 Mariä Himmelfahrt parish church, *Matricula copulatorum*: Mense Septembri 1744 die 1. septembris Modestus Juvenis Jo[hann]es Benckgraff ex Hendungen, cum Pud[ica] Virg[inae] Maria Margaretha Mauerin Neostadiana, Petri Benckgraff et Annae Elysaethae fil[ius] leg[itimus] [et] Nicolai Mauer Pistoris et Mariae Evae conj[ugis] fil[ia] leg[itima] [testes:] Hon[esti] viri Joannes Mohr et Hartman[us] Wehner Cives Neostad[ensis].  
(I have to thank Mr. W. Schlatt, curate of the church, for the Neustadt data.)
- 19 Budapest City Archives (henceforth Archives) IV. 1202/g: Pest city council documents, Miss. a. m. 2735: after the death of Michael Bengraf, documents to do with the estate passing to the daughter of Joseph Bengraf, Josepha Theresia.
- 20 Gerber, op. cit. (1790): „Man findet auch in den Hillerschen Klavier- und Singstücken, so um 1768 herauskamen, einige nicht schlechte Klavierstücke von ihm.” In contrast we find in *RISM B/II* that the collections edited by J. A.

- Hiller do not contain works by Bengraf, piano pieces by him only appearing in a series published in Leipzig in 1774–1776: *Sammlung kleiner Clavier- und Singstücke* [22, Breitkopf and Härtel, pp. 162, 168: *Allegro*, and *Cantabile* – found in Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig, III.7.24. (RISM B/II, p. 347)
- 21 Gerber, op. cit. (1812): „Ausser diesem besitzt noch Herr Kapellmeister Reichardt in Manuskript: [...] Missa. Partitur 1777, unter dem Namen, Giuseppe Bengraf, wenn dies nicht ein anderer seyn soll.”
- 22 Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin/GDR, Kirchenkompositionen, mus. ms. 30 102; Einsiedeln, Musikbibliothek, Th. 399, 4.
- 23 *Etwas für Gesang und Klavier zum Neuen Jahr 1785*, Speier 1784, p. 3: *Larghetto alla Polacca* (=Trois divertissements, 3/II) found in Pfälzische Landesbibliothek, Speyer; and *Blumenlese für Klavierliebhaber...*, Speier 1785, II. p. 27 and 29: *Das geraubte Lämmchen, An die Tugend* (Den Haag, Gemeente Museum). (RISM B/II, pp. 169 and 115 f)
- 24 „Bengraf, Joseph” in *MGG* and *The New Grove* (see footnote 12).
- 25 In 1787 the population of Pest was approximately 22 thousand, that of Buda about 25 thousand, the majority of the population being German, c. 10% Hungarian. In the decade of Joseph II the city underwent economic development accompanied by a growth in culture. A large role was played in this by the transfer of university to Buda (1777) and then to Pest (1784), and that of government offices to Buda in 1784, 1786 and 1787. See Domokos Kosáry (ed.), *Budapest története* (History of Budapest), Budapest 1975, vol. III. p. 152; and the same author's *Művelődés a XVIII. századi Magyarországon* (Culture in Eighteenth century Hungary), Budapest 1983, pp. 500–502.
- 26 Isoz, *Buda és Pest...*, pp. 46–50 and 110–112.
- 27 Ibid., pp. 102–105.
- 28 Archives, IV. 1202/a, Council Records, vol. 47, pp. 191 f.
- 29 Alexander Weinmann, *Kataloge Anton Huberty (Wien) und Christoph Torricella*, Wien 1962, p. 106 (in: Beiträge zur Geschichte der Alt-Wiener Musikverlages).
- 30 Weinmann, op. cit., p. 99; and *Wiener Musikverlag „am Rande,”* Wien 1970, p. 90.
- 31 Isoz, *Buda és Pest...*, p. 85; Weinmann, „Magyar muzsika a bécsi zeneműpiacon (1770–1850), Kiegészítő közlemény” (Hungarian music on the Viennese musical market /1770–1850/, A supplement) *Magyar zenetörténeti tanulmányok Mosonyi Mihály és Bartók Béla emlékére*, Budapest 1973, pp. 13–28.
- 32 Ignatius Kuttig became a Pest citizen in 1743 (see Illyefalvi, *Pest és Buda polgárjogot nyert lakosai*, I /Residents of Pest and Buda granted citizenship, I/). He figures among the musicians in 1740 as a vocalist, and 1787 as a tenor and cantor (v. Isoz legacy, Institute for Musicology). From 1752 he worked also as a teacher (Isoz, op. cit., p. 72), and he is mentioned in the council records away other places on Aug. 10, 14, Sept. 21, 1786 and Aug. 3, 1787. (See further: Lajos Némethy, *A budapesti főtemplom története I* /The history of Budapest cathedral I/, Budapest 1890, p. 338.)
- 33 Budapest, Inner City Church, *Matricula copulatorum 1752–1787*, p. 312: [1784 septembris] 12 Jos[eph] Pengraf Regens chori coelebs A[nni] 27 [!] Theresia Kutig coelebs A[nni] 20 [testes:] D. Johannes Gotthardi, Carol Schoper [assistens:] P. Svarcz piarista
- 34 Budapest, Inner City Church, *Matricula baptisatorum* and *Matricula defunctorum*: Rosina May 12 – Sept. 9, 1785; Carolina Nov. 3, 1786 – Dec. 25, 1788; Paulus Feb. 3 – Dec. 23, 1790.
- 35 Ibid.: Josepha Theresia, Jun. 8, 1788 (and v. Archives, IV. 1202/g, Miss. a. m. 2735).
- 36 Archives, IV. 1202/g, Miss. a. m. 2735.
- 37 Isoz gave the data from the register of deaths in the Inner City Church, the date of the funeral („1791 juni 8 Joseph Pengraf conjux Theresia Kuttig Regens chori Parochia[rum] A[nni] 46 ...”). The *Inventarium* dated April 12, 1799 (Archives, IV. 1202/g, Miss. a. m. 2735) however, contains the date of death too: „...Joseph Bengraf [...] Regens chori so den 4te Junii 1791 verstorben ist...”
- 38 Archives, IV. 1202/a, Council Records, vol. 67, p. 603, par. 1819 (June 11, 1791).
- 39 Archives, IV. 1202/a, Council Records, vol. 47, pp. 191/192 (June 21, 1784); vol. 48, p. 475 (Sept. 10, 1785); vol. 49, pp. 236/237 (Feb. 18 and Mar. 8, 1786); vol. 50, p. 37, par. 1245 (Aug. 10, 1786); vol. 67, p. 232 (Mar. 5, 1791).
- 40 Archives, IV. 1202/cc, Testam. a. m. 464.
- 41 Bassel, Bassete = Violoncello, cf. Leopold Mozart, *Gründliche Violinschule*, Augsburg<sup>3</sup> 1787 (Faksimile-Nachdruck: Leipzig 1956), p. 3.
- 42 According to Isoz (*Buda és Pest...*, p. 84) the tower music probably ceased to be practised from around 1757 – an explanation about the bad condition of wind instruments –; in contrast a contemporary encyclopedia (J. M. Korabinsky, *Geographisch-Historisches und Produkten Lexikon von Ungarn*, Pressburg 1786, p. 530) contains data on daily tower music in the town-hall.
- 43 „Bis heute hab ich noch mancher Kirchenstück für den Pester Stadtchor komponiert und gewidmet; auf dem Titelblatt dieser Musicalien ist immer unten am Ende die Überschrift zu sehen: *pro Choro Pestiensis*. Beym Komponiren dieser Stücke hab ich immer getrachtet, das [!] sie weder zu finster, weder zu eitel klingen.”
- 44 Archives, IV. 1202/cc, Testam. a. m. 464.
- 45 The *Inventarium* drawn up in the church in 1795 lists printed scores. Apart from anonymus works, and a few works by Rathgeber, and Gassmann, there are pieces by little known composers (Halm, Kobrich, and Tschortsch).
- 46 For Rainer's nomination see Archives, IV. 1202/a, vol. 67, p. 603, par. 1818 (June 11, 1791). Regarding the purchase: IV. 1202/h, Relat. a. m. 1430 („... unter der Direction des seelig[en] Bengraf der Geschmack der Kirchen Musique sehr gebessert hat”), and IV. 1202/a, Council Records, vol. 69, p. 271, par. 3031 (Sept. 19, 1791), together with Miss. a. m. 2735, *Inventar* 1799. (The city purchased the works for the church for 150 Ft instead of the 200 Ft sought by the widow.)

- 47 Archives, IV. 1202/h, Relat. a. m. 1430: „Endes Untenschriebene bescheinigen hiemit, dass die von den vormaligen Regens Chori den Herrn Jos. Bengraff hinterlassenen 30. Messen [etc.], wenn sie zum Gebrauch für die ehrwürdige Pfarrkirche für Zwey Hundert Gulden erkaufet werden, in einen so gemässigten Preiss dem Chor zufallen, dass wohl schwerlich ein gleich vortheilhaften Kauf von Arbeiten eines so anerkannten grossen Meisters in Kirchenfach, dessen Arbeiten noch in einigen Jahren recht gesucht, geschätzt, und bezahlt werden dürften, geschlossen werden dürfte.“
- 48 The autograph title on the cover of the offertorium *Laetamini* is: *Pro Choro Ord. Serv. B. M. V. / Pestini* (H-Bn, Ms. Mus. IV. 905).
- 49 Bárdos, op. cit., Appendix, Nos. 59–61; the musical archive of Veszprém Cathedral, M. 1. c1. 2-3, M. 3. c1. 1-5, Grad. 14-19, Off. 33-39, Vesp. 10, Regina 4-5; the surviving *Libera* in Trencsén is to be found in: Štátní archiv v Nitre (Trenčín HSJP-260), the *Tantum ergo* in Slovenské národné múzeum, hudobné oddelenie (Mus. XIII-113) – cf. Darina Mudra, „Die Entwicklung des klassischen Musik-Repertoires in Trenčín“ *Haydn Jahrbuch X*, (178) pp. 96 and 98.
- 50 Kosáry, *Művelődés...*, p. 504.
- 51 *KIRCHENMUSIK | abgesungen | im evangelischen Bethause zu Pest, bei der Feier | des am 1 May 1791 von den Protestanten in Ungarn gehal- | tenen Religionsfest. | IM CALVIERAUSZUG. | Der Text von Friedrich August Clemens Werthes, vormaligen Professor der schönen Wissenschaften auf der Universität zu Pest; die Musik von Joseph Bengraf, des Pester Stadtchors Musikdirector. | Pest, bei Johann Samuel Liedemann, bürgerlicher Kauf- und Handelsmann, woselbst | auch die in 4 Stimmen und einer Orgelstimme bestehende Partitur zu haben ist.* The event was reported by the May 9th issue of *Ephemerides Budenses* in 1791 (see Isoz, *Buda és Pest...*, p. 90). The score mentioned in the title have not survived; the copies of the printed material are to be found in Budapest (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Manuscript Archive: Podmaniczky-Vigyázó estate, Ms. 10 080/7) and A-Wgm (Vienna, Archiv der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde 16941). A manuscript copy is kept in H-Bn (Ms. Mus. 954), and the printed text of the verse is also in the Academy of Sciences, Manuscript Archive. (RISM A/I/1 – B 1942)
- 52 See note 44, and the facsimile 1.
- 53 See notes 46 and 47.
- 54 See also: Archives, IV. 1202/a, vol. 69, p. 271, par. 3031: „... die Wittib des verstorbenen Regens Chori Josephs Bengraf für die durch ihren verstorbenen Ehemann componirten Chor Musicalien 200 fl. verlange“.
- 55 The Ottobeuren mass does not belong to this material.
- 56 Veszprém, Cath., (1) Missae 3. classis 1, (2) M. 1. c1. 2, (3) M. 1. c1. 3, (4) M. 3. c1. 4, (5) M. 3. c1. 2, (6) M. 3. c1. 3, (7) M. 3. c1. 5.
- 57 Contemporary copies: *Missa solemnis* and *Missa in D* (3). Data of later date: *Missa in G* – at the end of *Canto*: 1827; *Missa in D* (4) *Alto* part with the note: Johannes Novak 1829.
- 58 *Corno di bassetto*, *Basset-Horn*: in essence an alto clarinet tuned in F (Eb). First known example dates from 1770, an instrument fashionable at the end of the 18th century (see C. Sachs, *Handbuch der Musikinstrumentenkunde*, Wiesbaden 1971, p. 345). The serpent variety called *Corno basso*, *Basshorn* was definitely not used, since the first ones were made in London c. 1800 (v. *Riemann Musiklexikon*, Sachteil, Main 1967, p. 88).
- 59 The seven mass contain 1 – 1 *Cum Sancto Spiritu*, *Et vitam venturi*, *7 Pleni sunt* and *5 Dona nobis* movements, of which altogether six are polyphonic.
- 60 a) The Tata material of *Vesperae* finished up in the H-Bn, Ms. Mus. IV. 1544, see Bárdos, op. cit., p. 78; the Veszprém shelf-mark: Vesp. 10. b) The *Completorium* (Veszprém, Cath., Vesp. 11) is marked with the note: „compare per Josephus Kleinmann | Anno 1839.“
- 61 a) Veszprém, Cath., Off. 33–37; b) Einsiedeln, cf. note 22. c) H-Bn, Ms. Mus. IV. 1666; d) Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin/GDR – v. note 22.
- 62 See note 48.
- 63 An examination of the watermarks in the manuscript – and in the Ottobeuren mass – might serve as the starting-point for an investigation of Bengraf's work in Germany.
- 64 A collection of unknown provenance, also at Berlin (Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung, Ms. 1460) contains, unusually, the parts and in some cases the scores of 15 *Sanctus* movements. From the title pages of the manuscript copies we learn that these pieces were performed between 1791 and 1798.
- 65 H-Bn, Ms. Mus. 1472. The *Organo* and *Violone* parts are autographs, the rest copies corrected by Bengraf.
- 66 H-Bn, Ms. Mus. IV. 1051.
- 67 Apart from the works listed, manuscript copies of 2 *Regina coeli* (Veszprém, Cath., Regina 5) and a *Te Deum* (Budapest, Inner City Church, with a seal „K. K. Feldsuperiorat in Ungarn“) survive. Aside from complete works, fragments exist also of a *Te Deum*, a *Regina coeli* in C (H-Bn, Ms. Mus. IV. 1259 and 1716), and a *Ave maris stella* – arietta (Veszprém, Cath., Off. 38).
- 68 *Sinngedicht | auf | JOSEPH und FRIEDRICH | in Music gesetzt | von | Joseph Bengraf. | Pest, verlegens [!] Weingand und Koepf. | 1784.*  
At present in: H-Bn, Z 41 123 (from the Esterházy collection) and A-Wgm, VI. 3748. (RISM A/I/1 – B 1941)
- 69 Kosáry, *Művelődés...*, p. 432.
- 70 *XII. LIEDER | Mit Melodien bey Clavier zu singen | von IOSEPH BENGRAF | Pest, | bey Weingand und Köpf. | 1784.*  
(From the National Conservatory it passed to the H-Bn, Mus. pr. 15 485. Further copies: A-Wgm, VI. 7748 and Washington, Library of Congress). (RISM A/I/1 – B 1940)



- 71 1. *Freiheitslied*, 2. *Meine Wünsche*, 3. *An Lauren* (the only throughcomposed song, in ABA form, *Adagio affettuoso*), 4. *Der Zufriedene*, 5. *Eile des Lebens – An Lilla*, 6. *Lob des Kapuzinerslebens*, 7. *Mein Mädchen*, 8. *Der Kaiser* (eulogizing Joseph II), 9. *An mein Grab* (with a shaded accompaniment using four-two chords), 10. *Lob des Rauchtobaks*, 11. *Trinklied*, 12. *Lied eines alten Leiermanns* (Munter, G major; imitating a barell-organ in the coda).
- 72 See H. Zeman, „Die österreichische Lyrik der Haydn-Zeit“ *Joseph Haydn und seine Zeit II*, Eisenstadt 1972, p. 121.
- 73 The score of the song *Die Seligkeit der Liebenden*, also written in 1784, is lost, the one copy in Berlin being destroyed in the second world war. (Information kindly supplied by Dr. Wolfgang Goldhan, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek.) Bónis mentions a later song in his dictionary articles – *Mein Sterbetag ist da*, 1791 – whose whereabouts are unknown.
- 74 Klaviermeister (Gerber, op. cit. 1812), Claviervirtuos (Schilling, op. cit.), Klavierkomponist (Mendel, op. cit.) maître de piano (Fétis, op. cit.).
- 75 *TROIS / DIVERTISSEMENTS [!]* / pour le Clavecin Seul / avec un Ballet Hongrois / Composés / PAR M. IOSEPH BENGRAF / Recueil Premier. / Se Vend à Pest chez Weingand et / Koepf Libraires. / A Vienne chez Christoph Torricella / Marchand Destampes [!] et Editeur de Mu / sique.  
Only copy: A-Wgm, VII. 3445.  
(RISM A/I/1 – B 1943)
- 76 Only the titles of the following pieces are known, also written for the keyboard: *20 Deutsche für Klavier* and *12 Deutsche für Klavier* – advertised in the *Wiener Zeitung* (May 9, 1792 and Nov. 13, 1793), see also Weinmann (ed.), *Johann Traeg: Verzeichnis sowohl geschriebener als gestochener Musikalien, welche bei Johann Traeg erschienen sind*, Wien 1799. Wien 1973, p. 168; *Balli tedeschi*, 20 and 12. The last-named pieces may be the same as the Bengraf work advertised in the *Pressburger Zeitung*, May 10, 1803: *12 Deutsche Tänze* (cf. Major's quoted article, *Zenei Szemle* 1926), while the title quoted by Weinmann (*12 Deutsche mit Melodien beim Clavier* – v. Torricella catalogue, p. 103 and „Magyar muzsika...” p. 26) is wrongly written, and contains the title in the *Wiener Zeitung*'s referred to by Weinmann (Dec. 25, 1784) *XII. Lieder mit Melodien beim Clavier zu singen* (cf. Major's card-catalogue).
- 77 Keszthely, Helikon library (H–KE), K 698, K 2490 and K 2617.
- 78 Watermarks: *Divertimento*: Hungarian coat of arms – IHELLER; *Sestetto*: oval shield (?); *Sei sonatina*: Hungarian coat of arms – IHELLER. The first (and third) are found in the council records from 1784, 1785, 1786 and 1791, the second in 1791. The paper with oval shield is common in the parish registers between 1785–1790.
- 79 See note 33.
- 80 Hubert Unverricht, „Divertimento“ *The New Grove*, 5. p. 504, Günter Hausswald, „The Divertimento and Cognate Forms“ *The New Oxford History of Music*, London 1973, VII, pp. 510–511, Eve K. Meyer, „The Viennese Divertimento“ *The Music Review* (1968) p. 168.
- 81 Karl Geiringer, „The Rise of Chamber Music“ *NOHM* VII, pp. 545–548.
82. a) The Traeg advertisement in the Aug. 1st 1789 issue of the *Wiener Zeitung* (p. 1969): „Variazioni diversi Sogetti per il Violino e Violoncello da Giosefo Bengraf, 45 kr.” (See Weinmann, *Die Anzeigen des Kopierturbetriebes Johann Traeg in der Wiener Zeitung zwischen 1782 und 1805*, Wien 1981, p. 26.) The copies in Keszthely (K 37) have separate title pages and no common binding on which the general title might appear – but the composer's name appears on the separate title pages in the form *Gioseffo*, which is found nowhere else.  
b) Weinmann, *Johann Traeg: Verzeichnis... Wien 1799*, p. 97: „Bengraf Variazioni a Violino e Violoncello, W 45” (W= of Viennese origin, not printed).  
c) Watermark: Dreihalbmond/REAL – GF, over it (double branched at the bottom) baldachin – thus a Venetian paper customary in Vienna (cf. Dénes Bartha, László Somfai, *Haydn als Opernkapellmeister*, Budapest 1960, Appendix Nos. 135 and 136 (1778–1786) and Alan Tyson, „Mozart's 'Haydn' Quartets: The Contributions of the Paper Studies“: *The String Quartets of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven: Studies of the Autograph Manuscripts*, Cambridge, Mass. 1980, p. 189, type VII).
- 83 On the string quartets see *General Remarks* par. A; the watermarks of the *24 Deutsche*: (1) Dreihalbmond/REAL – C S<sub>c</sub>, above it three daisies between two leaves, (2) Dreihalbmond/REAL – C S<sub>c</sub>, over it baldachin, (3) Dreihalbmond/REAL – AM, over it bow and arrow. Bartha–Somfai, op. cit., Appendix, No. 111 (1780–1783) = type (1); No. 181 (1782–1789) = (2); No. 103 (1777–1789) = (3). For the second watermark see further Tyson, op. cit., p. 189, type IX.  
The watermarks of the *24 Menuets* concords with the type (3) found in the *Deutsche* Material.  
The complet parts of the *Menuets* have identical stafflinings, which concord with the rulings of some of the parts (*Corno I, Fagotto, Basso* and *Timpani*) in the *24 Deutsche*.  
The works are at present to be found in: H–KE, K 0/34 and K 0/11.
- 84 For the incipit of the first minuet v. H. C. Robbins Landon, *Haydn: Chronicle and Works I*, Bloomington–London 1980, p. 243.
- 85 Among the other instrumental works ascribed to Bengraf, probably only the pieces entitled *II. Divertiment pour Clavier, 2 Violini e Basso* existed (*Johann Traeg: Verzeichnis... Wien 1799*, p. 133 and Gerber, op. cit. 1812, etc.). The „Divertiment, mit 13 in zinngestochenen Platten“ auctioned from material belonging to the firm of Torricella (*Wiener Zeitung* advertisement: Aug. 12, 1786 – see Weinmann, *Kataloge ... Torricella*, p. 107 and 113, and Major's card catalogue, Institute for Musicology) is the same as the *Trois divertissements* published by them, and consisted of 13 pages + title page. Artaria put together all the Torricella material and was the source of the plates provided (the „Divertimento op. 1” was given No 123) and thus further mention of the piece occurs in connection with the firm of Artaria (see Weinmann, *Vollständiges Verlagsverzeichnis Artaria & Comp.*, Wien<sup>2</sup>1978, p. 20, and „Magyar muzsika...” p. 16). – No trace of the „pair of symphonies” mentioned by Schilling has been found.

- 86 See note 36.
- 87 The Esterházy's for example, purchased the works (i. e. the estate) of Michael and Joseph Haydn, Süßmayr, and Albrechtsberger; cf. Bartha–Somfai, op. cit. p. 16 and Johann Hárích, „Inventare der Esterházy-Hofmusikkapelle in Eisenstadt” *Haydn Yearbook IX* (1975) p. 116.
- 88 Robbins Landon, op. cit., p. 240.
- 89 See the article by Bónis in the *Új Zenei Szemle* (cf. note 12). and Dorottya Somorjay (ed.), *Georg Druschetzky: Partitas for Winds – MUSICALIA DANUBIANA* 4, Budapest 1985, p. 20.
- 90 The name „Clavecin” for the instrument used in the *Ballet Hongrois* on the Viennese French language cover indicates a harpsichord (Somfai, *Joseph Haydn zongoraszonádái* | Joseph Haydn's piano sonatas |, Budapest 1979, p. 20). The term used for the *XII Magyar Tántzok* is confusing: on the first edition by Artaria the name is in Hungarian as „Klávícembalom”, while in the second edition by Cappi it is „Klávikordium”; in French, both together appear as „Clavecin ou Piano-Forte”.
- 91 „J'avois composé le ballet suivant pour une masquerade d'Houssarts dits Szeklers, et je le donne maintenant au jour, accommodé au Clavecin autant qu'il étoit possible, cette sorte de danse nationale ayant tant de singulier aussi bien dans l'exécution et dans l'accompagnement, que dans l'invention, qu'il faut écouter pour en saisir le genie et l'énergie. Les notes marquées d'un ^ demandent un accent plus fort.”
- 92 *XII. Magyar Tántzok | Klávícembalomra Valók | Compondíta | Bengraf Josef | XII. Danses Hongroises | pour le Clavecin ou Piano-Forte | Composées | par Joseph Bengraf | à Vienne chez Artaria Comp. | [Pl. Nr.] 308*  
Second edition: Vienna, Cappi – with the same plate No, [1802]  
(*RISM A/I/1 – B 1944*)
- 93 Weinmann, *Die Anzeigen ...*, p. 17.
- 94 Extant printed copies now exist in: H-Bn, Mus. pr. 6696; H–KE, K 1063 (Cappi); Milano, Conservatorio; London, British Museum; Dessau, Stadtarchiv, Mus. B. 22.  
Manuscript copies: Budapest, library of Béla Bartók Musical Secondary School (among the National Conservatory material): M 1161 – a volume of material dated by Major from 1787–1789, in which is found the I and IX pieces; further to be found among the scores of Sándor Kisfaludy and his wife Róza Szegedy (see Major, *Fejezetek...*, p. 245).  
Arrangement: Ferdinand Kauer, *12 Ungarische Tänze mit 2 Violin und Bass nach Bengrafs Idee* (*Wiener Zeitung*, Febr. 5, 1791).  
Catalogue references: Weinmann, *Johann Traeg: Verzeichnis... Wien 1799.*, p. 171; and the same author's *Verlagsverzeichnis Giovanni Cappi bis A. O. Witzendorf*, Wien 1967: Neuester Katalog 1807, p. IV and 14; Barry S. Brook (ed.), *The Breitkopf Thematic Catalogue ... 1762–1787*, New York 1966, p. 807; *Catalogus librorum [...] qui [...] postant Pestini et Budae apud J. M. Weingand et J. G. Köpf Bibliopolas*, Pest 1785 (quoted by Isoz, „Zeneműkereskedelem és kiadás a régi Pest-Budán” | Music trade and publishing in the ancient Pest-Buda | *Magyar Zenei Szemle*, Budapest 1941, vols. 6–7).  
Newspaper advertisements: *Wiener Zeitung*, May 1, 1790 and Feb. 5, 1791 (Kauer), *Vereinigte Ofner und Pester Zeitung*, Apr. 4, 1802 and Okt. 2, 1808.  
(The set is to appear in one of the volumes of *MUSICALIA DANUBIANA*, edited by Géza Papp.)
- 95 Géza Papp, „Die Quellen der 'Verbungs-Musik'” *Studia Musicologica* 21 (1979) and 24 (1982), *passim*, and „A verbunkoskiadványok kronológiájához” (Towards a chronology of verbunkos publications) *Magyar Zene* 1979/3, *passim*.
- 96 László Dobszay, *Magyar zenetörténet* (Hungarian musical history), Budapest 1984, pp. 264–270.
- 97 Dobszay, op. cit., pp. 270–275.
- 98 Mátray, in his *Második Toldalék...*, (see note 8) while summing up mentioned apart from other works the Hungarian ballet and the Hungarian dances listing their titles, Schilling (op. cit.) mentioned the piano pieces, songs and masses as developed genres, and singled out the *Ballet Hongrois* which „merkwürdig genug ist, in der Geschichte der Ungarischen Musik Bengraf einen ehrenvollen Platz anzuweisen.”
- 99 See *General Remarks*, p. 207.
- 100 Keys are limited to 3# and 3b, there are no pieces in the minor and only two movements in minor keys. The keys of middle movements follow the customary divertimento and suite practice, and are tonic or tonic minore; only two slow movements are in the usual middle-movement key, the subdominant.
- 101 Regarding the motivic construction, it is evident to refer to Larsen's following statement: „Träger des Formaufbaus und der Formempfindung sind nicht primär die Themen, sondern die grundlegende tonale Entwicklung und die wechselnde Formfunktion der sich ablösenden Perioden.” („Sonatenform-Probleme” *Festschrift Friedrich Blume*, Kassel 1963, p. 228, par. 2); and see also William S. Newman, *The Sonata in the Classic Era*, Chapel Hill 1963, p. 147.
- 102 The main level of new tonal areas is the VI degree (IV.B/1, V.F/3, VI.A/1 and 4) and the II degree (I.A/1 and 3 movements, III.G/3).
- 103 The extension of the first idea is omitted: III.G/3, IV.Bb/3 and VI.A/4, while the following movements are characterized by a „second development” of the main theme: I.A/1 and 3, IV.Bb/1.
- 104 Willi Kahl, „Scherzo” *MGG*, cols. 1682–1685; Ludwig Finscher, *Studien zur Geschichte des Streichquartetts I*, Kassel 1974, p. 256.
- 105 Except V.F/3 – bar 20.
- 106 A true quartet texture is rarely found, hence *Violino II – Viola*, and *Viola – Violoncello* doublings are frequent, while unisonos are used sparingly, the composer using them mostly to emphasise articulation.
- 107 See David Wyn Jones (ed.), *Vanhal: Six Quartets*, Cardiff 1980, and the Dittersdorf quartets in *Eulenburg-Taschenpartituren* (Nos. 106, 107, 108, 136, 137 and 138).

- 108 For the second *galant* style and the *Empfindsamkeit* see W. S. Newman, op. cit., pp. 120–123.
- 109 Jan LaRue, „Significant and Coincidental Resemblance between Classical Themes” *Journal of the American Musicological Society* XIV/2 (1961), pp. 224–243.



## Vorwort

Joseph Bengrafs Tätigkeit wurde bisher in der ungarischen Fachliteratur fast ausnahmslos nur im Zusammenhang mit der Entstehung des "Verbunkos" erwähnt<sup>1</sup>: der deutschstämmige Komponist des *Ballet Hongrois* und der *XII Magyar Tántzok* (XII ungarische Tänze) wurde als einer der ersten Vertreter der "neuen Musikkultur ungarischen Charakters"<sup>2</sup> gewürdigt. Von seinen Werken erlebten nur das *Ballet Hongrois* und einige von den *XII Magyar Tántzok* eine neue Ausgabe, zum ersten Mal im Jahre 1947, im Handbuch *Geschichte der ungarischen Musik* von Bence Szabolcsi, dann in verschiedenen Anthologien für pädagogischen Zweck.<sup>3</sup>

Lebenslauf und Lebenswerk des Komponisten sind und waren im breiteren Kreis kaum bekannt. Die zeitgenössischen Lexika und die des 19. Jahrhunderts teilten nur wenige (und oft irrtümliche) Daten über den an die Peripherie Europas geratenen Musiker mit. Unter den Zeitgenossen wusste ausschliesslich der Pressburger F. P. Rigler über Bengrafs kirchliche Tätigkeit in Pest Bescheid;<sup>4</sup> Gerber hielt "Johann" Bengraf irrtümlich für einen Pester Klaviermeister, obwohl er gleich neun seiner Werke – darunter alle im Druck erschienenen – aufzählte.<sup>5</sup> Die Nachfolger – Schilling, Mendel, Fétis – wiederholten meistens die Feststellungen Gerbers.<sup>6</sup> Erst die Forschungen von Eitner um die Jahrhundertwende enthüllten neue Angaben: er ergänzte die Reihe der bis dahin bekannten Werke mit weiteren Handschriften, die in Wien und Berlin gefunden wurden.<sup>7</sup>

Nicht einmal die ungarischen Experten des 19. Jahrhunderts waren besser informiert. Gábor Mátray war des Vornamen des Komponisten unsicher ("Johann Bengraf [...] soll identisch sein mit Joseph, den ich schon erwähnt habe"), des weiteren zitierte auch er Gerber.<sup>8</sup> Bengrafs *oeuvre* versank im Verlauf des vorigen Jahrhunderts in Vergessenheit.<sup>9</sup> Vor der Stadtmonographie von Kálmán Isoz<sup>10</sup> sind nur zwei Zeitungsartikel in Ungarn erschienen, die sich mit dem "heute schon völlig vergessenen Bengroff", dem einstigen Kapellmeister der Pester Pfarrkirche beschäftigten.<sup>11</sup>

Die Umstände des Pester Wirkens des Komponisten hat also zum ersten Mal Isoz beschrieben. Er berichtete – auf Grund der Akten des Stadtarchivs und der Matrikeln der Pester Pfarrkirche – ausführlich über Bengrafs Tätigkeit. Seine grundlegende Arbeit wurde mit einigen Beiträgen (Werktiteln) von Ervin Major und Ferenc Bónis ergänzt.<sup>12</sup> Bengrafs Werke wurden in den letzteren Jahren der Öffentlichkeit zugänglich gemacht. Die Mehrzahl seiner heute bekannten Werke kamen während der Katalogisierung der Musikalien der Helikon-Bibliothek von Keszthely bzw. der Domkirche von Veszprém<sup>13</sup> und Erschliessung der Notensammlung der Kirche von Tata<sup>14</sup> zum Vorschein. Der Band *Recueils imprimés. XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle* des *RISM* berichtete ebenfalls über einige noch unregistrierte Werke.<sup>15</sup>

Die nachfolgende Biographie und die erste, Vollständigkeit anstrebende Übersicht der Werke sind teils auf dem Buch von Isoz basierend, nach seinen Hinweisen fortschreitend, teils unter Verwendung der Materialien der benannten Archive zusammengestellt.

Johann Joseph Bengraf wurde am 20. Juli 1745<sup>16</sup> in Neustadt an der Saale (Episkopat Würzburg)<sup>17</sup> geboren. Sein Vater, Johann Michael Bengraf,<sup>18</sup> war in dieser alten Handelsstadt als Turmmeister<sup>19</sup> tätig. Über die Jugend und Studien des Komponisten sind keine Angaben vorhanden. Aus der Ausgabe bzw. Erwähnung einiger seiner Werke kann aber auf seinen Aufenthalt auf deutschem Gebiet geschlossen werden. Laut Gerber sind seine Klavierstücke um 1768 in einer Sammlung von Hiller erschienen,<sup>20</sup> eine Messe hingegen, datiert im Jahre

1777, ist im Besitz J. F. Reichardts gewesen.<sup>21</sup> Auf der eigenhändigen Partitur einer Antiphona, die in der Berliner Staatsbibliothek zu finden ist, steht ebenfalls das Datum 1777. Eine Messe komponiert im Jahre 1779 ist von Ottobeuren nach Einsiedeln geraten.<sup>22</sup> In den Jahren 1784 und 1785 nahm auch der Verleger Bossler in Speyer Bengraf-Stücke in zwei seiner Sammlungen<sup>23</sup> auf. Diese zwei Alben aus Speyer sind die letzten Hinweise auf Bengrafs Aufenthalt in Deutschland, so dass die Vermutung von Bónis,<sup>24</sup> dass Bengraf schon vom Anfang der 1780er Jahre an in Pest tätig war, wahrscheinlich nicht zutrifft. Wir sind der Meinung, dass Bengraf um 1784, nach seinen Studien, nach Versuchen, eine Existenz zu schaffen, und vermutlich nach einigen Jahren im deutschen Kirchendienst nach Pest gekommen ist, wo er eine Anstellung und für seine Werke einen Verleger gefunden haben mag.

Pest-Buda war zu dieser Zeit nach der damaligen Hauptstadt Pressburg die zweitwichtigste Stadt des Landes. Ihre Bedeutung nahm von den 1770er Jahren an allmählich zu – die einstige Hauptstadt begann wieder eine zentrale Rolle zu spielen.<sup>25</sup> Der öffentliche Rahmen des Musiklebens wurde vor allem von der Kirche gewährleistet: ausser den Ordenskirchen wurden Gottesdienste mit Musik in vier weiteren katholischen Kirchen regelmässig abgehalten. Gleichzeitig gab es immer mehr Gelegenheiten zum Musizieren ausserhalb der Kirche. In den drei Theatergebäuden der Stadt fanden immer mehr Opernaufführungen statt,<sup>26</sup> und im Jahre 1789 wurde die erste Musikalische Akademie veranstaltet, von deren Mitwirkenden uns einer, Luigi Tomasini, namentlich bekannt ist. In den oberen Schichten des Bürgertums kam es in Mode, Musik zu lernen und zu Hause zu musizieren: so konnte sich die beginnende Publikation der Musikwerke (1780 Weingand und Köpf, 1786 Liedemann) auf zunehmende Ansprüche stützen.<sup>27</sup>

Um die Stellung des *regens chori* der Pester Pfarrkirche (heute Innenstädtische Kirche genannt) bewarb sich Bengraf am 24. Juni 1784,<sup>28</sup> und er gewann sie ohne Schwierigkeiten, da er in der Stadt schon ein bekannter Komponist war. Im Laufe dieses Jahres erschienen ja bei Weingand und Köpf (dem Verlag, der mit dem Wiener Verleger Torricella zusammenwirkte)<sup>29</sup> mehrere Werke von ihm.<sup>30</sup> Zwei seiner Lieder (*Die Seligkeit der Liebenden, Sinngedicht*) wurden am 24. April 1784, weitere Lieder und Klavierstücke (*XII Lieder, Trois divertissements*) am 25. Dezember in der *Wiener Zeitung* angezeigt.<sup>31</sup> Sein Entschluss, endgültig in Pest den Wohnsitz aufzuschlagen, wurde auch dadurch bestätigt, dass er im selben Jahr, am 12. September, die zwanzigjährige Tochter des deutschen Kantors Ignaz Kuttig,<sup>32</sup> Therese, heiratete.<sup>33</sup> Aus der Ehe stammten vier Kinder, von denen Rosina, Carolina und Paulus noch im Säuglingsalter starben.<sup>34</sup> Von Josepha Theresia, geboren 1788, sind noch aus dem Jahre 1798 Daten vorhanden.<sup>35</sup> Die Akten beweisen auch die bescheidenen Lebensverhältnisse der Familie. Das Nachlassverzeichnis<sup>36</sup> zählt ausser den Mobilien und wenigen Wertstücken ein Klavier und eine Violine auf – es ist also anzunehmen, dass Bengraf beide Instrumente spielte. Weder Haus noch Immobilien sind dagegen erwähnt; die Familie wohnte in einer Dienstwohnung, die ihr die Stadt zur Verfügung stellte und die die Witve noch dem Tod ihres Mannes (im Alter von 46 Jahren, am 4. Juni 1791)<sup>37</sup> ortsüblich noch eine Zeitlang benutzen konnte.<sup>38</sup>

Während der sieben Dienstjahre in der Kirche vertrat Bengraf vor dem Magistrat, der das Patronatsrecht der Stadt ausübte, als *regens chori* die Angelegenheiten der Musiker. In den Protokollen ist er im Zusammenhang mit verschiedenen alltäglichen Amtsachen mehrmals erwähnt. Am 10. September 1785 brachte er seinen Streit mit dem ungarischen Kantor vor den Magistrat; von diesem Zeitpunkt an konnte er, laut der Entscheidung, auch an Gottesdiensten "ungarischer Sprache" Orgel spielen. 1786 beantragte er die Ersetzung zweier gestohlener Violinen, es wurde ihm jedoch nur ein Instrument zugestanden. Im selben Jahr setzte er durch, dass die Musiker die Festuniformen, die laut Erlass von Joseph II. schon überflüssig waren, für den Privatgebrauch übernehmen durften. Im Frühling 1791 beantragte er wieder die Erwerbung neuer Instrumente und die Reparatur der Orgel.<sup>39</sup>

Er stellte zweimal die Liste der vorhandenen Instrumente und Noten zusammen. In der *Specification*, datiert am 17. April 1786,<sup>40</sup> legte er eigentlich die Zustände zur Zeit seiner Anstellung dar. Die Liste zählt die folgenden Instrumente auf: eine Orgel (ohne Pedal), ein Positiv

(„Tragorgel“), sieben Violinen, zwei Bratschen, zwei „Bassetl“,<sup>41</sup> zwei Violoni. Die Blasinstrumente, die meistens in schlechtem Zustand waren, befanden sich im Stadtturm. Es gab zehn „ganz alte“ Trompeten, fünf Waldhörner (davon drei „ziemlich alt“), vier Posaunen und drei weitere „gar schlechte“ Posaunen, ein Paar Pauken, zwei „elende“ Fagotte und zwei „alte, zertrümmerte“ Hoboen.“<sup>42</sup> Für die Reparatur einiger Instrumente sorgte er schon im August 1784. Er fand sowohl die gedruckten Musikalien als auch die handschriftlichen Noten für zu wenig und schenkte deshalb schon damals der Kirche viele seiner Kompositionen. Er versah die Liste am 1. Dezember 1790 mit einem Anhang, wo er weitere für die Kirche geschriebene eigene Werke erwähnte. Er schrieb unter anderem: „Bis heute hab ich noch mancher Kirchenstück für den Pester Stadtchor komponiert und gewidmet; auf dem Titelblatt dieser Musicalien ist immer unten am Ende die Überschrift zu sehen: *pro Choro Pestiensis*. Beym Komponiren dieser Stücke hab ich immer getrachtet, das [!] sie weder zu finster, weder zu eitel klingen.“<sup>43</sup>

Laut der zweiten Liste von 1791<sup>44</sup> erfolgte keine wesentliche Veränderung in der Anzahl der Instrumente; der Notenbestand wurde jedoch erheblich verbessert. Bengraf nahm ausser seinen ausführlich aufgezählten Werken (siehe unten) auch die berühmter Zeitgenossen ins Repertoire auf. Die Aufführungen je zweier Messen von Haydn und Novotni, sowie die der Werke von Leopold Hoffmann, Michael Haydn und Reutter (?) dürften offensichtlich eine günstige Wirkung auf das musikalische Niveau der Kirche ausgeübt haben.<sup>45</sup>

Wie anspruchsvoll Bengraf gewesen sein mag, bezeugt unter anderen eine an den Magistrat gerichtete Eingabe seines Nachfolgers, Michael Rainer. Rainer schlägt darin die Erwerbung der hinterlassenen Kompositionen von Bengraf vor, da die Kirche an solchen Werken grosse Not leide und „unter der Direction des seelig[en] Bengraf der Geschmack der Kirchen Musique sehr gebessert hat.“<sup>46</sup> Bengraf war, so die Handelsleute J. S. Liedemann und J. Hirsch, die in der Angelegenheit als Experten hinzugezogen wurden, ein anerkannter Meister, „dessen Arbeiten noch in einigen Jahren recht gesucht, geschätzt, und bezahlt werden dürfen.“<sup>47</sup>

Es beweist die verhältnismässig grosse Verbreitung der Kirchenwerke von Bengraf, dass sie auch in einer anderen Pester Kirche (bei den Serviten) vorgeführt wurden<sup>48</sup> und dass einige seiner Kompositionen in Tata, Veszprém bzw. Trencsén (Trentschin, heute Trenčín, Tschechoslowakei) erhalten blieben.<sup>49</sup> Was für ein Ansehen der Komponist gehabt haben mag, bezeugt auch die Tatsache, dass die Pester Protestanten im Jahre 1791 anlässlich des 10. Jubiläums des Toleranzenedikts ein Werk von ihm bestellten. Bei dieser Gelegenheit ist die siebensätzliche *Kirchenmusik*<sup>50</sup> für Orgel und vier Singstimmen, das einzige im Druck erschienene Kirchenwerk Bengrafs, entstanden.<sup>51</sup>

Hinsichtlich der kurzen Schaffensperiode des Komponisten, ist in den verschiedenen Quellen eine grosse Anzahl der Kirchenwerke Bengrafs erwähnt. In der *Specification* 1791<sup>52</sup> zählte der Komponist die folgenden Werke auf: „1 *Missa minor in F*, 1 *Missa pro Hebdomadae majori*, 1 *Requiem in G*, 16 *Tantum ergo*, 24 *Sit nomen Domini bene[dictum] pro Graduali*, 12 *Alleluja pro Graduali*, 32 *Motetta sive Offertoria*, meistentheils von grosser Gattung, 4 *Veni Sancte Spiritus*, 4 *Te Deum laudamus*, 1 *Motetta quadruplex pro Process[ione] in Festo Corporis Christi*, 6 *Libera*, 1 *Vesperae*, 2 *Litaniae Lauretanae*, 4 *Alma redemptoris*, 3 *Ave Regina*, 3 *Regina coeli*, 7 *Salve Regina*, 2 *Rorate coeli*, *Hymni plures*“. Der Nachlass dagegen enthielt, laut M. Rainer und anderer Dokumente<sup>53</sup> die folgenden Werke: „30 Messen, 7 *Requiem*, 12 *Motetten*, 2 *Alleluja*, 1 *Te Deum laudamus*, 1 *Missa pro defunctis* (!) 1 *Confitebor*, 2 *Arien*.“

Es kann mangels näherer Angaben nicht festgestellt werden, inwieweit die beiden Dokumente einander decken. Innerhalb der einzelnen Gattungen sind Überdeckungen durchaus möglich; dennoch kann man sogar bei einem vorsichtigen Summieren mit 30 Messen, 7 Requiem, 32 Motetten rechnen. Wegen der grossen Anzahl der Werke stellt sich die Frage, ob der Nach-

lass neben eigenen Kompositionen auch die von den Komponisten gesammelten Noten aufzählt. Die Dokumente beweisen aber eindeutig Bengrafs Autorenschaft ("Kirchen Stücke des Herrn Bengraffs" und "von den vormaligen Regens chori den Jos. Bengraff hinterlassenen 30. Messen")<sup>54</sup> und sie würdigen, die Bedeutung der Werke hervorhebend, die Verdienste von Bengraf als Komponisten.

Die Mehrheit der aufgezählten Werke ist leider verlorengegangen. Von den 30 Messen sind nur sieben erhalten geblieben, alle im Notenarchiv der Veszprémer Domkirche.<sup>55</sup> (1) *Missa solemnis in D*, (2) *Missa in C*, (3) *Missa in D*, (4) *Missa in D*, (5) *Missa in G*, (6) *Missa in g*, (7) *Missa in g*.<sup>56</sup> Die Stimmen zweier Messen sind zeitgenössische Kopien, mit der Signatur von Johanenes Kollovratek versehen, der zwischen 1790 und 1800 in Veszprém als *regens chori* tätig war. Laut Quellen wurden die Messekompositionen Bengrafs in Veszprém in den Jahren 1827 und 1829 sogar aufgeführt.<sup>57</sup>

Hinsichtlich Umfang und Struktur unterscheiden sich diese Messen kaum voneinander; alle, einschliesslich der *Missa solemnis* stehen dem Typ der *Missa brevis* nahe. Die Instrumentalbesetzung ist bescheiden: in den Messen (3) D-dur, G-dur und (6) g-moll ist das Ensemble von vier Singstimmen, zwei Violinen, Kontrabass und Orgel durch zwei Hörner ergänzt, und zu dieser Besetzung kommen in der *Missa solemnis* bloss zwei Oboen hinzu. In der Messe (4) D-dur ist das Grundensemble nur um ein Blasinstrument, das *Cornu basso obligato*,<sup>58</sup> in den Messen C-dur und (7) g-moll um zwei Clarini bereichert. Die Sätze der Messen sind meistens durchkomponiert, die Anzahl der geschlossenen Nummern ist im Vergleich zu den zeitgenössischen Messekompositionen gering; Fugen oder Fugati kommen selten vor.<sup>59</sup>

Ausser den Messen kennen wir noch zwei grössere Kirchenwerke: eine *Vesperae de Confessore*, von der heute zwei Abschriften (verwendet in Veszprém und Tata) zugänglich sind, und das *Completorium in festo annuntiationis Beatae Mariae Virginis*, dessen Stimmen in Veszprém im Jahre 1839 (!) von dem *regens chori*, József Kleinmann kontrolliert wurden.<sup>60</sup>

Die kleineren Kirchenkompositionen (insgesamt 15) sind meistens Motetten oder Offertorien. Die Bezeichnung *Motetta sive Offertoria* (so in *Specification*) deutet schon an, dass diese Ausdrücke austauschbar sind: dasselbe Werk kommt mal als Motette, mal als Offertorium vor. Das Werk *Sacrificabo*, das uns aus vier Quellen bekannt ist, wurde z.B. in Veszprém und Einsiedeln mit der Aufschrift Offertorium versehen, in Tata hingegen als Motette bezeichnet; laut der eigenhändigen Partitur (Berlin, Staatsbibliothek) nannte es auch der Komponist Motette.<sup>61</sup>

Unter den in Ungarn erhalten gebliebenen Offertorien oder Motetten gibt es nur ein Werk, dessen Stimmen zum Teil autograph sind; auf dem Titelblatt und auf den Stimmen der zwei Clarini, Timpani, Violone und Organo der Komposition *Laetamini in Domino* (geschrieben für die Pester Servitenkirche) kann die Handschrift Bengrafs erkannt werden.<sup>62</sup>

Von den weiteren Kompositionen seien hier die Antiphone *O sacrum convivium*, die Motette *Rectus Dominus* und das a capella *Veni Sancte* hervorgehoben; alle finden sich heute in Berlin und sind mit derselben Signatur bezeichnet wie die Motette *Sacrificabo*. Ihre Bedeutung ergibt sich einerseits wiederum aus der Art der Quelle – bis heute sind nur diese vier eigenhändigen Partituren von Bengraf zum Vorschein gekommen<sup>63</sup> –, andererseits aus dem Platz, den sie im Lebenswerk einnehmen: laut des Datums "26. Mart. 1777," das am Ende der Antiphone zu sehen ist, stellen diese Werke die frühesten uns bekannten Kompositionen dar.<sup>64</sup>

Unter den Stücken, die für die Pester Kirche komponiert wurden, konnten wir die Handschrift nur in einem Fall identifizieren: auf dem Titelblatt des *Te Deums* (heute in der Nationalbibliothek Széchényi verwahrt) ist Bengrafs eigenhändige Widmung *pro Choro Pestiensis* zu lesen.<sup>65</sup> Den alten Signaturen nach ist dieses Exemplar im Jahre 1934 aus dem ehemaligen Budapester National-Konservatorium in den Besitz der Musikhistorischen Abteilung des Ungarischen Nationalmuseums gelangt. Aus der Sammlung der Kirche stammen vermutlich auch die beiden *Libera*,<sup>66</sup> darauf weisen wenigstens die übliche Widmung und die Aufschrift "Ex rebus M. Rainer" hin. Die einst zu der Pfarrkirche gehörenden weiteren Noten wurden entweder



vernichtet oder verborgen – in den Sammlungen der Kirche und des National-Konservatoriums konnte keine Spur von ihnen entdeckt werden.<sup>67</sup>

In den weltlichen Kompositionen Bengrafs, insbesondere denen, die in Pest geschrieben oder herausgegeben wurden, ist der Gelegenheitscharakter, die Absicht, den örtlichen Ansprüchen Genüge zu tun, besonders auffallend. Bemerkenswert sind in dieser Hinsicht die Werke des Jahres 1784: sowohl die im Druck erschienenen Lieder als auch die Klavierkompositionen spiegeln die Bestrebung des Komponisten wider, sich den neuen Umständen, dem gegebenen musikalischen Geschmack anzupassen. Ganz eindeutig zeigt sich diese Bestrebung im *Sinngedicht*,<sup>68</sup> in dem Werk also, das eine Vertonung des Joseph II. rühmenden Textes des Aufklärungsdichters, Heinrich Gottfried von Bretschneider,<sup>69</sup> ist.

Die Stücke der Serie *XII Lieder*<sup>70</sup> passen sich wohl – durch ihre volksliedähnlichen Strukturen, bewusst einfachen Begleitungen, volkstümlichen Wendungen – den damaligen Ansprüchen – an. Die Lieder<sup>71</sup> wurden nach den strophischen, thematisch mannigfaltigen Gedichten von namhaften deutschen oder österreichischen Dichtern (Christian Adolf Overbeck und die Dichter um den Wienerischen *Musenalmanach*: Blumauer, Ratschky)<sup>72</sup> komponiert.<sup>73</sup>

Das technische Niveau von Bengrafs Klaviermusik ist ziemlich niedrig; die wenigen Stücke passen sich vermutlich auch den Ansprüchen der Liebhaber an, sie deuten jedenfalls nicht auf einen Klaviermeister-, Claviervirtuos-Komponisten<sup>74</sup> hin. Die Cembalostücke der *Trois divertissements*<sup>75</sup> (F, Es, E) bauen sich aus Anfangssätzen verschiedenen Typs, aus je zwei Tänzen und je einem Finale auf. Das dritte *Divertimento* hat fünf Sätze – es ist mit einem *Rondeau Danse Strasbourg* erweitert. Den Unterhaltungsmusik-Charakter bestätigt auch das berühmte, den Divertimenti beigefügte *Ballet Hongrois*, das (ähnlich wie die *Rondeau* und *Polacca*-Sätze) ein unstylisierter Tanz ist.<sup>76</sup>

Weniger offensichtlich ist abgesehen von der Besetzung die Anpassung an die lokalen Gegebenheiten in den in Pest geschaffenen und handschriftlich bekannten Kammerwerken. Die Stimmen der *Divertimento*, *Sestetto*, und *Sei sonatine*<sup>77</sup> wurden auf ein in Pest gebräuchliches Papier<sup>78</sup> kopiert, und die Musik wurde wohl auch hier gespielt; der Besitzer/Interpret der obersten Stimme des *Sestettos* war ein Pester Violinist, Johannes Gotthardi,<sup>79</sup> auf den Bengraf wahrscheinlich nicht nur beim Vortrag der an virtuosen Stellen verhältnismässig reichen Stimme des Sextetts rechnete. Das Werk gehört hinsichtlich seiner Instrumentierung (zwei Violinen, zwei Violen, Violoncello und Corno) und Satzfolge (*Allegro – Minuetto – Andante – Minuetto – Presto*) zum Typ des Divertimentos. Auf diese Tradition verweisen auch die lose Thematik der ersten dreiteiligen Satzes, die *Andante*-Tempobezeichnung und 3/8 Metrik des "langsamen" Satzes, die virtuoson Figuren des sonataähnlichen, auf einen Kontrast verzichtenden Finales.<sup>80</sup>

Obwohl die *Allegro*- und *Minuetto*-Sätze – beide für je zwei Violini, zwei Violen, Violoncello, Oboe und Bassethorn in D (!) geschrieben – auf dem Titelblatt den Terminus *Divertimento* tragen, nähern sie sich ihrer Textur nach dem Symphonischen. Besonders auffallend sind im *Allegro* die scharfe Gegenüberstellung der beiden Themen und die codaartige Wiederholung des zweiten Themas. Der Hauptteil des *Minuetto* ist ausgedehnter und in struktureller Hinsicht besser organisiert als die Menuette des *Sestettos*.

Die untere Stimme der *Sei sonatine* (für eine im zeitgenössischen Duo-Repertoire ungewöhnliche Besetzung, für Violine und Violoncello geschrieben) ist verlorengegangen; die Violinstimme zeigt mit ihren etüdeähnlichen Passagen eine gewisse Verwandtschaft mit den Werken zu pädagogisch-instruktiven Zwecken.<sup>81</sup>

Ebenfalls für Violine und Violoncello (ad libitum) ist das Stück *Variazioni di diversi soggetti*, dessen Abschriften von Johann Traegs Kopiaturbetrieb stammen. Dieses Werk besteht aus drei Variations-Serien (1. *Minuetto in B*, 2. *Presto in B*, 3. *Andante in D*). Die Stimmen konnten auf Grund der Anzeige der *Wiener Zeitung* im Jahre 1789, des Katalogs von Traeg aus dem Jahre 1799 und des verwendeten Papiers identifiziert und datiert werden.<sup>82</sup>

Unserer Meinung nach wurden auch die Stimmenmaterialien der Stücke *24 Menuets*, *24 Deutsche* und der sechs Streichquartette in Wien angefertigt; die Ergebnisse der Prüfung der Wasserzeichen bzw. Notenliniensystemen bestätigen jedenfalls diese Vermutung.<sup>83</sup> Die reiche Instrumentierung der Tanzserien sowie die Wahl der Gattung im Falle des Streichquartetts weisen auf Bengrafs Bestreben hin, diese Werke für eine breitere Öffentlichkeit zu bestimmen. Als Kern des Ensembles der Menuette kann die 2 Violini-Basso Besetzung betrachtet werden: diese Besetzung ist entweder durch zwei Flöten oder zwei Oboen, entweder zwei Hörner oder zwei Trompeten, durch Fagott und Timpani erweitert. Das grössere Ensemble hat die stereotypen Hauptteile der Menuettserie<sup>84</sup> sowie die Trios in den Stücken ungerader Serienzahl zu spielen, während die geradzahlig Stücke (ohne Trios) meistens nur für die Violini und Basso, hie und da mit zwei Oboen (oder Flöten) geschrieben sind. Weniger kontrastreich ist die Instrumentierung der "Deutschen"-Serie, die Struktur der einzelnen Tänze ist aber mannigfaltiger gestaltet.<sup>85</sup>

Die Handschriften der Kammerwerke wurden in der Bibliothek der Familie Festetics in Keszthely bewahrt. Über die Umstände der Erwerbung der Werke sind keine Angaben vorhanden; es kann jedoch für wahrscheinlich gehalten werden, dass sie durch Ankauf aus dem Nachlass Bengrafs in die Helikon Bibliothek gelangt sind. Die autographen Titelblätter der in Keszthely befindlichen Werke (*Sestetto*, *Divertimento*, *Sei sonatine*, *24 Menuets*, *24 Deutsche*) sowie die eigenhändigen Änderungen und Ergänzungen der Handschriften der Variationen und Streichquartette beweisen, dass diese Noten ursprünglich im Besitz des Komponisten waren. Das Nachlassverzeichnis (1799)<sup>86</sup> zählte ausser den Werken, die die Kirche erwarb und deren Wert in einer Summe von 150 Ft festgesetzt wurde, weitere Noten (im Wert von 40 und 45 Ft) auf, die bestimmt keine Kirchenmusik enthielten. Da die Witwe des Komponisten die Kirchenkompositionen verkaufte, ist es anzunehmen, dass sie sich auch der anderen entledigen wollte. Der Ankauf von Nachlässen galt ja damals als ein gewöhnliches Mittel, Notensammlungen zu vermehren.<sup>87</sup> So erwarb z.B. die Familie Festetics aus dem Nachlass des Baron Fürnbergs die frühen Symphonien und die mit eigenhändigen Eintragungen versehenen Kopien der ersten Streichquartette von Joseph Haydn<sup>88</sup> oder im Jahre 1802 aus dem Zagreber Galylyus-Nachlass die Partiten von Druschetzky.<sup>89</sup>

Unter Bengrafs Klavierwerken<sup>90</sup> ungarischen Charakters wurde das früher erwähnte *Ballet Hongrois* für einen bestimmten Anlass, für den Ball der Szekler-Husaren geschrieben. Wie es aus den (dem Werk beigelegten) Widmungs- und Erläuterungszeilen hervorgeht,<sup>91</sup> sah der Komponist die Eigenart des "nationalen" Tanzes, den er nachahmen wollte, vor allem in der speziellen Art des Vortrags und der Begleitung. Hinsichtlich der Form unterscheidet sich das Stück jedoch nicht von der gewöhnlichen Tanzmusik der Epoche; es besteht aus achttaktigen Abschnitten, die ad libitum wiederholt werden können. Der gleiche stereotype Aufbau und die bewusste Anwendung typischer Wendungen kennzeichnen auch die ganze Serie der *XII Magyar Tántzok*,<sup>92</sup> das unterschiedliche Schicksal der Stücke derselben Bestimmung und desselben Niveaus spiegelt jedoch klar den Aufschwung der ungarischen Tanzmusikmode wieder. Vom *Ballet Hongrois*, das im Jahre 1784 im Druck erschienen ist, ist nur ein einziges Exemplar erhalten geblieben (von handschriftlichen Kopien wissen wir nicht). Die Tanzserie hingegen, die ebenfalls um das Jahr 1784 komponiert, anfangs aber nur in handschriftlichen Kopien verbreitet<sup>93</sup> und im Druck erst 1790 herausgegeben wurde, wurde recht populär – sie erlebte 1802 sogar eine neue Ausgabe, und die Anzahl der heute bekannten Druckexemplare bzw. die der Kopien, sowie die Bearbeitung von Kauer beweisen eindeutig ihre Beliebtheit.<sup>94</sup>

(Vom Anfang der 1790er Jahre an erschienen immer mehr Stücke mit dem Titel *Ungarische Tänze* und *Dances Hongroises*. In den Titeln der Werke tauchte der Ausdruck "Verbunkos" erst 1808 auf und kam nach 1810 öfter vor.<sup>95</sup> Die Umwandlung der Titel spiegelt vermutlich den sich verstärkenden Prozess der Entfaltung und des Bewusstwerdens der Gattung bzw. des Stils, der Vortragsweise wider. Die Werke und deren musikhistorische

Umgebung berücksichtigend, wäre es also übertrieben, das *Ballet Hongrois* und die 12 Tänze als die ersten Verbunkos-Musiken zu betrachten, sie können aber mit Recht als wichtige Kettenglieder in dem vielfältigen Prozess der Entstehung der Verbunkos-Musik<sup>96</sup> bewertet werden. Ihre historische Bedeutung besteht bloss darin, dass sie zum erstenmal in der Geschichte der Tanzmusik dieser Art im Druck erschienen sind, während die ungarischen Tänze dagegen nur in Handschriften verbreitet waren.)

Es ist kennzeichnend für die ungarische Musikkultur des 18. Jahrhunderts, dass – in Ermangelung einer Massenbasis für Musik höheren ästhetischen Wertes – eben diese in technischer und ästhetischer Hinsicht weniger anspruchsvollen Werke populär werden konnten. Die theoretischen Schriften, angeregt vor allem vom Streben, eine spezifisch ungarische Musik aufzeigen zu können,<sup>97</sup> wollten ja gerne in diesen Tänzen die ersten Werke der nationalen Musik entdecken.<sup>98</sup> Deshalb wurden dann die "deutschen" Gattungen vernachlässigt. Diese Betrachtungsweise erklärt unter anderem auch die einseitige Bewertung der Tätigkeit von Bengraf – obwohl die Werke, die als Ergebnisse einer bewussten Stilisierung entstanden und bei deren Schreiben sich der Komponist in erhöhtem Masse dem allgemeinen Geschmack anpassen, vielleicht sogar einige Muster nachahmen wollte, keinen brauchbaren Ausgangspunkt zur Beurteilung seines Talents darstellen. Die Invention, die kompositorischen Fähigkeiten von Bengraf können nur auf Grund seiner Motetten, Messen und seiner Streichquartette richtig bewertet werden.

Über die Umstände der Entstehung der Streichquartette sind keine Angaben vorhanden. Weder eine autographe Partitur, noch irgendein in dieser Hinsicht wichtiges Dokument sind heute bekannt. So müssen wir uns damit begnügen, was wir – anstatt Zeit und Ort des Entstehens zu bestimmen – aus den zwei vorhandenen vollständigen Stimmenmaterialien feststellen können: die Abschriften wurden in einer Wiener Kopierwerkstatt hergestellt, vermutlich in den 1780er Jahren.<sup>99</sup> Die Reihenfolge der Quartette ist in beiden Exemplaren gleich; laut der Tonartenordnung und der Tempobezeichnungen der ersten Sätze (Mässig – Langsam – Schnell; siehe die Quartette I–II–III bzw. IV–V–VI) wurde die Serie vom Komponisten selbst zusammengestellt. Die Auswahl der Grundtempi ist in der ganzen Serie ohnehin auffallend; in den 19 Sätzen kommen 15 verschiedene Tempoangaben vor, es gibt nur zwei Menuette und zwei Finali, die die gleiche Tempobezeichnung haben.

Aus den beiden schnellen Anfangssätzen kann der des sechsten A-dur-Werkes wegen seines Kopffthemas und motivischen Verarbeitungsprozesses für einen richtigen Anfangssatz gehalten werden; der G-dur-Satz nähert sich dagegen – durch seine etwas bescheidenere motivische Verarbeitung und die Zeilenstruktur seiner Thematik – eher dem Finale-Charakter. Ein "singendes" *Moderato* mit reicher Rhythmik und mannigfaltiger Gliederung kennzeichnet die ersten Sätze der I.A und IV.B Quartette – obwohl nur der letztere die *Moderato*-Tempobezeichnung trägt – zeigt in jeder Hinsicht der *Allegretto grazioso*-Satz des A-dur-Werkes dieselben Merkmale. Grundsätzlich unterschiedlich sind die langsamen Kopfsätze gebaut (II.D, V.F). Dem Aufbau nach stehen sie den anderen langsamen Sätzen nahe, obwohl sie, ihren Stellen in der mehrsätzigen Struktur entsprechend, etwas bedeutender sind.

Der Charakter der Mittelsätze scheint von dem der ersten Sätze abzuhängen: nach einem langsamen Anfangssatz steht ein Menuett, nach *Allegro di molto* ein kontrastierender langsamer Satz, den Sonatensätzen mässigeren Tempos und nuancierteren Ausdrucks folgen 3/8taktige "langsame" Sätze (I.A, VI.B).

In den Finali können drei verschiedene Satztypen festgestellt werden. Die beiden A-dur Schlussätze (I und VI) sind Finali italienischen Concerto-Typs; wieder zeigen zwei der Schlussätze (III.G, V.F) eine gewisse Verwandtschaft mit dem Mannheimer *Allegro*-Typ. Zu dem beliebtesten Finale-Typ der zeitgenössischen Quartettenliteratur gehören die entsprechenden Sätze der B- und D-dur Werke (*Presto assai* 2/4 bzw. C).<sup>100</sup>

Die verschiedenen Satztypen angehörenden Ecksätze sind meistens ähnlich gebaut: ihre dreiteiligen Sonatenformen bestehen aus einer wenig differenzierten Exposition, einer Durchführung gleicher Ausdehnung und einer vollständigen Reprise. Ein prägnanter, thematischer Gedanke taucht in der Exposition – ausser dem Hauptthema – selten auf; die zweite thematische Gruppe in der Dominantentonart, sowie die kadenzierenden Schlusstakte sind oft aus Motiven des ersten Themas gestaltet. Die Überleitungspartien sind entweder von dem vorangehenden Hauptthema – mit Kadenz – klar getrennt, oder sie beginnen als eine sofortige Weiterentwicklung des Hauptthemas. Im ersten Fall erscheint das "Seitenthema" erst im letzten Drittel der Exposition, und es dient zugleich zum Abschluss.<sup>101</sup>

Obwohl der Umfang der Durchführungen dem der Expositionen entspricht und hie und da die Durchführung sogar länger als die Exposition ist, spiegeln diese Proportionen der Taktanzahlen keinesfalls die wesentlichen Verhältnisse der beiden Formteile wider. Im Vergleich zu den Expositionen sind die Durchführungen häufig nicht bedeutend genug; nach der sofortigen Verarbeitung der Motive der exponierten Themen im Expositionsteil sind meistens die zitierten Motive in der Durchführung durch lose-mechanische Sequenzen verbunden. In der Harmoniefolge kommen häufig barocke Vorhaltsketten vor. Die Sequenzen sind unter den Stimmen verteilt; diese Dialogisierung, bei der die Stimmen einige Töne des Kopfmotivs nacheinander imitieren, führt aber meistens nicht zu einer Polyphonie im engen Sinne des Wortes. Manche Durchführungen verwenden auch die Technik der Motivreduktion bzw. -aufspaltung, eine solche Intensität der motivischen Arbeit ist aber selten zu beobachten. Der typische Weg der Durchführungen kann also wie folgt beschrieben werden: erstes Thema (in der Dominantentonart), Weiterentwicklung (Modulation), das Material der zweiten thematischen Gruppe (auf irgendeiner dritten tonalen Ebene),<sup>102</sup> weitere Takte aus den Motiven der Überleitung oder des Schlussthemas usw. (Modulation zur Grundtonart).

Etwas mannigfaltiger sind – hinsichtlich der Struktur – die Reprisen gebaut, obwohl hier tiefgreifende Umgestaltungen (bis auf ein Werk) nur im ersten Drittel des Formteils entdeckt werden können. Die Wiederholung der weiteren Abschnitte der Exposition erfolgt beinahe unverändert, bloss die Instrumentierung oder die Oktavlage der Melodie sind manchmal modifiziert. Die erste oder zweite Hälfte bzw. das Ende des Hauptthemas (eventuell die Überleitung) können umgestaltet (verkürzt, erweitert)<sup>103</sup> oder einfach ausgelassen werden. Solche Auslassung ist zu beobachten, wenn das entsprechende Material vorher – besonders in der Durchführung – öfter erschienen ist, oder wenn der Kodeteil aus diesem Material gebaut wird (V.F/3, II.D/3). Das Finale des F-dur Werkes ist ohnehin unregelmässig: seine Reprise lässt – nach dem unvollständigen Hauptthema – die beiden 8taktigen Phrasen der Dominantenregion bis auf die Schlusstakte umgekehrt erscheinen.

Von den Ecksätzen mässigeren oder schnelleren Tempos abweichend, sind die langsamen Sätze (sowohl die langsamen Anfangssätze als auch die Mittelsätze) durch einen zweiteiligen Aufbau gekennzeichnet. Sie stimmen auch darin überein, dass der zweite Teil ihrer wiederholungslosen Sonatenform mit dem ersten Thema in Dominantentonart beginnt. Was aber den weiteren Verlauf betrifft, sind sie nur in grossen Zügen ähnlich: die durchführungsartige Erweiterung des zweiten Teils ist in jedem Fall anders gestaltet. Das *Adagio non tanto* in D enthält eine ausgedehnte Überleitungs- bzw. Rückleitungs-partie, sogar eine Scheinreprise in der Subdominantentonart – was wohl mit dem empfindsamen Charakter der Musik zu erklären ist. Die Exposition des etwas objektiveren F-dur-*Larghetto*-Satzes baut sich aus den mannigfaltig instrumentierten Wiederholungen eines einzelnen Motivs auf – deshalb ist der zweite Teil (im Vergleich zu dem erwähnten Satz in D) kürzer und neutraler, vom ersten Teil weniger abweichend. Die langsamen Sätze im 3/8-Takt, die den *Moderato*-Anfangssätzen folgen, weisen keine Besonderheiten auf. Von den beiden ist vielleicht der Mittelsatz des F-dur-Werkes der einfachere; seine Thematik ist regelmässig periodisiert, liedhaft, aus einem Material gebaut, ohne Durchführung, mit minimaler Erweiterung. Merkwürdig ist dagegen das *Adagio affettuoso* des dritten Quartetts: es kann vor allem wegen der Intensität seines Ausdrucks den

anderen vorangestellt werden. Bemerkenswert sind auch die Wahl der Tonart, die Gewähltheit der Rhythmik, die Mannigfaltigkeit der Verarbeitung der Hauptmotive.

Unüblicherweise haben die drei Menuette ohne Trios (II.D/2, V.F/2, VI.A/3) eine Mittelsatz-Position, was wohl im zeitgenössischen Repertoire als beispiellos bezeichnet werden darf: solche Sätze, die aus nur einem Menuett-Hauptteil bestehen, wurden ja damals mit der Aufschrift *Tempo di Menuetto* versehen und in der Regel als Finali verwendet.

Es ist schwer festzustellen, ob die verhältnismässig ausgedehnte und artikulierte sonatenähnliche Form der Bengraf-Menuette zwei- oder dreiteilig gebaut sind. Klar in drei Teile gegliedert ist das Menuett in F; die Struktur des Menuetts des letzten A-dur-Werkes scheint dagegen etwas zweideutig zu sein. Noch unschärfer sind die Konturen der Dreiteiligkeit beim Menuett in D; auf eine selbständige Durchführung deutet nur das "Kontrastthema" hin, das auf einer dritten tonalen Ebene erscheint.

Hinsichtlich Struktur und Umfang zeigt der "plus" Satz des sechsten (A-dur) Werkes, das *Allegro e scherzando* in a-moll, eine enge Verwandtschaft mit den Menuetten. Die Ausdrücke *scherzo* oder *scherzando* wurden im 18. Jahrhundert im selben Sinne verwendet; *scherzando* konnte verschiedenen Tempobezeichnungen beigelegt werden, damit man das Tempo nuancieren – beschleunigen – konnte.<sup>104</sup> Vor dem Jahr 1780 hat man diesen Ausdruck meistens bei 2/4-Takt Finali benutzt, um den kapriziösen Charakter zu betonen. Hier taucht er aber in der Tempobezeichnung eines Satzes im 3/8-Takt auf. Die Reihenfolge der Sätze (nach dem Anfangssatz der *Scherzando*-Satz, an dritter Stelle ein ungewöhnliches Menuett, dann das Finale) hat also einen gewissen divertimentoähnlichen Charakter.

Die Instrumentierung der Quartette ist durch die führende Rolle der ersten Violine gekennzeichnet: alle Themen wurden von der ersten Violine exponiert,<sup>105</sup> die anderen Instrumente spielen die Melodie nur in den dialogisierenden Überleitungs- bzw. Durchführungsparthien.<sup>106</sup> Bei der motivischen Arbeit scheint die Rolle der Mittelstimmen viel wichtiger zu sein. Die motivische Kontinuität ist oft durch die Violine II- oder Violastimme gesichert: diese Instrumente spielen die vorher exponierten Ideen weiter, während die erste Violine schon neue Motivgestalten bzw. -varianten exponiert. Diese motivische Organisation scheint konsequenter zu sein als der allgemeine Gebrauch der motivischen Aufbauweise in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts. Von einem Streben nach Monothematik im Haydnschen Sinne zu sprechen, wäre aber übertrieben. Vielmehr kann der – im galanten Stil wirklich ungewöhnliche, aber für die Klaviersonaten von C. Ph. E. Bach z. B. weitaus charakteristische – enge Zusammenhang der Motivmaterialien als eine Aufbewahrung der Fortspinnungstechnik des Barock, ein Zurückgreifen auf die barocke Tradition bewertet werden.

Die Streichquartette von Bengraf dürfen deshalb höchstens mit den frühesten Streichquartetten von Haydn oder, was ihren galanten Stil anbelangt, mit der Kammermusik von Vanhal und Dittersdorf in Zusammenhang gebracht werden.<sup>107</sup> Das im allgemeinen galante Idiom der Stücke wird hie und da mit Sätzen empfindsamen Stils erreicht,<sup>108</sup> die Melodiegestaltung erinnert manchmal an die italienische Melodik von Mozart (I.A/1, IV.B/1); die ersten Takte des Finales des Quartetts V.F zeigen sogar eine auffallende Identität mit dem Anfang des Themas der Klaviersonate in C (KV. 545) von Mozart. Diese Identität ergibt sich aber eher aus der Homogenität des thematischen Materials der Epoche und deutet sicherlich nicht auf eine unmittelbare Beziehung zwischen den beiden Komponisten hin.<sup>109</sup>

- 1 Ervin Major, „Magyar elemek a 18. századi európai zenében” (Ungarische Elemente in der europäischen Musik des 18. Jahrhunderts) *A magyar muzsika könyve*, Budapest 1936, S. 9; Margit Prahács, *Magyar témák a külföldi zenében* (Ungarische Themen in der ausländischen Musik), Budapest 1943, S. 21; Kálmán Isov, Vorträge über ungarische Musikgeschichte, Maschinenschrift (Isoz-Nachlass, Musikwissenschaftliches Institut der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften) etc. – Der „Verbunkos” ist ein zur Soldatenwerbung gebrauchter ungarischer Tanz. In der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jh. entwickelte er sich zu einem selbständigen instrumentalen Stil.
- 2 Bence Szabolcsi, *Geschichte der ungarischen Musik*, Budapest 1964, S. 35.
- 3 Szabolcsi, a. a. O.: *Ballet Hongrois und XII Magyar Tántzok*/I; Ervin Major, István Szelényi (Hrsg.), *A magyar zongoramuzsika 100 éve – 100 Jahre ungarischen Klaviermusik*, Budapest 1954: Tänze I, VIII und XII; Bence Szabolcsi, Ferenc Bónis (Hrsg.), *Magyar táncok Haydn korából – Ungarische Tänze aus Haydns Zeit*, Budapest 1959; das *Ballet Hongrois* und Tänze I und V; Gábor Darvas, (Bearb., Hrsg.), Bengráf József, Kauer Ferdinánd: *Négy magyar tánc* (Vier ungarische Tänze), Budapest 1967: Tanz I; Vilmos Bántai, Imre Kovács, Erzsébet Nagy (Hrsg.), *Régi zene fuvalára és gitárra* (Alte Musik für Flöte und Gitarre), Budapest 1974: die ersten 48 Takte des hier herausgegebenen Stückes sind mit dem *Ballet Hongrois* identisch; als „Mittelteil” wurde dem *Ballet* der erste Tanz der XII Tänze willkürlich beigelegt.
- 4 Franz Paul Rigler, *Anleitung zum Gesange, und dem Klaviere oder die Orgel zu spielen*, Ofen <sup>2</sup>1798, S. 279: Verzeichniss berühmter Komponisten in diesem Jahrhundert.
- 5 Ernst Ludwig Gerber, *Historisch-biographisches Lexicon der Tonkünstler...*, Leipzig 1790–1792, Bd. I. S. 139; ders., *Neues historisch-biographisches Lexikon der Tonkünstler...*, Leipzig 1812–1814, Bd. I. S. 343.
- 6 Gustav Schilling (Hrsg.), *Encyclopädie der gesammten musikalischen Wissenschaften, oder Universal-Lexicon der Tonkunst*, Stuttgart 1835–1838, Bd. I. S. 559; Hermann Mendel, *Musikalisches Conversations Lexikon*, Berlin 1870–1883, Bd. I. S. 546; François-Joseph Fétis, *Biographie universelle des musiciens...*, Paris 1873–1875, Bd. I. S. 343.
- 7 Robert Eitner, *Biographisch-bibliographisches Quellenlexikon der Musiker und Musikgelehrten...*, Leipzig 1899–1904, Bd. I. S. 446–447.
- 8 Gábor Mátray, „A Muzsikának Közönséges Története” (Allgemeine Geschichte der Musik) *Tudományos Gyűjtemény*, Pest 1829, III. S. 80; ders., „Második Toldalék a Magyarországi Muzsika történetéhez” (Zweiter Anhang zur Geschichte der ungarischen Musik) ebd., 1832, VII. S. 25.
- 9 Zwischen 1832 und 1926 ist die Serie *XII Magyar Tántzok* ausschliesslich in der bibliographischen Fachliteratur erwähnt, siehe Aladár Ballagi, „A budapesti könyvkereskedés 1790-ben” (Der Budapester Buchhandel im Jahre 1790) *A Figyelő*, Budapest 1877, III. S. 451 und Géza Petrik, *Magyarország bibliográfiája 1712–1860* (Ungarns Bibliographie 1712–1860), Budapest 1880, S. 430.
- 10 Kálmán Isov, *Buda és Pest zenei művelődése 1686–1873* (Die Geschichte der musikalischen Kultur in Buda und Pest 1686–1873), Budapest 1926, S. 73–101.
- 11 *Alkotmány*, Budapest 23. 8. 1908 und *Zenelap*, Budapest 10. 10. 1908 (vgl. dazu die handschriftlichen Katalogen von Ervin Major, Mw. Inst. der UAW).
- 12 Majors Rezension über das Buch von Isoz: *Zenei Szemle*, Budapest–Temesvár 1926–1927, S. 59–61; ders., „Bengraf” in B. Szabolcsi, A. Tóth (Hrsg.), *Zenei Lexikon*, Budapest <sup>1</sup>1935 (<sup>2</sup>1965); ders., *Fejezetek a magyar zene történetéből* (Kapitel der Geschichte der ungarischen Musik), Budapest 1967, S. 245; Ferenc Bónis, „Bengraf” *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Kassel 1949–1968, *Supplement*, 1973: cols. 656–657; ders., „Bengraf” *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, London 1980, Bd. 2. S. 485; ders., „A keszthelyi Helikon könyvtár magyar vonatkozású anyagáról” (Auf Ungarn bezügliche Musikalien der Helikon Bibliothek zu Keszthely) *Új Zenei Szemle*, Budapest 1951/2, S. 22–28.
- 13 Siehe die Mikrofilmsammlung und den Incipit-Katalog der Musikabteilung der Széchényi Nationalbibliothek (im weiteren: Nat. bibl.).
- 14 Kornél Bárdos, *A tatai Eszterházyak zenéje 1727–1846* (Die Musik der Familie Esterházy in Tata 1727–1846), Budapest 1978, S. 88.
- 15 *Répertoire international des sources musicales*, B/II: *Recueils imprimés. XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle*, München 1964, S. 115, 169 und 347.
- 16 Originaleintrag in den Matrikeln der Pfarrkirche Mariä Himmelfahrt (Bad Neustadt): Mense Julio 1745 / die 21. Johannes Josephus Benckgraff, pridie hora 11 noct[is] natus fil[ius] leg[itimus] Jo[hann]is Michaëlis Benckgraff et Margarethae conj[ugis], lev[avit] Johannes Mohr Sartor.  
(Dieses Dokument stellt zwei Angaben klar: (1) Es enthält das genaue Datum der Geburt, worüber in der bisherigen Forschung wegen der irrtümlichen und widerspruchsvollen Angaben der Matrikeln der Pester Pfarrkirche keine Klarheit herrschte – siehe Anm. 33 und 37; (2) Es erklärt die Unsicherheit in Bezug auf den Vornamen des Komponisten, die in der Literatur bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt immer wieder zu bemerken war. Da auf den Titelblättern der Werke ausschliesslich Joseph /Josef, Ioseph, Giuseppe, Gioseffo/ zu finden ist, gebrauchen wir des weiteren nur diesen Vornamen.)
- 17 Heute: Bad Neustadt an der Frank-Saale, BRD (*Meyers enzyklopädisches Lexikon*, Mannheim 1971–1981, Bd. 3. S. 339–340; A. Memminger, *Neustadt a. S., Bad Neuhaus und Salzburg*, Würzburg 1921).
- 18 Mariä Himmelfahrt Pfarrkirche, *Matricula copulatorum*: Mense Septembri 1744 die 1. septembris Modestus Juvenis Jo[hann]es Benckgraff ex Hendungen, cum Pud[ica] Virg[inae] Maria Margaretha Mauerin Neostadiana, Petri Benckgraff et Annae Elysabethae fil[ius] leg[itimus] [et] Nicolai Mauer Pistoris et Mariae Evae conj[ugis] fil[ia] leg[itima] [testes:] Hon[esti] viri Joannes Mohr et Hartman[nus] Wehner Cives Neostad[ien]sij.  
(Für die Neustadter Angaben möchten wir uns bei dem Herrn Pfarrer Schlatt auf diese Weise bedanken.)
- 19 Budapester Stadtarchiv (im weiteren StadtA) IV. 1202/g: Schriftstücke des Pester Stadtrates, Miss. a. m. 2735:

Schriftstücke im Zusammenhang mit der Erbschaft von Josepha Theresia Bengraf, der Tochter Joseph Bengrafs, nach dem Tode von Michael Bengraf.

- 20 Gerber, a. a. O. (1790): "Man findet auch in den Hillerschen Klavier- und Singstücken, so um 1768 herauskamen, einige nicht schlechte Klavierstücke von ihm". Demgegenüber enthalten die Sammlungen von J. A. Hiller, die im Band B/II der *RISM* zu finden sind, keine Werke von Bengraf. Seine Klavierwerke (*Allegro, Cantabile*) kommen nur in der Serie *Sammlung kleiner Clavier- und Singstücke* vor, herausgegeben in Leipzig bei Breitkopf und Härtel 1774–1776 (Heft 22, S. 162 u. 168). Fundort: Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig, III.7.24. (*RISM* B/II, S. 347)
- 21 Gerber, a. a. O. (1812): "Ausser diesem besitzt noch Herr Kapellmeister Reichardt im Manuskript: [...] Missa. Partitur 1777, unter dem Namen, Giuseppe Bengraf, wenn dies nicht ein anderer seyn soll."
- 22 Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin/GDR, Kirchenkompositionen, mus. ms. 30 102; Einsiedeln, Musikbibliothek, Th. 399, 4.
- 23 *Etwas für Gesang und Klavier zum Neuen Jahr 1785*, Speier 1784, S. 3: *Larghetto alla Polacca* (=Trois divertissements, 3/II) – Fundort: Pfälzische Landesbibliothek, Speyer; und *Blumenlese für Klavierliebhaber...*, Speier 1785, II. S. 27 und 29: *Das geraubte Lämmchen, An die Tugend* – Den Haag, Gemeente Museum. (*RISM* B/II, S. 169 und 115 f)
- 24 "Bengraf" in *MGG* und *The New Grove*, siehe Anm. 12.
- 25 Pest und Buda hatten im Jahre 1787 ca. 22 bzw. 25 tausend – insgesamt also ca. 47 tausend – überwiegend deutsche Einwohner; die Ungarn machten nicht mehr als 10% der Bevölkerung aus. Die Stadt erlebte unter Joseph II. einen wirtschaftlich-kulturellen Aufschwung; das kulturelle Leben wurde besonders durch die Ansiedlung der Universität (1777 Buda, 1784 Pest), bzw. durch den Umzug einiger Regierungsämter (1784, 1786 und 1787) zum Aufschwung gebracht. Siehe Domokos Kosáry (Hrsg.), *Budapest története* (Die Geschichte von Budapest), Budapest 1975, Bd. III, S. 152; und ders., *Művelődés a XVIII. századi Magyarországon* (Ungarns Kultur im 18. Jh.), Budapest 21983, S. 500–502.
- 26 Isoz, *Buda és Pest...*, S. 46–50 und 110–112.
- 27 Ebd., S. 102–105.
- 28 StadtA, IV. 1202/a, Protokollen der Ratssitzungen, Bd. 47, S. 191 f.
- 29 Alexander Weinmann, *Kataloge Anton Huberty (Wien) und Christoph Torricella*, Wien 1962, S. 106 (in: Beiträge zur Geschichte des Alt-Wiener Musikverlages).
- 30 Weinmann, a. a. O., S. 99; ders., *Wiener Musikverlag "am Rande"*, Wien 1970, S. 90.
- 31 Isoz, *Buda és Pest...*, S. 85; Weinmann, "Magyar muzsika a bécsi zeneműpiacon (1770–1850), Kiegészítő közlemény" (Ungarische Musik auf dem Wiener Musikalienmarkt (1770–1850), Ergänzende Mitteilung) *Magyar zene-történeti tanulmányok Mosonyi Mihály és Bartók Béla emlékére*, Budapest 1973, S. 13–28.
- 32 Ignatius Kuttig erhielt 1743 das Pester Bürgerrecht (siehe Illyefalvi, *Pest és Buda polgárjogot nyert lakosai*, I /Einwohner von Pest und Buda, die das Bürgerrecht erhalten haben/). Im Namenverzeichnis der Musiker ist er 1740 als "vocalist", 1787 als Tenor und Kantor eingetragen (Isoz-Nachlass, Mw. Inst. der UAW). Vom Jahre 1752 an war er auch als Schullehrer tätig (Isoz, op. cit., S. 72), in den Protokollen des Stadtrates wurde er u. a. am 10. und 14. August, am 21. September 1786, am 3. August 1787 erwähnt. (Siehe auch: Lajos Némethy, *A budapesti főtemplom története* /Die Geschichte der Budapester Hauptkirche/ I, Budapest 1890, S. 338.)
- 33 Budapest, Innerstädtische Kirche, *Matricula copulatorum 1752–1787*, S. 312: [1784 septembris] 12 Jos[e]ph] Pengraf Regens chori coelebs A[nni] 27 [!] Theresia Kutig coelebs A[nni] 20 [testes:] D. Johannes Gotthardi, Carol Schoper [assistens:] P. Svarcz piarista
- 34 Budapest, Innerstädtische Kirche, *Matricula baptisatorum* und *Matricula defunctorum*: Rosina 12. 5. 1785 – 9. 9. 1785; Carolina 3. 11. 1786 – 25. 12. 1788; Paulus 3. 2. 1790 – 23. 12. 1790.
- 35 Ebd.: Josepha Theresia, 8. 6. 1788 (und StadtA, IV. 1202/g, Miss. a. m. 2735).
- 36 StadtA, IV. 1202/g, Miss. a. m. 2735.
- 37 Die Angabe der *Matricula defunctorum* der Innerstädtischen Kirche mit dem Tag des Begräbnisses "1791 juni 8 Joseph Pengraf conjux Theresia Kuttig Regens chori Parochia[rum] A[nni] 46..." ist schon von Isoz veröffentlicht worden. Ein Inventarium datiert mit 12. April 1799 (StadtA, IV. 1202/g, Miss. a. m. 2735) enthält aber auch das genaue Datum des Todestages: "...Joseph Bengraff [...] Regens chori so den 4<sup>te</sup> Junii 1791 verstorben ist..."
- 38 StadtA, IV. 1202/a, Protokolle des Stadtrates, Bd. 67, S. 603, Par. 1819 (11. 6. 1791).
- 39 StadtA, IV. 1202/a, Protokolle des Stadtrates, Bd. 47, S. 191/192 (21. 6. 1784); Bd. 48, S. 475 (10. 10. 1785); Bd. 49, S. 236/237 (18. 2. und 8. 3. 1786); Bd. 50, S. 37, Par. 1245 (10. 9. 1786); Bd. 67, S. 232 (5. 3. 1791).
- 40 StadtA, IV. 1202/cc, Testam. a. m. 464.
- 41 Bassel, Bassete = Violoncello, siehe Leopold Mozart, *Gründliche Violinschule*, Augsburg<sup>3</sup> 1787 (Faksimile-Nachdruck: Leipzig 1956), S. 3.
- 42 Nach Isoz (*Buda és Pest...*, S. 84) wurde die Turmmusik schon um 1757 eingestellt – dies könnte auch den schlechten Zustand der Instrumente erklären. Ein zeitgenössisches Lexikon aber (J. M. Korabinsky, *Geographisch-Historisches und Produkten Lexikon von Ungarn*, Pressburg 1786, S. 530) teilt eine Angabe über die tägliche Praxis der Turmmusik mit.
- 43 Siehe Anm. 40.
- 44 StadtA, IV. 1202/cc, Testam. a. m. 464.
- 45 Das im Jahre 1795 gefertigte *Inventarium* der Kirche zählt gedruckte Musikalien auf. Diese Liste enthält Werke von Rathgeber, Gassmann, von einigen weniger bekannten Meistern (z. B. Halm, Kobrich, Tschortsch) und anonyme Kompositionen.
- 46 Über die Ernennung Rainers siehe StadtA, IV. 1202/a, Bd. 67, S. 603, Par. 1818 (11. 6. 1791). Im Zusammenhang

- mit der Erwerbung: IV. 1202/h, Relat. a. m. 1430 und Protokollen des Rates: Bd. 69, S. 271, Par. 3031 (19. 10. 1791), sowie Miss. a. m. 2735, *Inventar* 1799.  
(Die Stadt erwarb für die Kirche diese Werke von der Witwe des Komponisten um 150 Ft., anstelle der ursprünglich verlangten Summe von 200 Ft.)
- 47 StadtA, IV. 1202/h, Relat. a. m. 1430.
- 48 Die autographe Aufschrift des Titelblattes des Offertoriums *Laetamini* lautet: *Pro Choro Ord. Serv. B. M. V. / Pestini* (Nat. bibl., Ms. Mus. IV. 905).
- 49 Bárdos, a. a. O., Appendix, Nrn. 59–61; Notensammlung der Veszprémer Domkirche, M. 1. c1. 2–3, M. 3. c1. 1–5, Grad. 14–19, Off. 33–39, Vesp. 10, Regina 4–5; Fundort des in Trencsén erhalten gebliebenen Werkes *Libera: Štátní archiv Nitre (Trenčín HSJP–260)*, das *Tantum ergo* befindet sich in Slovenské národné múzeum, hudobné oddelenie (Mus. XIII–113) – vgl. Darina Mudra, "Die Entwicklung des klassischen Musik-Repertoires in Trenčín" *Haydn Jahrbuch X*, (1978) S. 96 und 98.
- 50 *KIRCHENMUSIK / abgesungen / im evangelischen Bethause zu Pest, bei der Feier / des am 1 May 1791 von den Protestanten in Ungarn gehaltenen Religionsfest. / IM CLAVIERAUSZUG. / Der Text von Friedrich August Clemens Werthes, vormaligen Professor der schönen Wissenschaften auf der Universität zu Pest; die Musik von Joseph Bengraf, des Pester Stadtchors Musikdirector. / Pest, bei Johann Samuel Liedemann, bürgerlicher Kauf- und Handelsmann, woselbst / auch die in 4 Stimmen und einer Orgelstimme bestehende Partitur zu haben ist.*  
Über das Ereignis berichtete die Nummer 9. 5. 1791 von *Ephemerides Budenses* (siehe Isoz, *Buda és Pest...*, S. 90). Das in der Überschrift erwähnte Partitur ist nicht erhalten geblieben; je ein Exemplar des Druckes befindet sich heute in Budapest (Handschriftensammlung der UAW, Podmaniczky-Vigyázó Nachlass, Ms. 10 080/7) und in Wien (Archiv der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, 16 941). Die Nat. bibl. bewahrt eine handschriftliche Kopie des Druckes (Ms. Mus. 954) auf, der gedruckte Text des Gedichtes befindet sich heute ebenfalls in der Handschriftensammlung der UAW.  
(*RISM A/I/1 – B 1942*)
- 51 Den Text hat der deutsche Schriftsteller und ehemalige Pester Universitätsprofessor F. A. Werthes geschrieben (siehe Kosáry, *Művelődés...*, S. 504).
- 52 Siehe Anm. 44 und Faksimile 1.
- 53 Siehe Anm. 46 und 47.
- 54 Siehe ferner: StadtA, IV. 1202/a, Bd. 69, S. 271, Par. 3031: "... die Wittib des verstorbenen Regens Chori Joseph Bengrafs für die durch ihren verstorbenen Ehemann componirten Chor Musicalien 200 fl. verlangte."
- 55 Die erwähnte Messe (Provenienz Ottobeuren) gehört nicht zu diesem Material.
- 56 Veszprém, Domkirche, (1) Missae 3. classis 1, (2) M. 1. c1. 2, (3) M. 3. c1. 4, (5) M. 3. c1. 2, (6) M. 3. c1. 3, (7) M. 3. c1. 5.
- 57 Zeitgenössische Kopien: *Missa solemnis* und *Missa in D* (4). Spätere Angaben: *Missa in G* – am Ende der Canto-Stimme: 1827, *Missa in D* (4) – Eintragung der Alto-Stimme: Johannes Novak 1829.
- 58 Corno di bassetto, Basset-Horn – dieses Instrument ist eigentlich eine Alt Klarinette (gestimmt auf F oder Es). Das erste, heute bekannte Exemplar stammt aus dem Jahre 1770. Das Instrument war besonders am Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts beliebt (siehe C. Sachs, *Handbuch der Musikinstrumentenkunde*, Wiesbaden 1971, S. 345). Die Verwendung einer Serpent-Variante (Corno basso, Basshorn genannt) kann für ausgeschlossen gehalten werden, da ihre ersten Exemplare erst um 1800 in London gebaut wurden (vgl. *Riemann Musiklexikon*, Sachteil, Mainz 1967, S. 88).
- 59 Unter den sieben *Pleni sunt*, fünf *Dona nobis* und je ein *Cum Sancto Spiritu* bzw. *Et vitam venturi* gibt es nur sechs polyphone Sätze.
- 60 a) Das Stimmenmaterial von Tata befindet sich heute in der Nat. bibl. (Ms. Mus. IV. 1544, siehe Bárdos, op. cit., S. 78), die Veszprémer Signatur: Vesp. 10. b) Das *Completorium* (Veszprém, Domkirche, Vesp. 11) hat die folgende Eintragung: "comparate per Josephus Kleinmann / Anno 1839".
- 61 a) Veszprém, Domkirche, Off. 33–37; b) Einsiedeln, siehe Anm. 22. c) Nat. bibl., Ms. Mus. IV. 1666; d) Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, vgl. Anm. 22.
- 62 Siehe Anm. 48.
- 63 Die Untersuchung des Wasserzeichens dieser Handschrift und die der Messen von Ottobeuren könnten vielleicht zum Ausgangspunkt für die weitere Forschung von Bengrafs Tätigkeit in Deutschland dienen.
- 64 Ebenfalls in Berlin ist ein Kolligat unbekannter Provenienz zu finden, das seltsamerweise Stimmenmaterialien und zum Teil Partituren von fünfzehn *Sanctus* enthält. Laut Anmerkungen auf den Titelblättern der handschriftlichen Kopien wurden diese Werke zwischen 1791 und 1798 aufgeführt. (Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung, Mus. Ms. 1460.)
- 65 Nat. bibl., Ms. Mus. 1472. Die Stimmen Organo und Violone sind autograph, die anderen sind von Bengraf verbesserte Kopien.
- 66 Nat. bibl., Ms. Mus. IV. 1051.
- 67 Ausser den angeführten Werken sind noch zwei *Regina coeli* (Veszprém, Domkirche, Regina 5), ein *Te Deum* (Budapest, Innerstädtische Kirche – das aber nicht aus dem Material der Kirche stammt; die Stimme sind mit dem Siegel "K. K. Feldsuperiorat in Ungarn" versehen) und auch die folgenden Fragmente erhalten geblieben: *Te Deum*, *Regina coeli* in C (Nat. bibl., Ms. Mus. IV. 1259 und 1716), *Ave maris stella* – Ariette (Veszprém, Domkirche, Off. 38).
- 68 *Sinngedicht / auf / JOSEPH und FRIEDRICH / in Music gesetzt / von / Joseph Bengraf. / Pest, verlegens [!] Weingand und Koepf. / 1784.*  
Fundort: Nat. bibl., Z 41 123 (aus der Sammlung Esterházy), und Wien, GdMf, VI. 3748.  
(*RISM A/I/1 – B 1941*)



- 69 Kosáry, *Művelődés...*, S. 432.
- 70 **XII. LIEDER / Mit Melodien beym Clavier zu singen / von IOSEPH BENGRAF / Pest, / bey Weingand und Köpf. / 1784.**  
Das Exemplar ist aus dem National-Konservatorium in die Nat. bibl. gelangt (Mus. pr. 15 485). Weitere Exemplare: Wien, GdMf, VI. 7748 und Washington, Library of Congress. (RISM A/I/1 – B 1940)
- 71 1. *Freiheitslied*, 2. *Meine Wünsche*, 3. *An Lauren* (das einzige durchkomponierte Lied, ABA Form, *Adagio affettuoso*), 4. *Der Zufriedene*, 5. *Eile des Lebens – An Lilla*, 6. *Lob des Kapuzinerlebens*, 7. *Mein Mädchen*, 8. *Der Kaiser* (eine Würdigung Joseph II), 9. *An mein Grab* (die Begleitung ist etwas nuancierter), 10. *Lob des Rauchtabaks*, 11. *Trinklied*, 12. *Lied eines alten Leiermanns* (Munter, G-dur – bei dem viertaktigen Nachspiel mit Drehleier-Imitation).
- 72 Siehe H. Zeman, "Die österreichische Lyrik der Haydn-Zeit" *Joseph Haydn und seine Zeit II*, Eisenstadt 1972, S. 121.
- 73 Das Notenmaterial des ebenfalls aus dem Jahre 1784 stammenden Liedes *Die Seligkeit der Liebenden* (nach Hölty) ist verlorengegangen; das einzige, früher in Berlin aufbewahrte Exemplar wurde im zweiten Weltkrieg vernichtet. (Freundliche Mitteilung von Dr. Wolfgang Goldhan /Deutsche Staatsbibliothek/). Die Lexikonsartikel von Bónis erwähnen auch ein späteres Lied – *Mein Sterbetag ist da*, 1791 – dessen Fundort uns aber unbekannt ist.
- 74 Klaviermeister (Gerber, a. a. O. 1812), Claviervirtuos (Schilling, a. a. O.), Klavierkomponist (Mendel, a. a. O.), maître de piano (Fétis, a. a. O.).
- 75 **TROIS / DIVERTISSEMENTS [!]/ pour le Clavecin Seul / avec un Ballet Hongrois / Composés / PAR M. IOSEPH BENGRAF / Recueil Premier. / Se Vend à Pest chez Weingand et / Koepf Libraires. / À Vienne chez Christoph Torricella / Marchand Destampes [!] et Editeur de Mu / sique.**  
Einziges Exemplar: Wien, GdMf, VII. 3445. (RISM A/I/1 – B 1943)
- 76 Die folgenden, ebenfalls für Tasteninstrumente geschriebenen Werke sind nur dem Titel nach bekannt: *20 Deutsche für Klavier* und *12 Deutsche für Klavier*. (Die Anzeige der *Wiener Zeitung*: 9. 5. 1792 und 13. 11. 1793, sowie Weinmann (HsGb.), *Johann Traeg: Verzeichnis sowohl geschriebener als gestochener Musikalien, welche bei Johann Traeg erschienen sind, Wien 1799*, Wien 1973, S. 168: *Balli tedeschi*, 20 und 12.) Mit dem letztgenannten ist das in der *Pressburger Zeitung* am 10. 5. 1803 angezeigte Werk von Bengraf vermutlich identisch (*12 Deutsche Tänze* – siehe den zitierten Artikel von Major, *Zenei Szemle* 1926). Weinmanns Titelangabe (*12 Deutsche mit Melodien beim Clavier* – siehe den Katalog Torricella, S. 103 und "Magyar muzsika..." S. 26) ist offensichtlich fehlerhaft, da die Anzeige der *Wiener Zeitung*, auf die sich Weinmann beruft, *XII Lieder mit Melodien beim Clavier zu singen* enthält (25. 12. 1784 – vgl. mit dem Katalog von Major, Mw. Inst.).
- 77 Keszthely, Helikon Bibliothek, K 698, K 2490 und K 2617.
- 78 Wasserzeichen: *Divertimento*: ungarisches Wappen – IHELLER; *Sestetto*: ovales Wappen (?); *Sei sonatine*: ungarisches Wappen – IHELLER. In den Protokollen des Pester Rates kommen alle Papiersorten vor: die erste (und dritte) wurden in den Jahren 1784, 1785, 1786 und 1791, die zweite 1791 verwendet. Zwischen 1785 und 1790 wurde die zweite Papiersorte auch in den Matrikeln der Pfarrkirche oft verwendet.
- 79 Siehe Anm. 33.
- 80 Hubert Unverricht, "Divertimento" *The New Grove*, Bd. 5, S. 504 und Günter Hausswald, "The Divertimento and Cognate Forms" *The New Oxford History of Music*, London 1973, Bd. VII, S. 510–511, Eve K. Meyer, "The Viennese Divertimento" *The Music Review* (1968) S. 168.
- 81 Karl Geiringer, "The Rise of Chamber Music" *NOHM* Bd. VII, S. 545–548.
- 82 a) *Wiener Zeitung*, Anzeige von Traeg (1. 8. 1789, S. 1969): "Variazioni diversi Sogetti per il Violino e Violoncello da Giosefo Bengraf, 45 kr." (Weinmann, *Die Anzeigen des Kopiaturbetriebes Johann Traeg in der Wiener Zeitung zwischen 1782 und 1805*, Wien 1981, S. 26). Die Kopien, die heute in Keszthely zu finden sind, haben alle eigene Titelblätter, d. h. keinen gemeinsamen, mit zusammenfassendem Titel versehenen Umschlag. Merkwürdig ist jedoch, dass der Vorname des Komponisten auf jedem Titelblatt als *Gioseffo* geschrieben ist.  
b) Weinmann, *Johann Traeg: Verzeichnis... Wien 1799*, S. 97: "Bengraf Variazioni a Violino e Violoncello, W 45" (W= in Wien hergestellt, jedoch kein Druck).  
c) Wasserzeichen: Dreihalbmond/REAL – GF, darüber ein (unten zweirandiger) Baldachin, also ein in Wien gebräuchliches Papier, siehe Dénes Bartha, László Somfai, *Haydn als Opernkapellmeister*, Budapest 1960, Anhang Nrn. 135 und 136 (1778–1786), und Alan Tyson, "Mozart's 'Haydn' Quartets: The Contributions of the Paper Studies" *The String Quartets of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven: Studies of the Autograph Manuscripts*, Cambridge, Mass. 1980, S. 189, Typ VII.
- 83 Über die Quartette siehe Paragraph A des *Kritischen Berichts*, S. 219.  
Wasserzeichen der *24 Deutsche*: (1) Dreihalbmond/REAL –  $\begin{matrix} C & S \\ & c \end{matrix}$ , darüber zwischen zwei Blättern drei margaretenartige Blumen; (2) Dreihalbmond/Real –  $\begin{matrix} C & S \\ & c \end{matrix}$ , darüber Baldachin; (3) Dreihalbmond/REAL – AM, darüber Bogen und Pfeil. (Bartha–Somfai, a. a. O., Anhang No. 111, 1780–1783: Typ 1; Nr. 181, 1782–1789: Typ 2; Nr. 103, 1777–1789: Typ 4. Über das zweite Wasserzeichen siehe auch Tyson, a. a. O., S. 189, Typ IX.)  
Das Wasserzeichen der Serie *24 Menuets* entspricht dem Typ 3 des *Deutsche*-Materials.  
Das ganze Stimmenmaterial der Menuetten-Serie hat die gleiche Rastrierung, die auch mit der Rastrierung von einigen Stimmen (Cor. I, Fag., Basso und Timp.) der Serie *24 Deutsche* identisch ist.  
Fundort der Werke: Keszthely, Helikon Bibliothek, K o/34 und K o/11.
- 84 Für den Incipit des ersten Menuetts siehe H. C. Robbins Landon, *Haydn: Chronicle and Works I*, Bloomington–London 1980, S. 243.

- 85 Von den Bengraf zugeschriebenen weiteren Instrumentalwerken existierten vielleicht nur die Stücke *II. Divertiment pour Clavier, 2 Violini e Basso* (Verzeichnis Traeg – Wien 1799, S. 133 und Gerber, a. a. O. 1812 usw.). Das aus dem Material der Firma Torricella versteigerte Werk "Divertiment mit 13 in zinngestochenen Platten" (Anzeige der *Wiener Zeitung*, 12. 8. 1786 – vgl. Weinmann, *Kataloge... Torricella*, S. 107 und 113, bzw. den Katalog von Major) soll mit den *Trois divertissements* identisch sein, deren Umfang ja 13 Seiten + Titelseite beträgt. Das ganze Material von Torricella wurde von Artaria erworben, so dass das Stück später immer in Verbindung mit dieser Firma erwähnt wurde. Artaria versah die Platten mit eigenen Platten mit eigenen Plattennummern – das *Divertimento* Op. 1 erhielt die Nummer 123. (Siehe Weinmann, *Vollständiges Verlagsverzeichnis Artaria & Comp.*, Wien <sup>2</sup>1978, S. 20 und ders., "Magyar muzsika", S. 16.)  
(Nirgendwo konnten wir aber auf die Spur der von Schilling erwähnten "einigen Sinfonien" kommen.)
- 86 Siehe Anm. 36.
- 87 Die Familie Esterházy hat z. B. die Werke (den Nachlass) von Michael und Joseph Haydn, Süßmayr, Albrechtsberger gekauft (vgl. Bartha–Somfai, a. a. O., S. 16 und Johann Hárlich, "Inventare der Esterházy-Hofmusikkapelle in Eisenstadt" *Haydn Yearbook IX* (1975) S. 116.
- 88 R. Landon, a. a. O., S. 240.
- 89 Siehe den Artikel von Bónis, (vgl. Anm. 11) sowie Dorottya Somorjay (Hsbg.), *Georg Druschetzky: Partitas for Winds – MUSICALIA DANUBIANA/4*, Budapest 1985, S. 30.
- 90 Die Instrumentenbezeichnung des *Ballet Hongrois* war "Clavecin"; dieser französische Ausdruck wurde damals in Wien in der Bedeutung von Cembalo verwandt (Somfai, *Joseph Haydn zongoraszonátái* [Die Klaviersonaten von Joseph Haydn], Budapest 1979, S. 20). Die Terminologie der Serie *XII Magyar Tántzok* ist etwas unklarer: das Instrument wurde auf der Titelseite der Artaria-Ausgabe ungarisch als "Klávícembalom", französisch als "Clavecin ou Piano-Forte", in der Cappi-Ausgabe ungarisch als "Klávíorkodium", französisch aber wiederum als "Clavecin ou Piano-Forte" bezeichnet.
- 91 "J'avois composé le ballet suivant pour une masquerade d'Houssarts dits Szeklers, et je le donne maintenant au jour, accomodé au Clavecin autant qu'il étoit possible, cette sorte de danse nationale ayant tant de singulier aussi bien dans l'exécution et dans l'accompagnement, que dans l'invention, qu'il faut l'écouter pour en saisir le genie et l'énergie. Les notes marquées d'un  $\wedge$  demandent un accent plus fort."
- 92 *XII. Magyar Tántzok / Klávícembalomra Valók / Componálta / Bengraf Josef / XII. Danses Hongroises / pour le Clavecin ou Piano-Forte / Composées / par / Joseph Bengraf / à Vienne chez Artaria Comp. [Pl. Nr.: 308*  
Zweite Ausgabe: Wien, Cappi – mit gleicher Plattenummer, [1802]  
(*RISM A/1/1 – B 1944*)
- 93 Weinmann, *Die Anzeigen...*, S. 17.
- 94 Fundort der erhalten gebliebenen Drucke: Budapest, Nat. bibl., Mus. pr. 6696; Keszthely, Helikon Bibliothek, K 1063 (Cappi); Milano, Conservatorio; London, British Museum; Dessau, Stadtarchiv, Mus. B. 22.  
Handschriftliche Kopien: Budapest, Bartók Béla Zeneművészeti Szakiskola (im Material des National-Konservatoriums, M 1161 – ein nach Major aus den Jahren 1787–1789 stammendes Kolligat, das u. a. die Stücke I und IX enthält). Ein Exemplar des Werkes war auch in der Notensammlung der Gattin von Sándor Kisfaludy, Róza Szegedy auffindbar (siehe Major, *Fejezetek...*, S. 245).  
Bearbeitung: Ferdinand Kauer, *12 Ungarische Tänze mit 2 Violinen und Bass nach Bengrafs Idee* (*Wiener Zeitung*, 5. 2. 1791).  
In den Katalogen: Weinmann, *Johann Traeg: Verzeichnis ... Wien 1799*, S. 171; ders., *Verlagsverzeichnis Giovanni Cappi bis A. O. Witzendorf*, Wien 1967: *Neuester Katalog 1807*, S. IV und 14; Barry S. Brook (Hsbg.), *The Breitkopf Thematic Catalogue... 1762–1787*, New York 1966, S. 807; *Catalogus librorum ... qui ... postant Pestini et Budaë apud J. M. Weingand et J. G. Köpf Bibliopolas*, Pest 1785 (siehe Isoz, "Zeneműkereskedelem és kiadás a régi Pest-Budán" /Musikalienhandlung und Publikation im alten Pest-Buda/ *Magyar Zenei Szemle*, Budapest 1941, Nr. 6–7.).  
Anzeigen: *Wiener Zeitung* 1. 5. 1790 und 5. 2. 1791 (Kauer), *Vereinigte Ofner Und Pester Zeitung* 4. 4. 1802 und 2. 10. 1808.  
(Die Serie wird in einem Band der *MUSICALIA DANUBIANA* von Géza Papp veröffentlicht.)
- 95 Géza Papp, "Die Quellen der 'Verbungs-Musik'" *Studia musicologica* 21 (1979) und 24 (1982), *passim*, und ders., "A verbunkoskiadványok kronológiájához" (Zur Chronologie der Werbungs-Ausgaben) *Magyar Zene* 1979/3, *passim*.
- 96 László Dobszay, *Magyar zenetörténet* (Die Geschichte der Musik in Ungarn), Budapest 1984, S. 262–270.
- 97 Dobszay, a. a. O., S. 270–275.
- 98 Mátray zählte in *Második Toldalék...*, (vgl. Anm. 8.) neben sonstigen Arbeiten von Bengraf nur das *Ballet Hongrois* und die *XII Magyar Tántzok* mit Titeln auf; Schilling (a. a. O.) erwähnte die Klavierwerke, Lieder und Messen und griff das *Ballet Hongrois* heraus, das "merkwürdig genug ist, in der Geschichte der Ungarischen Musik Bengraf einen ehrenvollen Platz anzuweisen."
- 99 Siehe den Kritischen Bericht, S. 219.
- 100 Die verwendeten Tonarten reichten bis zu 3♯ und 3♭; es gibt kein Stück in Moll und bloss zwei Mollsätze. Die Mittelsätze sind – der Praxis der Suiten bzw. Divertimentos entsprechend – meistens in der Grundtonart (oder deren Minore) geschrieben, nur zwei langsame Sätze haben die damals häufige Mittelsatz-Tonart, die Subdominantentonart.
- 101 Wegen des motivischen Aufbaus ist die Feststellung von Larsen auch auf diese Expositionen gültig: "Träger des Formaufbaus und der Formempfindung sind nicht primär die Themen, sondern die grundlegende tonale Entwicklung und die wechselnde Formfunktion der sich ablösenden Perioden." ("Sonatenform-Probleme" *Festschrift Friedrich Blume*, Kassel 1963, S. 228, Par. 2; vgl. William S. Newman, *The Sonata in the Classic Era*, Chapel Hill 1963, S. 147.)

- 102 Die häufigsten dritten tonalen Ebenen sind die VI. (IV.B/1, V.F/3, VI.A/1 und 4) und die II. Stufe (I.A/1 3, III.G/3).
- 103 Die Fortspinnung des Hauptthemas der Exposition ist aufgelöst: III.G/3, IV.B/3 und VI.A/4, das Hauptthema erweitert sich in den Sätzen I.A/1 und 3, IV.B/1.
- 104 Willi Kahl, "Scherzo" *MGG*, cols. 1682–1685; Ludwig Finscher, *Studien zur Geschichte des Streichquartetts I*, Kassel 1974, S. 256.
- 105 Ausnahme V.F/3 – Takt 20.
- 106 Eine wirklich vierstimmige Textur ist selten zu beobachten, Parallelführungen der V1.I–Va bzw. Va–V1c. kommen dagegen oft vor. Das Unisono wurde vom Komponisten nur sparsam gebraucht und dient meistens zur Betonung der Formgliederung.
- 107 Siehe David Wyn Jones (Hsgb.), *Vanhal: Six Quartets*, Cardiff 1980, und die Quartette von Dittersdorf in Eulenburg-Taschenpartituren (Nrn. 105, 106, 107, 136, 137 und 138).
- 108 Über den "zweiten" galanten Stil und die Empfindsamkeit siehe W. S. Newman, a. a. O., S. 120–123.
- 109 Jan LaRue, "Significant and Coincidental Resemblance between Classical Themes" *JAMS* XIV/2 (1961) S. 224–243.



## Facsimiles



# Kurzverzeichniss

des Bischofsstifts von meiner Composition, welche ich  
in die hiesige Stadtkirchenmusik gewidmet, und auf dem  
Titelblatt pro Choro Pestien. iussu scribam, alb:

1. Missa minor in F.
1. Missa pro Hebdomade majori
1. Requiem in Gb.
16. Tantum ergo.
24. Sit nomen Domini bened. pro Graduali.
12. Alleluja pro Graduali.
32. Motetta sive Offertoria, meistens von grosser Gestalt.
4. Veni S. Spir.
4. Te Deum laudamus.
1. Motetta quadruplex pro Process. in Festo Corp. Chr.
6. Libera
1. Vesperae
2. Litanie Laur.
4. Alma redemptoris
3. Ave Regina
3. Regina caeli
7. Salve Regina
2. Rorate caeli
- Hymni plures.

Kyft. am 6. Jänner 1791 -.

Joseph Bengraf,  
Reg. chori, ~~organist~~

*Allegretto Grazioso.* Violino Primo.

A page of handwritten musical notation for the first violin part of a quartet. The score is written on ten staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo and mood are indicated as 'Allegretto Grazioso'. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several dynamic markings, including 'p.' (piano) and 'for.' (forte), and some performance instructions like 'arco' and 'pizz.' (pizzicato). The notation is elegant and characteristic of 19th-century manuscript notation.

Facsimile 2. I. Quartet in A, Violino I – (Keszthely)



b

124.

*Allegro*  
*Foltooso.*

Facsimile 3. III. Quartet in G, Violoncello – (Keszthely)

*Allegretto.  
Scherzando.* F

45

*Minuetto  
Allegro.*

120

Facsimile 4. VI. *Quartet in A*, Viola – (Keszthely)

*Allegretto.  
Scherzando.*

*Scherz.*

*Scherz.*

*p.* *pp.*

*Scherz.*

*Minuetto.  
ma  
un poco  
allegro.*

*pp.*

*pp.*

*pp.*

Facsimile 5. VI. Quartet in A, Viola – (Wien, „Kopist I”)

0/12 Moderata.

Violoncello.

19-13

A handwritten musical score for the Violoncello part of a quartet. The score is written on 12 staves. The tempo is marked 'Moderata.' and the mood is 'Dolce'. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The time signature is 3/4. The score begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The first staff contains the initial notes, followed by a series of sixteenth-note passages. The second staff has a 'Dolce' marking. The third staff has a 'p.' (piano) marking. The fourth staff has a measure rest of 18 measures. The fifth staff has a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking. The sixth staff has a 'Dolce' marking. The seventh staff has a 'p.' marking. The eighth staff has a 'Dolce' marking. The ninth staff has a 'p.' marking. The tenth staff has a 'Dolce' marking. The eleventh staff has a 'p.' marking. The twelfth staff has a 'Dolce' marking. The score ends with a double bar line.

Facsimile 6. IV. Quartet in B $\flat$ , Violoncello – (Keszthely)

*Moderato, Violoncello.*

A handwritten musical score for Violoncello, titled "Moderato, Violoncello." The score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff begins with the tempo marking "Moderato" and the instrument name "Violoncello." The second staff includes the dynamic marking "Dolce." The seventh staff features the dynamic marking "p<sup>ias</sup>". The eleventh staff includes the dynamic marking "Dolce." The score concludes with a double bar line and the number "25" written at the end of the final staff.

Facsimile 7. IV. Quartet in B $\flat$ , Violoncello – (Wien, „Kopist II”)



I.  
Quartet in A





Allegretto grazioso

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Violoncello

3

6

9

11

44

47

20

23

Musical score for measures 23-25. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of four staves. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff (treble clef) features a complex melodic line with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a more rhythmic accompaniment with some rests. The third staff (alto clef) provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a steady bass line with eighth notes.

26

Musical score for measures 26-28. The score continues with four staves. The first staff (treble clef) continues the intricate melodic pattern. The second staff (treble clef) shows more rhythmic variation. The third staff (alto clef) maintains the harmonic structure. The fourth staff (bass clef) continues the bass line.

29

Musical score for measures 29-31. The score continues with four staves. The first staff (treble clef) shows a change in the melodic texture. The second staff (treble clef) has a more active accompaniment. The third staff (alto clef) continues the harmonic support. The fourth staff (bass clef) continues the bass line.

32

Musical score for measures 32-34. The score continues with four staves. The first staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with some grace notes. The second staff (treble clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment. The third staff (alto clef) continues the harmonic support. The fourth staff (bass clef) continues the bass line.

35

37

Musical score for measures 35-37. The system consists of four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 35 features a melodic line in Treble 1 with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line in Bass 1. Measure 36 continues the melodic development. Measure 37 includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano) in Treble 1 and Bass 1, and *f* (forte) in Treble 2.

38

Musical score for measures 38-40. The system consists of four staves. Measure 38 shows a melodic line in Treble 1 with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line in Bass 1. Measure 39 continues the melodic development. Measure 40 includes dynamic markings: *f* (forte) in Treble 1 and Bass 1, and *f* (forte) in Treble 2.

41

Musical score for measures 41-42. The system consists of four staves. Measure 41 features a melodic line in Treble 1 with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line in Bass 1. Measure 42 continues the melodic development.

43

Musical score for measures 43-45. The system consists of four staves. Measure 43 features a melodic line in Treble 1 with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line in Bass 1. Measure 44 continues the melodic development. Measure 45 includes dynamic markings: *f* (forte) in Treble 1 and Bass 1, and *f* (forte) in Treble 2.

46

Musical score for measures 46-47. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*. The second staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamics *p* and *f*. The third staff has a bass line with dynamics *p* and *f*. The fourth staff has a bass line with dynamics *p* and *f*.

48

Musical score for measures 48-50. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. It consists of four staves. The first staff features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes and dynamics *p* and *f*. The second staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamics *p* and *f*. The third staff has a bass line with dynamics *p* and *f*. The fourth staff has a bass line with dynamics *p* and *f*.

54

Musical score for measures 54-56. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. It consists of four staves. The first staff has a melodic line with a trill (*tr*) and dynamics *p* and *f*. The second staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamics *p* and *f*. The third staff has a bass line with dynamics *p* and *f*. The fourth staff has a bass line with dynamics *p* and *f*.

54

Musical score for measures 54-56. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. It consists of four staves. The first staff has a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*. The second staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamics *p* and *f*. The third staff has a bass line with dynamics *p* and *f*. The fourth staff has a bass line with dynamics *p* and *f*.

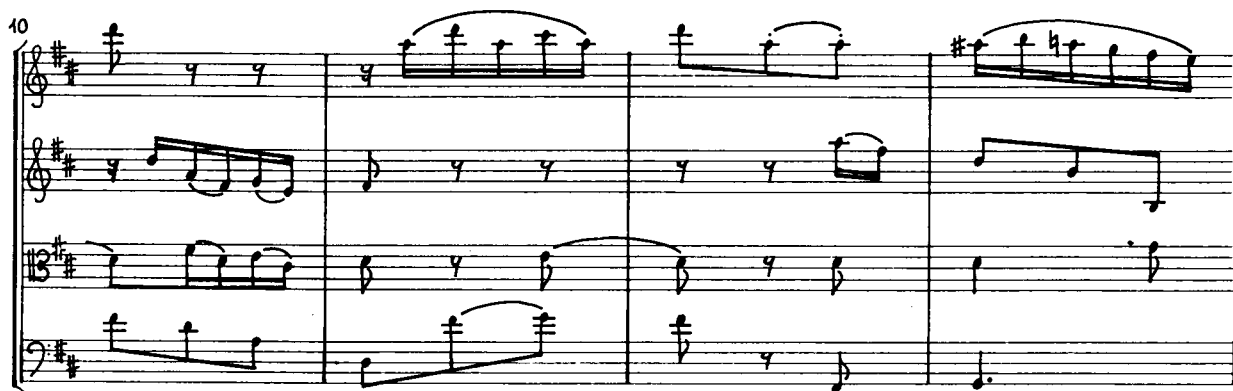
Lentino e sostenuto



Musical score system 1, measures 1-5. The score is in 3/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, and Bass. Dynamics include [f] in measures 1, 2, 3, and 4. The music consists of melodic lines with various note values and rests.



Musical score system 2, measures 6-9. The score continues with four staves. Measure 9 features a prominent chordal texture in the Treble 1 and Bass staves. The tempo and dynamics remain consistent with the previous system.



Musical score system 3, measures 10-13. The score continues with four staves. Measure 13 features a prominent chordal texture in the Treble 1 and Bass staves. The tempo and dynamics remain consistent with the previous system.



Musical score system 4, measures 14-17. The score continues with four staves. Measures 15, 16, and 17 feature a prominent chordal texture in the Treble 1, Treble 2, and Alto staves, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The Bass staff has rests in these measures.

49

*f* *p*

[*f*] *p*

23

28

*f* *tr* *p*

*f* *p*

*f* *p*

33

39

Musical score for measures 39-43. The score is in 4/4 time and G major. It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. Measures 39-40 show melodic lines in the Treble 1 and Bass 1 staves. Measure 41 has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. Measure 42 includes a trill (*tr*) in the Treble 1 staff. Measure 43 has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

44

Musical score for measures 44-48. The score is in 4/4 time and G major. It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. Measures 44-45 show melodic lines in the Treble 1 and Bass 1 staves. Measure 46 has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. Measure 47 includes a trill (*tr*) in the Treble 1 staff. Measure 48 has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

45

Musical score for measures 49-53. The score is in 4/4 time and G major. It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. Measures 49-50 show melodic lines in the Treble 1 and Bass 1 staves. Measure 51 has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 52 includes a trill (*tr*) in the Treble 1 staff. Measure 53 has a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic marking.

48

Musical score for measures 54-58. The score is in 4/4 time and G major. It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. Measures 54-55 show melodic lines in the Treble 1 and Bass 1 staves. Measure 56 has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. Measure 57 includes a trill (*tr*) in the Treble 1 staff. Measure 58 has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.



53

Musical score for measures 53-56. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Bass Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 53 features a melodic line in the top staff with a slur and a fermata. Measure 54 has a piano (p) dynamic marking. Measure 55 includes a first ending bracket labeled [1]. Measure 56 continues the melodic development.

57

Musical score for measures 57-60. The score is written for four staves. Measure 57 has a piano (p) dynamic marking. Measure 58 has a piano (p) dynamic marking. Measure 59 has a piano (p) dynamic marking. Measure 60 continues the melodic line.

61

Musical score for measures 61-65. The score is written for four staves. Measure 61 has a piano (pp) dynamic marking. Measure 62 has a piano (pp) dynamic marking. Measure 63 has a forte (f) dynamic marking and includes a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 64 has a forte (f) dynamic marking and includes a triplet of eighth notes with a first ending bracket labeled [1]. Measure 65 continues the melodic line.

66

Musical score for measures 66-69. The score is written for four staves. Measure 66 has a first ending bracket labeled [1]. Measure 67 has a first ending bracket labeled [1]. Measure 68 has a first ending bracket labeled [1]. Measure 69 continues the melodic line.

70

74

75

82

86

Musical score for measures 86-89. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a melodic line with slurs and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking at the end. The second staff has a similar melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The third staff has a bass line with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The fourth staff has a bass line with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

90

Musical score for measures 90-94. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a melodic line with slurs and a sharp sign (#) at the end. The second staff has a melodic line with a sharp sign (#) at the end. The third staff has a bass line with a sharp sign (#) at the end. The fourth staff has a bass line with a sharp sign (#) at the end.

95

Musical score for measures 95-99. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a melodic line with slurs and a sharp sign (#) at the end. The second staff has a melodic line with a sharp sign (#) at the end. The third staff has a bass line with a sharp sign (#) at the end. The fourth staff has a bass line with a sharp sign (#) at the end.

100

Musical score for measures 100-103. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a melodic line with slurs, a trill (*tr*) marking, and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking at the end. The second staff has a melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The third staff has a bass line with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fourth staff has a bass line with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

105

Musical score for measures 105-108. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of four staves. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 105 features a melodic line in the first staff with a slur over a quarter note and an eighth note. Measure 106 has a similar melodic line. Measure 107 continues the melodic line. Measure 108 features a melodic line with a slur and a flat sign (b) at the end. The second staff has a melodic line with a slur. The third and fourth staves have a bass line with a slur.

109

Musical score for measures 109-112. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of four staves. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 109 features a melodic line in the first staff with a slur. Measure 110 has a similar melodic line. Measure 111 has a melodic line with a slur. Measure 112 features a melodic line with a slur and a forte dynamic marking (f). The second staff has a melodic line with a slur. The third and fourth staves have a bass line with a slur.

113

Musical score for measures 113-116. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of four staves. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 113 features a melodic line in the first staff with a slur. Measure 114 has a similar melodic line. Measure 115 has a melodic line with a slur. Measure 116 features a melodic line with a slur. The second staff has a melodic line with a slur. The third and fourth staves have a bass line with a slur.

117

Musical score for measures 117-120. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of four staves. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 117 features a melodic line in the first staff with a slur and a trill (tr) marking. Measure 118 has a similar melodic line. Measure 119 has a melodic line with a slur and a piano dynamic marking (p). Measure 120 features a melodic line with a slur and a piano dynamic marking (pp). The second staff has a melodic line with a slur. The third and fourth staves have a bass line with a slur.

Presto



Musical score system 1, measures 1-3. The score is in 12/8 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features four staves: a treble staff with a melodic line, a second treble staff with a rhythmic accompaniment, a bass staff with a bass line, and a fourth staff with a bass line. The first measure includes a dynamic marking of  $[f]$ .



Musical score system 2, measures 4-6. This system continues the musical piece with the same four-staff arrangement. Measure 4 is marked with a '4' at the beginning of the first staff.



Musical score system 3, measures 7-9. This system continues the musical piece with the same four-staff arrangement. Measure 7 is marked with a '7' at the beginning of the first staff.



Musical score system 4, measures 10-12. This system continues the musical piece with the same four-staff arrangement. Measure 10 is marked with a '10' at the beginning of the first staff.

15

Musical score for measures 15-17. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a piano with four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The top staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a bass line with dotted rhythms. The third and fourth staves have a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Measure 17 includes a fermata over the final note of the top staff.

16

Musical score for measures 18-20. The score continues in G major and 3/4 time. The piano has four staves. The top staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a fermata in measure 19. The second staff has a bass line with dotted rhythms. The third and fourth staves have a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 20 includes a fermata over the final note of the top staff.

19

Musical score for measures 21-23. The score continues in G major and 3/4 time. The piano has four staves. The top staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a fermata in measure 22. The second staff has a bass line with dotted rhythms. The third and fourth staves have a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 23 includes a fermata over the final note of the top staff.

22

Musical score for measures 24-26. The score continues in G major and 3/4 time. The piano has four staves. The top staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The second staff has a bass line with dotted rhythms. The third and fourth staves have a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 26 includes a fermata over the final note of the top staff.

25

Musical score for measures 25-27. The system consists of four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 25 features a treble clef with a whole note chord (F#4, C#5, F#5) and a bass clef with a whole note chord (F#2, C#3, F#3). Measure 26 continues with similar chords and some eighth-note movement. Measure 27 is a repeat sign, with the first ending containing eighth-note chords and the second ending containing eighth-note chords.

28

Musical score for measures 28-30. The system consists of four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 28 features a treble clef with a sixteenth-note run (F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4) and a bass clef with a whole note chord (F#2, C#3, F#3). Measure 29 features a treble clef with a whole note chord (F#4, C#5, F#5) and a bass clef with a whole note chord (F#2, C#3, F#3). Measure 30 features a treble clef with a whole note chord (F#4, C#5, F#5) and a bass clef with a whole note chord (F#2, C#3, F#3).

31

Musical score for measures 31-33. The system consists of four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 31 features a treble clef with a whole note chord (F#4, C#5, F#5) and a bass clef with a whole note chord (F#2, C#3, F#3). Measure 32 features a treble clef with a sixteenth-note run (F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4) and a bass clef with a whole note chord (F#2, C#3, F#3). Measure 33 features a treble clef with a sixteenth-note run (F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4) and a bass clef with a whole note chord (F#2, C#3, F#3).

34

Musical score for measures 34-36. The system consists of four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 34 features a treble clef with a sixteenth-note run (F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4) and a bass clef with a whole note chord (F#2, C#3, F#3). Measure 35 features a treble clef with a whole note chord (F#4, C#5, F#5) and a bass clef with a whole note chord (F#2, C#3, F#3). Measure 36 features a treble clef with a whole note chord (F#4, C#5, F#5) and a bass clef with a whole note chord (F#2, C#3, F#3).

37

*p* *f* *p*

40

*p* *cresc.*

44

*f* *ff*

47

*f* *p*



50

Musical score for measures 50-52. The score is in 3/4 time and D major. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a similar melodic line with some rests. The third and fourth staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

53

Musical score for measures 53-55. The score is in 3/4 time and D major. It features four staves. Measures 53-54 show a melodic line in the first staff and a bass line in the fourth staff. Measure 55 features a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and includes a piano accompaniment in the second and third staves.

56

Musical score for measures 56-58. The score is in 3/4 time and D major. It features four staves. Measures 56-57 show a melodic line in the first staff and a bass line in the fourth staff. Measure 58 features a piano accompaniment in the second and third staves.

59

Musical score for measures 59-61. The score is in 3/4 time and D major. It features four staves. Measures 59-60 show a melodic line in the first staff and a bass line in the fourth staff. Measure 61 features a piano accompaniment in the second and third staves.

62

Musical score for measures 62-64. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs (top and second) and two bass clefs (third and bottom). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and accidentals.

65

Musical score for measures 65-67. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It consists of four staves. Measures 65 and 66 show a melodic line in the top treble staff with eighth notes, while the other staves provide harmonic support with longer note values and some ties.

68

Musical score for measures 68-70. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It consists of four staves. The music continues with eighth-note patterns in the upper staves and more complex rhythmic figures in the lower staves.

74

Musical score for measures 74-76. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It consists of four staves. The music features a variety of note values and rests, with some melodic lines in the upper staves and more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves.

74

Musical score for measures 74-76. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a bass line with a half note and quarter notes. The third staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The fourth staff has a bass line with eighth notes.

77

Musical score for measures 77-79. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It features four staves. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The second staff has a bass line with quarter notes and rests, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a bass line with quarter notes and rests, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

80

Musical score for measures 80-82. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It features four staves. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff has a bass line with quarter notes and rests, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a bass line with eighth notes and rests, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

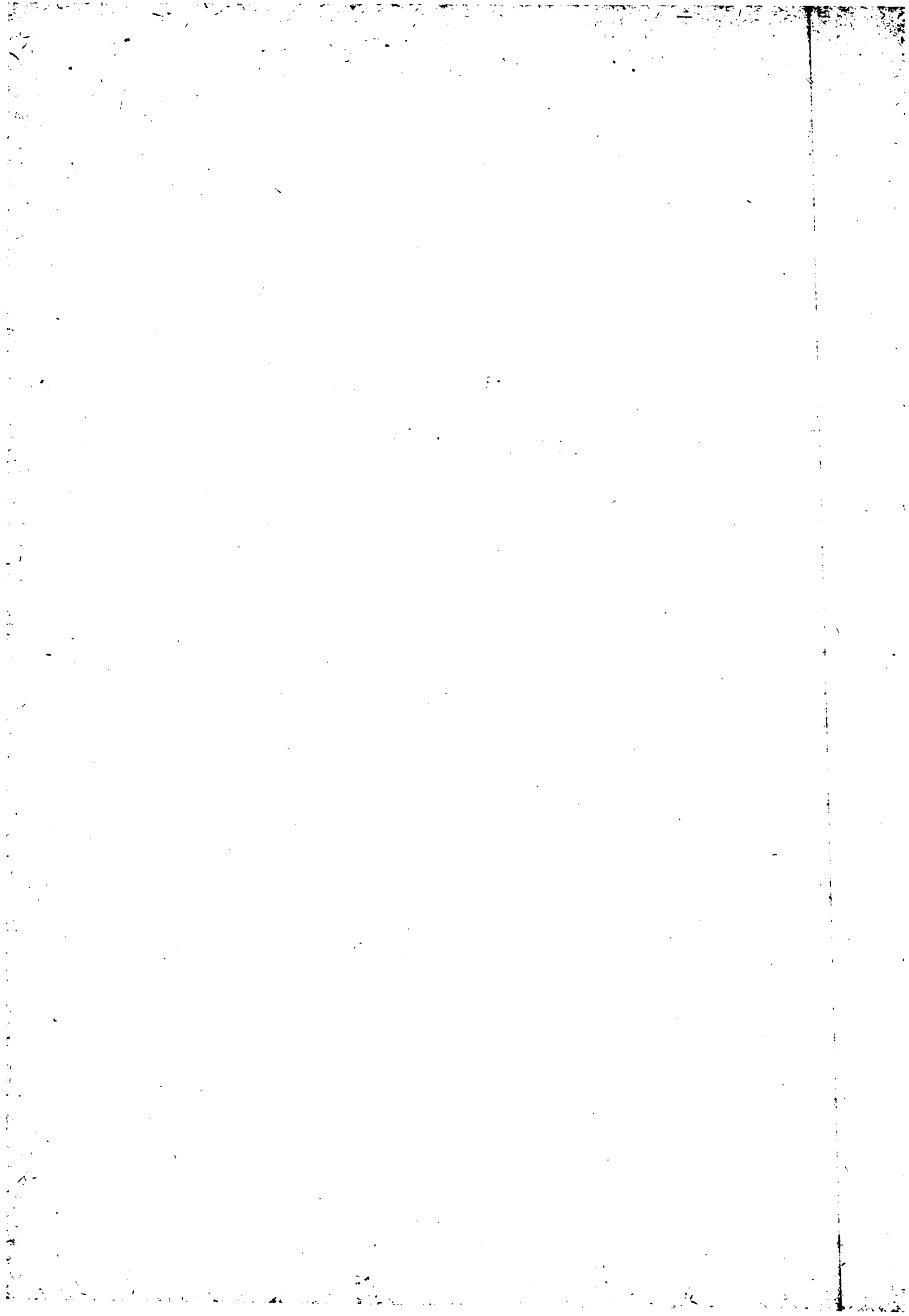
83

Musical score for measures 83-85. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It features four staves. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The second staff has a bass line with quarter notes and rests. The third staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The fourth staff has a bass line with eighth notes and rests.



**II.**

**Quartet in D**



Adagio nontanto

Violino I  
Violino II  
Viola  
Violoncello

[f] [f] [f] P P P

Detailed description: This system contains the first three measures of the score. It features four staves: Violino I, Violino II, Viola, and Violoncello. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. In measure 1, the Violino I and II parts have a dynamic marking of [f]. In measure 2, the Viola and Violoncello parts have a dynamic marking of [f]. In measure 3, the Violino I and II parts have a dynamic marking of P, while the Viola and Violoncello parts also have a dynamic marking of P.

4

f f f P P P

Detailed description: This system contains measures 4, 5, and 6. Measure 4 begins with a dynamic marking of f for all parts. In measure 5, the Violino I part has a dynamic marking of f. In measure 6, the Violino I part has a dynamic marking of P, while the Violino II, Viola, and Violoncello parts have a dynamic marking of P.

7

f f f f

Detailed description: This system contains measures 7, 8, and 9. Measure 7 begins with a dynamic marking of f for all parts. In measure 8, the Violino I part has a dynamic marking of f. In measure 9, the Violino I part has a dynamic marking of f, while the Violino II, Viola, and Violoncello parts have a dynamic marking of f.

10

~ ~ ~

Detailed description: This system contains measures 10, 11, and 12. Measure 10 begins with a dynamic marking of ~ (pizzicato) for the Violino I part. In measure 11, the Violino I part has a dynamic marking of ~. In measure 12, the Violino I part has a dynamic marking of ~, while the Violino II, Viola, and Violoncello parts have a dynamic marking of ~.

45

Musical score for measures 45-47. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features four staves: Treble, Violin, Viola, and Bass. Measure 45 shows a melodic line in the Treble staff and a bass line in the Bass staff. Measure 46 continues the melodic line with a fermata over the first half. Measure 47 features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the Violin and Viola staves.

46

Musical score for measures 48-50. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features four staves: Treble, Violin, Viola, and Bass. Measure 48 continues the melodic line in the Treble staff. Measure 49 features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the Violin and Viola staves, with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 50 continues the rhythmic pattern in the Violin and Viola staves, with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

49

Musical score for measures 51-53. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features four staves: Treble, Violin, Viola, and Bass. Measure 51 features a melodic line in the Treble staff with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. Measure 52 continues the melodic line in the Treble staff with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. Measure 53 features a melodic line in the Treble staff with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

22

Musical score for measures 54-57. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features four staves: Treble, Violin, Viola, and Bass. Measure 54 features a melodic line in the Treble staff with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 55 continues the melodic line in the Treble staff with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 56 features a melodic line in the Treble staff with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 57 features a melodic line in the Treble staff with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.



16

Musical score for measures 16-18. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. Measure 16 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 17 features a trill (*tr*) on the top staff. Measure 18 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

29

Musical score for measures 29-32. The score continues in the same 4/4 time and key signature. Measure 29 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 30 contains a fermata. Measure 31 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 32 features a trill (*tr*) on the top staff. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

33

Musical score for measures 33-35. The score continues in the same 4/4 time and key signature. Measure 33 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 34 contains a fermata. Measure 35 features a trill (*tr*) on the top staff. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

36

Musical score for measures 36-38. The score continues in the same 4/4 time and key signature. Measure 36 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 37 features a trill (*tr*) on the top staff. Measure 38 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

39

42

46

50

53

53

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

Musical score for measures 53-55. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 53 features a piano introduction with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand plays a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The piece concludes in measure 55 with a final chord.

56

56

*p*

*p*

*p*

Musical score for measures 56-59. The score continues in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. Measure 56 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The piece concludes in measure 59 with a final chord.

60

60

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

Musical score for measures 60-62. The score continues in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. Measure 60 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The piece concludes in measure 62 with a final chord.

63

63

*p*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*p*

*f*

Musical score for measures 63-65. The score continues in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. Measure 63 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The piece concludes in measure 65 with a final chord.

66

Musical score for measures 66-68. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, and Bass. Measure 66 features a melodic line in Treble 1 with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with two quarter notes. Measure 67 shows a more complex melodic line in Treble 1 with slurs and a fermata, and a bass line with a quarter note and a rest. Measure 68 continues the melodic development in Treble 1 and the bass line with quarter notes.

69

Musical score for measures 69-71. The score continues in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 69 features a melodic line in Treble 1 with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with a quarter note and a rest. Measure 70 shows a more complex melodic line in Treble 1 with slurs and a fermata, and a bass line with a quarter note and a rest. Measure 71 continues the melodic development in Treble 1 and the bass line with quarter notes.

72

Musical score for measures 72-74. The score continues in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 72 features a melodic line in Treble 1 with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with a quarter note and a rest. Measure 73 shows a more complex melodic line in Treble 1 with slurs and a fermata, and a bass line with a quarter note and a rest. Measure 74 continues the melodic development in Treble 1 and the bass line with quarter notes. Dynamics markings 'p' and 'f' are present in the Treble 1 and Bass staves.

75

Musical score for measures 75-78. The score continues in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 75 features a melodic line in Treble 1 with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with a quarter note and a rest. Measure 76 shows a more complex melodic line in Treble 1 with slurs and a fermata, and a bass line with a quarter note and a rest. Measure 77 continues the melodic development in Treble 1 and the bass line with quarter notes. Measure 78 concludes the section with a final melodic line in Treble 1 and a bass line with a quarter note and a rest. Dynamics markings 'p' and 'f' are present in the Treble 1 and Bass staves.

Minuetto ma allegretto

Musical score for the first system (measures 1-4) of the piece "Minuetto ma allegretto". The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef (Right Hand), Treble Clef (Left Hand), Bass Clef (Right Hand), and Bass Clef (Left Hand). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The first measure of the right hand is marked with a forte dynamic [f].

Musical score for the second system (measures 5-7). The notation continues across the four staves, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and one sharp key signature.

Musical score for the third system (measures 8-10). The notation continues across the four staves, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and one sharp key signature.

Musical score for the fourth system (measures 11-14). The notation continues across the four staves, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and one sharp key signature.

44

48

22

26

\* Ld. a 200. old. / See p. 240. / Siehe S. 223.

29

tr

33

tr

37

*p*

44

*f*

45

Musical score for measures 45-48. Measure 45 has a first ending bracket. Measure 48 has a first ending bracket and an asterisk above the staff.

49

Musical score for measures 49-51. Measure 49 has a first ending bracket. Measure 51 has a first ending bracket and a 'p' dynamic marking.

52

Musical score for measures 52-55. Measure 52 has a first ending bracket. Measure 55 has a first ending bracket and a 'f' dynamic marking.

56

Musical score for measures 56-59. Measure 56 has a first ending bracket. Measure 59 has a first ending bracket.

\* Ld. a 200. old. / See p. 210. / Siehe S. 223.





Presto assai

Musical score for measures 1-4. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a dynamic marking of [f]. The music consists of rhythmic patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Musical score for measures 5-8. The score continues with the same four-staff arrangement. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests in the upper staves.

Musical score for measures 9-12. The score continues with the same four-staff arrangement. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests in the upper staves.

Musical score for measures 13-16. The score continues with the same four-staff arrangement. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests in the upper staves.

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features four staves: Treble, Violin, Viola, and Bass. Measures 17-18 show a melodic line in the Treble staff with a dynamic marking of *p*. Measures 19-20 continue the melodic development with various articulations and dynamics.

21

Musical score for measures 21-23. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features four staves: Treble, Violin, Viola, and Bass. Measures 21-23 show a melodic line in the Treble staff with a dynamic marking of *f*. Measures 22-23 continue the melodic development with various articulations and dynamics.

24

Musical score for measures 24-26. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features four staves: Treble, Violin, Viola, and Bass. Measures 24-26 show a melodic line in the Treble staff with a dynamic marking of *f*. Measures 25-26 continue the melodic development with various articulations and dynamics.

27

Musical score for measures 27-29. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features four staves: Treble, Violin, Viola, and Bass. Measures 27-29 show a melodic line in the Treble staff with a dynamic marking of *f*. Measures 28-29 continue the melodic development with various articulations and dynamics.

30

Musical score for measures 30-32. The score is in 4/4 time and G major. Measure 30 features a dense sixteenth-note texture in the upper staves. Measures 31 and 32 show a more melodic and harmonic approach with eighth and quarter notes.

33

Musical score for measures 33-35. The texture continues with eighth and quarter notes. Measure 35 concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

36

Musical score for measures 36-38. This system begins with a repeat sign. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes across all staves.

39

Musical score for measures 39-41. The notation continues with eighth and quarter notes, maintaining the melodic and harmonic flow.

42

45

48

51

54

Musical score for measures 54-56. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. Measure 54: Treble clef has a quarter rest, a quarter note G, and a half note A; Bass clef has a quarter rest and a half note G. Measure 55: Treble clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B; Bass clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B. Measure 56: Treble clef has a sixteenth-note triplet of G, A, B; Bass clef has a sixteenth-note triplet of G, A, B.

57

Musical score for measures 57-59. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. Measure 57: Treble clef has a sixteenth-note triplet of G, A, B; Bass clef has a quarter rest and a half note G. Measure 58: Treble clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B; Bass clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B. Measure 59: Treble clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B; Bass clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B.

60

Musical score for measures 60-63. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. Measure 60: Treble clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B; Bass clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B. Measure 61: Treble clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B; Bass clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B. Measure 62: Treble clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B; Bass clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B. Measure 63: Treble clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B; Bass clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B.

64

Musical score for measures 64-67. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. Measure 64: Treble clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B; Bass clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B. Measure 65: Treble clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B; Bass clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B. Measure 66: Treble clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B; Bass clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B. Measure 67: Treble clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B; Bass clef has a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B.

68

Musical score for measures 68-73. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Alto Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 68 features a fermata over a chord in the first staff. Measures 69-73 show a melodic line in the first staff and accompaniment in the other three staves.

74

Musical score for measures 74-76. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Alto Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measures 74-76 show a melodic line in the first staff and accompaniment in the other three staves.

74

Musical score for measures 74-76. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Alto Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measures 74-76 show a melodic line in the first staff with slurs and accents, and accompaniment in the other three staves.

77

Musical score for measures 77-79. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Alto Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measures 77-79 show a melodic line in the first staff with slurs and accents, and accompaniment in the other three staves. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present in the first three staves.

80

Musical score for measures 80-82. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The second staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. The third staff has a bass line with slurs. The fourth staff has a bass line with slurs. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo).

83

Musical score for measures 83-86. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The second staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. The third staff has a bass line with slurs. The fourth staff has a bass line with slurs. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

87

Musical score for measures 87-90. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The second staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. The third staff has a bass line with slurs. The fourth staff has a bass line with slurs. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

91

Musical score for measures 91-94. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The second staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. The third staff has a bass line with slurs. The fourth staff has a bass line with slurs. Dynamics include *f* (forte).



95

Musical score for measures 95-98. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, and Bass. Measures 95-98 show a melodic line in the Treble 1 staff, a rhythmic accompaniment in the Treble 2 staff, and harmonic support in the Alto and Bass staves.

99

Musical score for measures 99-101. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, and Bass. Measures 99-101 show a melodic line in the Treble 1 staff, a rhythmic accompaniment in the Treble 2 staff, and harmonic support in the Alto and Bass staves. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

102

Musical score for measures 102-104. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, and Bass. Measures 102-104 show a melodic line in the Treble 1 staff, a rhythmic accompaniment in the Treble 2 staff, and harmonic support in the Alto and Bass staves.

105

Musical score for measures 105-108. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, and Bass. Measures 105-108 show a melodic line in the Treble 1 staff, a rhythmic accompaniment in the Treble 2 staff, and harmonic support in the Alto and Bass staves.



### III.

## Quartet in G



Allegro di molto

Violino I  
Violino II  
Viola  
Violoncello

Musical score for measures 1-5. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/8. The first measure of Violino I has a forte [f] dynamic marking. The score includes staves for Violino I, Violino II, Viola, and Violoncello.

Musical score for measures 6-11. The score includes staves for Violino I, Violino II, Viola, and Violoncello.

Musical score for measures 12-17. The score includes staves for Violino I, Violino II, Viola, and Violoncello.

Musical score for measures 18-23. The score includes staves for Violino I, Violino II, Viola, and Violoncello.

24

30

36

42

48

Musical score for measures 48-53. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Bass Clef 1, and Bass Clef 2. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a variety of note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) in measures 49, 50, and 51. There are also some performance instructions like *[f]* in measure 53.

54

Musical score for measures 54-59. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Bass Clef 1, and Bass Clef 2. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) in measures 55, 56, 57, and 59. There are also some performance instructions like *[f]* in measure 59.

60

Musical score for measures 60-65. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Bass Clef 1, and Bass Clef 2. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a variety of note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) in measures 61, 62, 63, and 65. There are also some performance instructions like *[f]* in measure 65.

66

Musical score for measures 66-71. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Bass Clef 1, and Bass Clef 2. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a variety of note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) in measures 67, 68, 69, and 71. There are also some performance instructions like *[f]* in measures 70 and 71.

72

Musical score for measures 72-77. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Bass Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a melodic line in the top staff, a rhythmic accompaniment in the second staff, and a bass line in the bottom staff. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

78

Musical score for measures 78-83. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Bass Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music continues with a melodic line in the top staff, a rhythmic accompaniment in the second staff, and a bass line in the bottom staff. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

84

Musical score for measures 84-89. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Bass Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music continues with a melodic line in the top staff, a rhythmic accompaniment in the second staff, and a bass line in the bottom staff. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

90

Musical score for measures 90-95. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Bass Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music continues with a melodic line in the top staff, a rhythmic accompaniment in the second staff, and a bass line in the bottom staff. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.



36

Musical score for measures 36-41. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The melody in the upper treble staff consists of eighth and quarter notes. The lower treble staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The bass clef staves feature sustained chords and moving bass lines, with some notes tied across measures.

402

Musical score for measures 402-407. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features four staves. The melody in the upper treble staff includes a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) at the end of measure 406. The lower treble staff continues with harmonic accompaniment. The bass clef staves feature sustained chords and moving bass lines, with dynamic markings of *p* appearing in measures 406 and 407.

408

Musical score for measures 408-413. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features four staves. The melody in the upper treble staff includes a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) at the beginning of measure 408. The lower treble staff continues with harmonic accompaniment. The bass clef staves feature sustained chords and moving bass lines.

444

Musical score for measures 444-449. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features four staves. The melody in the upper treble staff includes a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) at the beginning of measure 444 and a *b* (basso) marking above the notes in measure 445. The lower treble staff continues with harmonic accompaniment. The bass clef staves feature sustained chords and moving bass lines, with a dynamic marking of *f* appearing in measure 445.

420

Musical score for measures 420-425. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features melodic lines with slurs and accents, and a bass line with sustained notes.

426

Musical score for measures 426-431. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music continues with melodic lines and a bass line, showing some chromatic movement in the upper staves.

432

Musical score for measures 432-437. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 432 features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. There are some complex chords and slurs in the upper staves.

438

Musical score for measures 438-443. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 438 features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The music includes a prominent melodic line in the first treble staff and a rhythmic bass line.

444

System 1 (Measures 444-449): This system contains six measures of music. The top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and accents. The middle staff (treble clef) provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The bottom two staves (alto and bass clefs) form a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the upper register.

450

System 2 (Measures 450-455): This system contains six measures. The top staff continues the melodic development with slurs and accents. The middle staff shows more complex harmonic textures with slurs. The bottom two staves maintain the piano accompaniment, with the bass line showing some rhythmic variation.

456

System 3 (Measures 456-461): This system contains six measures. The top staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The middle staff features a prominent slur across several measures. The bottom two staves continue the piano accompaniment, with the bass line showing a steady eighth-note pattern.

462

System 4 (Measures 462-467): This system contains six measures. The top staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents, including a 'p' dynamic marking. The middle staff features a prominent slur across several measures and a 'p' dynamic marking. The bottom two staves continue the piano accompaniment, with the bass line showing a steady eighth-note pattern and a 'p' dynamic marking.

467

Musical score for measures 467-472. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass and a more melodic line in the upper staves. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and [*f*] (fornio). A fermata is placed over a note in the second measure of the top staff.

473

Musical score for measures 473-478. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and [*f*] (fornio). A fermata is placed over a note in the second measure of the top staff.

479

Musical score for measures 479-484. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include [*f*] (fornio) and *f* (forte). A first ending bracket labeled [1] is present in the top staff.

485

Musical score for measures 485-490. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Adagio affettuoso

First system of musical notation, measures 1-2. It features four staves: Treble, Treble, Bass, and Bass. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The first staff has a dynamic marking of *[f]*. The second staff also has a dynamic marking of *[f]*. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *[f]*. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *[f]*.

Second system of musical notation, measures 3-5. It features four staves: Treble, Treble, Bass, and Bass. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The first staff has a dynamic marking of *[f]*. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *[f]*. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *[f]*. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *[f]*.

Third system of musical notation, measures 6-7. It features four staves: Treble, Treble, Bass, and Bass. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The first staff has a dynamic marking of *[f]*. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *[f]*. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *[f]*. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *[f]*.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 8-9. It features four staves: Treble, Treble, Bass, and Bass. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The first staff has a dynamic marking of *[f]*. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *[f]*. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *[f]*. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *[f]*.

10

Musical score for measures 10-11. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a sixteenth-note triplet in measure 10 and a first ending bracket in measure 11. The second staff is in treble clef, starting with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The third staff is in alto clef, starting with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The bottom staff is in bass clef. Dynamic markings include *f*, *p*, and *f* across the staves.

12

Musical score for measures 12-13. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a first ending bracket in measure 13. The second staff is in treble clef, starting with a dynamic marking of *p*. The third staff is in alto clef, starting with a dynamic marking of *p*. The bottom staff is in bass clef, starting with a dynamic marking of *p*. Dynamic markings include *p*, *pp*, and *pp* across the staves.

14

Musical score for measures 14-15. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a sixteenth-note triplet in measure 14 and a first ending bracket in measure 15. The second staff is in treble clef, starting with a dynamic marking of *p*. The third staff is in alto clef, starting with a dynamic marking of *p*. The bottom staff is in bass clef, starting with a dynamic marking of *p*. Dynamic markings include *p*, *pp*, *f*, and *f* across the staves.

16

Musical score for measures 16-18. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a trill marked 'tr' in measure 16. The second staff is in treble clef. The third staff is in alto clef. The bottom staff is in bass clef. Dynamic markings include *f* and *f* across the staves.

19

Musical score for measures 19-21. The score is in 4/4 time and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with many sixteenth notes and slurs. The middle two staves (violin and viola) have a more rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents. The bottom staff (cello/bass) provides a steady bass line. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. There are first endings marked with [1].

22

Musical score for measures 22-24. The score continues with similar textures. Measure 22 features a sixteenth-note run in the top staff with a *f* dynamic. Measure 23 has a *sf* dynamic. Measure 24 includes a *tr* (trill) in the top staff. Dynamics range from *f* to *p*. There are also *ff* and *f* markings.

25

Musical score for measures 25-26. The score continues with similar textures. Measure 25 features a sixteenth-note run in the top staff. Measure 26 has a similar texture. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

27

Musical score for measures 27-29. The score continues with similar textures. Measure 27 features a sixteenth-note run in the top staff with a *f* dynamic. Measure 28 has a similar texture. Measure 29 has a similar texture. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. There are also *ff* and *f* markings.

29

31

33

35



Presto assai

System 1: Four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) in G major, common time. The first staff has a dynamic marking [f]. The music begins with a half note G, followed by quarter notes A and B, and a half note C. The second staff has a dynamic marking [f] and contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The third and fourth staves also have dynamic markings [f] and contain continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

System 2: Continuation of the four-staff system. The first staff features a melodic line with eighth-note runs and slurs. The second, third, and fourth staves continue their respective accompaniment parts.

System 3: Continuation of the four-staff system. The first staff has a dynamic marking [f] and features a melodic line with slurs. The second staff has a dynamic marking [f]. The third staff has a dynamic marking [f] and features a melodic line with slurs. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking [f].

System 4: Continuation of the four-staff system. The first staff has a dynamic marking [f] and features a melodic line with slurs. The second staff has a dynamic marking [f]. The third staff has a dynamic marking [f] and features a melodic line with slurs. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking [f].

43

Musical score for measures 43-45. The score is written for four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and slurs. The first two staves have a similar melodic line, while the third and fourth staves provide a rhythmic and harmonic accompaniment.

46

Musical score for measures 46-48. The score continues with four staves. The melodic lines in the upper staves become more active with slurs and accents. The bass staves continue to provide a steady accompaniment.

49

Musical score for measures 49-51. The score continues with four staves. In measure 51, there are triplets indicated by a '3' in a box under the notes in the first two staves.

22

Musical score for measures 22-24. The score is written for four staves. Measure 22 has a whole rest in the first two staves. Measure 23 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 24 features a piano (*p*) dynamic in the first two staves and a forte (*f*) dynamic in the bass staves. There are slurs and accents throughout the passage.

25

Musical score for measures 25-27. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is also in treble clef. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in bass clef. The music features a melodic line in the top staff, a rhythmic accompaniment in the second staff, and harmonic support in the third and fourth staves.

28

Musical score for measures 28-33. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The second staff is also in treble clef. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in bass clef. The music features a melodic line in the top staff, a rhythmic accompaniment in the second staff, and harmonic support in the third and fourth staves. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in the second and third staves.

34

Musical score for measures 34-37. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The second staff is also in treble clef. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in bass clef. The music features a melodic line in the top staff, a rhythmic accompaniment in the second staff, and harmonic support in the third and fourth staves.

35

Musical score for measures 35-38. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The second staff is also in treble clef. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in bass clef. The music features a melodic line in the top staff, a rhythmic accompaniment in the second staff, and harmonic support in the third and fourth staves.

39

1. 2.

Musical score for measures 39-43. The system consists of four staves. The first two measures are marked with first and second endings. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and rests.

44

Musical score for measures 44-46. The system consists of four staves. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and rests.

44

Musical score for measures 44-46. The system consists of four staves. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and rests.

47

*p*

Musical score for measures 47-50. The system consists of four staves. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and rests. A dynamic marking *p* is present.

51

Musical score for measures 51-53. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 51 shows a melodic line in the upper treble staff with a slur over a group of notes, and a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure 52 continues the melodic line. Measure 53 features a dynamic marking of *f* and a slur over a group of notes in the upper treble staff. The bass staves provide harmonic support with chords and a steady bass line.

54

Musical score for measures 54-56. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 54 shows a melodic line in the upper treble staff with a slur over a group of notes. Measure 55 continues the melodic line. Measure 56 features a dynamic marking of *f* and a slur over a group of notes in the upper treble staff. The bass staves provide harmonic support with chords and a steady bass line.

57

Musical score for measures 57-59. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 57 shows a melodic line in the upper treble staff with a slur over a group of notes. Measure 58 continues the melodic line. Measure 59 features a dynamic marking of *f* and a slur over a group of notes in the upper treble staff. The bass staves provide harmonic support with chords and a steady bass line.

60

Musical score for measures 60-62. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 60 shows a melodic line in the upper treble staff with a slur over a group of notes. Measure 61 continues the melodic line. Measure 62 features a dynamic marking of *f* and a slur over a group of notes in the upper treble staff. The bass staves provide harmonic support with chords and a steady bass line.

63

Musical score for measures 63-65. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 63 features a melodic line in the upper treble staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. Measure 64 continues the melodic development with some chromaticism. Measure 65 concludes the system with a final melodic phrase and a cadence.

66

Musical score for measures 66-68. The system consists of four staves. Measure 66 shows a more active melodic line in the upper treble staff. Measure 67 features a complex melodic phrase with many beamed notes. Measure 68 ends with a melodic line that has a slight downward inflection.

69

Musical score for measures 69-71. The system consists of four staves. Measure 69 begins with a melodic line in the upper treble staff. Measure 70 continues the melodic line with some chromaticism. Measure 71 concludes the system with a melodic line that has a slight downward inflection.

72

Musical score for measures 72-75. The system consists of four staves. Measure 72 features a melodic line in the upper treble staff. Measure 73 continues the melodic line with some chromaticism. Measure 74 features a melodic line with a slight downward inflection. Measure 75 concludes the system with a melodic line that has a slight downward inflection.

76

Musical score for measures 76-79. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 76. The second staff provides harmonic support with eighth notes. The third and fourth staves are for the piano accompaniment, with the right hand playing eighth notes and the left hand playing a steady eighth-note bass line.

80

Musical score for measures 80-82. The score continues in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The first staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and some slurs. The second staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. The piano accompaniment in the third and fourth staves remains consistent with eighth-note patterns.

83

Musical score for measures 83-85. The score continues in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a triplet in measure 83. The second staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. The piano accompaniment in the third and fourth staves includes some chordal textures and eighth-note patterns.

86

Musical score for measures 86-88. The score continues in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The second staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. The piano accompaniment in the third and fourth staves includes some chordal textures and eighth-note patterns.

89

Musical score for measures 89-91. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Alto Clef, and Bass Clef. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords and rests.

92

Musical score for measures 92-94. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Alto Clef, and Bass Clef. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and includes some chordal textures.

95

Musical score for measures 95-98. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Alto Clef, and Bass Clef. This section includes a variety of rhythmic figures, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and features a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) in the lower staves.

99

Musical score for measures 99-101. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Alto Clef, and Bass Clef. This section features a prominent melodic line in the first Treble Clef staff and a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) in the second Treble Clef staff.



402

Musical score for measures 402-404. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a similar melodic line. The third and fourth staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in the second measure.

405

Musical score for measures 405-407. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features four staves. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a similar melodic line. The third and fourth staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

408

Musical score for measures 408-410. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features four staves. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a similar melodic line. The third and fourth staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

411

Musical score for measures 411-414. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features four staves. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a similar melodic line. The third and fourth staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The score includes first and second endings, indicated by brackets and the numbers 1. and 2. above the staves.



**IV.**

**Quartet in Bb**





41

Musical score for measures 41-42. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has two flats. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth notes and slurs. The first staff has a treble clef, the second a treble clef, the third a bass clef, and the fourth a bass clef.

43

Musical score for measures 43-45. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has two flats. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth notes and slurs. The first staff has a treble clef, the second a treble clef, the third a bass clef, and the fourth a bass clef.

46

Musical score for measures 46-47. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has two flats. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth notes and slurs. The first staff has a treble clef, the second a treble clef, the third a bass clef, and the fourth a bass clef.

48

Musical score for measures 48-50. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has two flats. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth notes and slurs. The first staff has a treble clef, the second a treble clef, the third a bass clef, and the fourth a bass clef.

21

24

27

*dolce*

[ *dolce* ]

30

*p*

35

36

38

40

\*



43

Musical score for measures 43-45. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. It features four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. Measure 43 shows a melodic line in the Violin I and II parts, with a trill in the Viola. Measure 44 continues the melodic development. Measure 45 features a trill in the Violin I and II parts, and a melodic line in the Viola and Cello/Double Bass.

46

Musical score for measures 46-47. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. It features four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. Measure 46 features a trill in the Violin I and II parts, and a melodic line in the Viola and Cello/Double Bass. Measure 47 continues the melodic development.


48

Musical score for measures 48-50. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. It features four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. Measure 48 features a melodic line in the Violin I and II parts, with a trill in the Viola. Measure 49 continues the melodic development. Measure 50 features a melodic line in the Violin I and II parts, with a trill in the Viola.

51

Musical score for measures 51-53. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. It features four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. Measure 51 features a melodic line in the Violin I and II parts, with a trill in the Viola. Measure 52 continues the melodic development. Measure 53 features a melodic line in the Violin I and II parts, with a trill in the Viola.

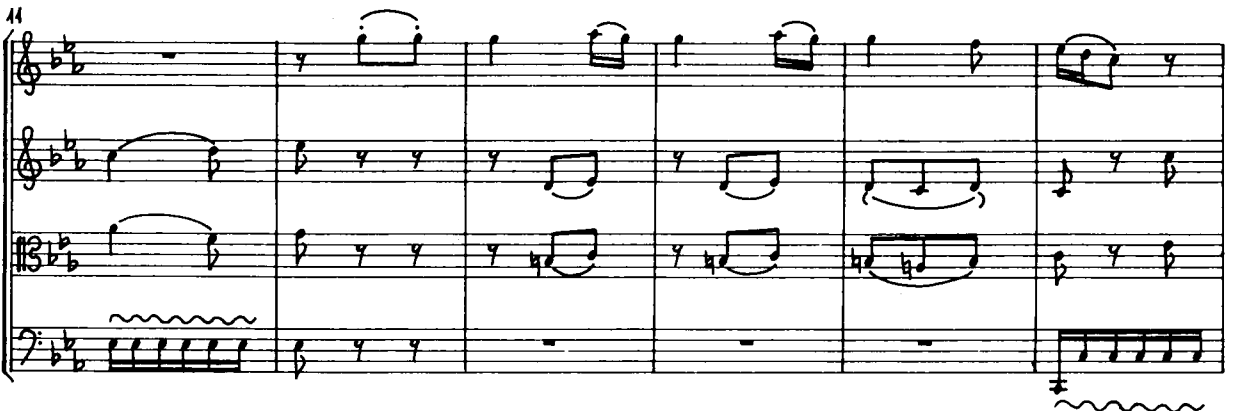
Andante e sempre piano



System 1: Four staves of music. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/8. The music consists of long, flowing lines with many slurs and ties, indicating a slow, continuous melody.



System 2: Four staves of music, starting at measure 6. The notation continues with similar long, flowing lines. The bass staff in the final measure of this system features a wavy line, possibly representing a tremolo or a specific performance instruction.



System 3: Four staves of music, starting at measure 11. The notation continues with similar long, flowing lines. The bass staff in the final measure of this system features a wavy line.



System 4: Four staves of music, starting at measure 19. The notation continues with similar long, flowing lines. The bass staff in the final measure of this system features a wavy line.

22

Musical score for measures 22-26. The score is written for four staves: Treble, Violin, Viola, and Bass. The key signature has two flats. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'pp'.

27

Musical score for measures 27-31. The score is written for four staves: Treble, Violin, Viola, and Bass. The key signature has two flats. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'pp'.

32

Musical score for measures 32-37. The score is written for four staves: Treble, Violin, Viola, and Bass. The key signature has two flats. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings like 'pp', 'f', and 'p'.

38

Musical score for measures 38-42. The score is written for four staves: Treble, Violin, Viola, and Bass. The key signature has two flats. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p', 'pp', and 'f'.

43

Musical score for measures 43-48. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Cello/Double Bass, and Bass. Measure 43 starts with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. Measures 44-48 show a dynamic shift to piano fortissimo (*pf*), with a specific instruction *p[loca] f* in the first staff of measure 44. The music consists of various melodic lines and chords, including some with slurs and ties.

49

Musical score for measures 49-53. The score continues in the same 3/4 time and key signature. Measures 49-50 feature a trill-like figure in the first staff, marked with a bracket and a '1' (*[1]*). Dynamics include piano (*p*) and piano fortissimo (*pf*). Measure 53 includes a wavy line in the Cello/Double Bass staff, also marked with a bracket and a '1' (*[1]*).

54

Musical score for measures 54-58. The score continues in the same 3/4 time and key signature. Measures 54-58 feature a strong dynamic of fortissimo (*f*). The music includes various melodic lines and chords, with some slurs and ties. The Cello/Double Bass part has a wavy line in measures 54-56.

59

Musical score for measures 59-63. The score continues in the same 3/4 time and key signature. Measures 59-63 feature a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music consists of various melodic lines and chords, including some with slurs and ties.

64

Musical score for measures 64-68. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. It features four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Cello/Double Bass, and Bass. Measure 64 starts with a half note G2 in the bass and a quarter note G4 in the violin I. Measures 65-67 show a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the violin I and II, and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass. Measure 68 features a dynamic shift to *sf* (sforzando) in the violin I and II, and a *p* (piano) dynamic in the bass. A wavy line indicates a tremolo in the bass line.

69

Musical score for measures 69-73. The score continues in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measures 69-71 show a melodic line in the violin I with a half note G4 and a quarter note A4. Measures 72-73 feature a dynamic shift to *p* (piano) in the violin I. The bass line continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

74

Musical score for measures 74-78. The score continues in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measures 74-76 show a melodic line in the violin I with a half note G4 and a quarter note A4. Measures 77-78 feature a dynamic shift to *sf* (sforzando) in the violin I. The bass line continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

79

Musical score for measures 79-83. The score continues in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measures 79-81 show a melodic line in the violin I with a half note G4 and a quarter note A4. Measures 82-83 feature a dynamic shift to *sf* (sforzando) in the violin I. The bass line continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

85

Musical score for measures 85-89. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. Measures 85-88 show a consistent pattern of chords in the upper staves and rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. Measure 89 ends with a fermata over the final chord.

90

Musical score for measures 90-94. The score continues with four staves. Measures 90-91 show melodic lines in the upper staves and accompaniment in the lower staves. Measure 92 has a "pp" dynamic marking. Measure 93 has "pp" markings in the Treble 2 and Bass 1 staves, and a "[pp]" marking in the Bass 2 staff. Measure 94 has a "pp" marking in the Bass 1 staff.

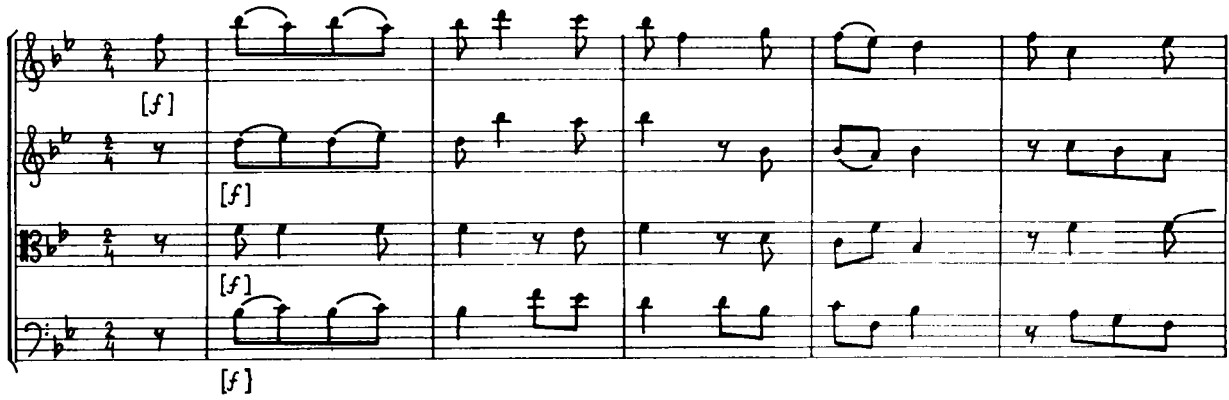
95

Musical score for measures 95-99. The score continues with four staves. Measures 95-96 show melodic lines in the upper staves and accompaniment in the lower staves. Measure 97 has "f" dynamic markings in the Treble 1, Treble 2, and Bass 1 staves. Measure 98 has an "f" marking in the Bass 1 staff. Measure 99 has an "f" marking in the Bass 1 staff.

400

Musical score for measures 400-404. The score continues with four staves. Measures 400-401 show melodic lines in the upper staves and accompaniment in the lower staves. Measure 402 has "p" and "pp" dynamic markings. Measure 403 has "pp" markings in the Treble 2 and Bass 1 staves. Measure 404 has "p" and "pp" dynamic markings.

Presto assai



Musical score system 1, measures 1-5. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a dynamic marking of  $[f]$  above the first measure. The second staff has a dynamic marking of  $[f]$  above the second measure. The third staff has a dynamic marking of  $[f]$  above the second measure. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of  $[f]$  below the second measure. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations and slurs.



Musical score system 2, measures 6-11. The score continues with four staves. Measure 6 is marked with a '6' above the first staff. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplet-like patterns and slurs.



Musical score system 3, measures 12-17. The score continues with four staves. Measure 12 is marked with a '12' above the first staff. The first and second staves have dynamic markings of  $[1]$  above the first and fifth measures respectively. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes and slurs.



Musical score system 4, measures 18-23. The score continues with four staves. Measure 18 is marked with a '18' above the first staff. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes and slurs.

24

25

26

27

28

29

*p*

*p*

*p*

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

42

43

44

45

46

47

\* Ld. a 200. old. / See p. 210. / Siehe S. 223.



48

Musical score for measures 48-53. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 48 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features melodic lines in the upper staves and harmonic support in the lower staves, including some rests.

54

Musical score for measures 54-59. The system consists of four staves. The key signature remains two flats. Measure 54 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The upper staves show more active melodic movement, while the lower staves provide a steady harmonic accompaniment.

60

Musical score for measures 60-65. The system consists of four staves. The key signature remains two flats. Measure 60 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music continues with melodic development in the upper staves and accompaniment in the lower staves.

66

Musical score for measures 66-71. The system consists of four staves. The key signature remains two flats. Measure 66 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. In measure 71, there is a dynamic shift to forte (*f*), indicated by an *f* marking above the staff. The music concludes with a melodic flourish in the upper staves and accompaniment in the lower staves.

72

Musical score for measures 72-76. The score is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs. The key signature has two flats.

77

Musical score for measures 77-81. The score is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It features four staves. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). A repeat sign is present between measures 79 and 80. A bracketed *f* marking is also present in measure 80. The music includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs.

82

Musical score for measures 82-87. The score is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It features four staves. The music includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs. The key signature has two flats.

88

Musical score for measures 88-92. The score is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It features four staves. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo). A bracketed *b* marking is present in measure 90. The music includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs. The key signature has two flats.

94

Musical score for measures 94-98. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, and Bass. Measure 94 has a melodic line in Treble 1 and a sustained chord in Treble 2. Measures 95-98 continue the melodic development in Treble 1 and the harmonic support in Treble 2, with the Alto and Bass parts providing a steady accompaniment.

99

Musical score for measures 99-104. The score continues in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measures 99-100 show a melodic phrase in Treble 1. Measures 101-102 feature a sustained chord in Treble 2. Measures 103-104 conclude the phrase with a final melodic note in Treble 1 and a sustained chord in Treble 2.

105

Musical score for measures 105-110. The score continues in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measures 105-106 show a melodic phrase in Treble 1. Measures 107-108 feature a sustained chord in Treble 2. Measures 109-110 conclude the phrase with a final melodic note in Treble 1 and a sustained chord in Treble 2.

111

Musical score for measures 111-116. The score continues in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measures 111-112 show a melodic phrase in Treble 1. Measures 113-114 feature a sustained chord in Treble 2. Measures 115-116 conclude the phrase with a final melodic note in Treble 1 and a sustained chord in Treble 2.

147

Musical score for measures 147-152. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Bass Clef 1, and Bass Clef 2. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). Measure 147 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 152.

123

Musical score for measures 123-128. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Bass Clef 1, and Bass Clef 2. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano). Measure 123 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 128.

128

Musical score for measures 128-134. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Bass Clef 1, and Bass Clef 2. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte). Measure 128 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, and the piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 134.

134

Musical score for measures 134-140. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Bass Clef 1, and Bass Clef 2. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte). Measure 134 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 140.

138

Musical score for measures 138-143. The score is in 3/8 time and B-flat major. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. Measure 143 ends with a double bar line.

144

Musical score for measures 144-149. The score is in 3/8 time and B-flat major. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. Measure 149 ends with a double bar line.

150

Musical score for measures 150-155. The score is in 3/8 time and B-flat major. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. Measure 155 ends with a double bar line.

156

Musical score for measures 156-161. The score is in 3/8 time and B-flat major. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. Measure 161 ends with a double bar line. A dynamic marking 'p' (piano) is present in measures 157, 158, 159, and 160.

464

Musical score for measures 464-469. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs (top two) and two bass clefs (bottom two). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in the fifth measure of the first and third staves.

467

Musical score for measures 467-472. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs (top two) and two bass clefs (bottom two). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in the first measure of the first and second staves.

473

Musical score for measures 473-478. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs (top two) and two bass clefs (bottom two). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in the first measure of the first and second staves.

479

Musical score for measures 479-484. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs (top two) and two bass clefs (bottom two). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the fifth measure of the first, second, and third staves.

185

*p*

194

*p*

197

*f*

203

*p*





V.

Quartet in F



Larghetto

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Violoncello

4

8

12

15

18

24

24

\* Ld. a 200. old. / See p. 210. / Siehe S. 223.

27

Musical score for measures 27-30. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *f* starting in measure 28. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *p* in measure 27. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *p* in measure 27 and *f* in measure 28. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *p* in measure 27 and *f* in measure 28. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

31

Musical score for measures 31-34. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It features four staves. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *f* in measure 31. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *f* in measure 31. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *f* in measure 31. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *f* in measure 31. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

35

Musical score for measures 35-38. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It features four staves. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *p* in measure 35. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *p* in measure 35. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *p* in measure 35. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *p* in measure 35. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

39

Musical score for measures 39-42. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It features four staves. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *f* in measure 39. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *f* in measure 39. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *f* in measure 39. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *f* in measure 39. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

42

Musical score for measures 42-44. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features a melodic line with notes and rests, and dynamic markings of *f*. The second staff is also in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a melodic line with eighth notes and rests.

45

Musical score for measures 45-48. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, and dynamic markings of *p* and *f*. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, and dynamic markings of *p*. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, and dynamic markings of *p*. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, and dynamic markings of *p* and *f*.

49

Musical score for measures 49-51. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, and dynamic markings of *f*. It includes a sixteenth-note triplet marked with a bracket and the number 6. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, and dynamic markings of *f*. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, and dynamic markings of *f*. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a melodic line with eighth notes and rests.

52

Musical score for measures 52-54. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, and dynamic markings of *f*. It includes a sixteenth-note triplet marked with a bracket and the number 6. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, and dynamic markings of *f*. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, and dynamic markings of *f*. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, and dynamic markings of *f*.

55

Musical score for measures 55-57. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Bass Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/8. Measure 55 features a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth notes and slurs. Measure 56 continues with similar patterns, including a fermata. Measure 57 concludes the system with a final note and a fermata.

58

Musical score for measures 58-60. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Bass Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/8. Measure 58 begins with a sharp sign (F#) above the first staff. The music consists of rhythmic patterns with slurs and fermatas. Measure 59 continues the patterns. Measure 60 ends with a fermata.

61

Musical score for measures 61-63. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Bass Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/8. Measure 61 features a complex rhythmic pattern with slurs and a trill (tr) in the first staff. Measure 62 continues with similar patterns. Measure 63 concludes the system with a trill (tr) in the first staff.

64

Musical score for measures 64-66. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Bass Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/8. Measure 64 begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The music consists of rhythmic patterns with slurs and fermatas. Measure 65 continues the patterns. Measure 66 concludes the system with a fermata.

Minuetto ma allegretto

Musical score for measures 1-4. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a melodic line with trills (tr) and dynamics [f] and p. The second staff has a melodic line with dynamics [f]. The third and fourth staves provide harmonic accompaniment with dynamics [f].

Musical score for measures 5-8. The score continues with four staves. The first staff has a melodic line with dynamics f. The second staff has a melodic line with dynamics p. The third and fourth staves provide harmonic accompaniment with dynamics p.

Musical score for measures 9-12. The score continues with four staves. The first staff has a melodic line with dynamics f. The second staff has a melodic line with dynamics f. The third and fourth staves provide harmonic accompaniment with dynamics f.

Musical score for measures 13-16. The score continues with four staves. The first staff has a melodic line with trills (tr) and dynamics f. The second staff has a melodic line with dynamics f. The third and fourth staves provide harmonic accompaniment with dynamics f. The word "Solo" is written above the third staff in measure 16.



17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The score is written for four staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). The key signature has one flat. Measure 17 has a whole rest in the first two staves. Measure 18 has a quarter note in the first staff and a quarter note in the second. Measure 19 has a triplet of eighth notes in the first staff and a quarter note in the second. Measure 20 has a quarter note in the first staff and a quarter note in the second. A "Solo" marking is above the third staff in measure 20.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. The score is written for four staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). The key signature has one flat. Measure 21 has a whole rest in the first two staves. Measure 22 has a triplet of eighth notes in the first staff and a quarter note in the second. Measure 23 has a triplet of eighth notes in the first staff and a quarter note in the second. Measure 24 has a quarter note in the first staff and a quarter note in the second.

25

Musical score for measures 25-28. The score is written for four staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). The key signature has one flat. Measure 25 has a long melodic line in the first staff. Measure 26 has a quarter note in the first staff and a quarter note in the second. Measure 27 has a quarter note in the first staff and a quarter note in the second. Measure 28 has a quarter note in the first staff and a quarter note in the second. Trills (tr) are marked above the second and fourth staves in measures 26 and 28.

29

Musical score for measures 29-32. The score is written for four staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). The key signature has one flat. Measure 29 has a quarter note in the first staff and a quarter note in the second. Measure 30 has a quarter note in the first staff and a quarter note in the second. Measure 31 has a quarter note in the first staff and a quarter note in the second. Measure 32 has a quarter note in the first staff and a quarter note in the second. Trills (tr) are marked above the third and fourth staves in measures 31 and 32.

32

Musical score for measures 32-34. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Bass Clef 1, and Bass Clef 2. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 32 features a melodic line in Treble Clef 1 with a slur over four notes. Treble Clef 2 and Bass Clef 1 have rests. Bass Clef 2 has a quarter note. Measure 33 shows Treble Clef 1 with a whole note chord (f), Treble Clef 2 with a half note and a trill (tr) over a quarter note, Bass Clef 1 with a half note chord (f), and Bass Clef 2 with a quarter note. Measure 34 shows Treble Clef 1 with a whole note chord (f), Treble Clef 2 with a half note and a trill (tr) over a quarter note, Bass Clef 1 with a half note chord (f), and Bass Clef 2 with a quarter note.

35

Musical score for measures 35-37. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Bass Clef 1, and Bass Clef 2. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 35 features a melodic line in Treble Clef 1 with a slur over four notes. Treble Clef 2 and Bass Clef 1 have rests. Bass Clef 2 has a quarter note. Measure 36 shows Treble Clef 1 with a whole note chord (f), Treble Clef 2 with a half note and a trill (tr) over a quarter note, Bass Clef 1 with a half note chord (f), and Bass Clef 2 with a quarter note. Measure 37 shows Treble Clef 1 with a whole note chord (f), Treble Clef 2 with a half note and a trill (tr) over a quarter note, Bass Clef 1 with a half note chord (f), and Bass Clef 2 with a quarter note.

38

Musical score for measures 38-40. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Bass Clef 1, and Bass Clef 2. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 38 features a melodic line in Treble Clef 1 with a slur over four notes. Treble Clef 2 and Bass Clef 1 have rests. Bass Clef 2 has a quarter note. Measure 39 shows Treble Clef 1 with a whole note chord (f), Treble Clef 2 with a half note and a trill (tr) over a quarter note, Bass Clef 1 with a half note chord (f), and Bass Clef 2 with a quarter note. Measure 40 shows Treble Clef 1 with a whole note chord (f), Treble Clef 2 with a half note and a trill (tr) over a quarter note, Bass Clef 1 with a half note chord (f), and Bass Clef 2 with a quarter note.

41

Musical score for measures 41-43. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Bass Clef 1, and Bass Clef 2. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 41 features a melodic line in Treble Clef 1 with a slur over four notes. Treble Clef 2 and Bass Clef 1 have rests. Bass Clef 2 has a quarter note. Measure 42 shows Treble Clef 1 with a whole note chord (f), Treble Clef 2 with a half note and a trill (tr) over a quarter note, Bass Clef 1 with a half note chord (f), and Bass Clef 2 with a quarter note. Measure 43 shows Treble Clef 1 with a whole note chord (f), Treble Clef 2 with a half note and a trill (tr) over a quarter note, Bass Clef 1 with a half note chord (f), and Bass Clef 2 with a quarter note.

44

Musical score for measures 44-46. The score is in 7/8 time and consists of four staves. Measure 44 features a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 45 includes a trill (*tr*) in the first staff. Measure 46 features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 7/8.

47

Musical score for measures 47-50. The score is in 7/8 time and consists of four staves. Measure 47 features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a trill (*tr*). Measure 48 features a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 49 features a trill (*tr*). Measure 50 features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 7/8.

51

Musical score for measures 51-54. The score is in 7/8 time and consists of four staves. Measure 51 features a trill (*tr*) and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 52 features a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 53 features a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 54 features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 7/8.

55

Musical score for measures 55-57. The score is in 7/8 time and consists of four staves. Measure 55 features a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 56 features a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 57 features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 7/8.

58

Musical score for measures 58-60. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one flat. The music features melodic lines in the upper staves and accompaniment in the lower staves. Measure 58 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff with eighth notes and a slur. Measure 59 continues the melodic line. Measure 60 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff with a slur and a fermata.

61

Musical score for measures 61-64. The system consists of four staves. Measure 61 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff with a slur and a fermata. Measure 62 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff with a slur and a fermata. Measure 63 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff with a slur and a fermata. Measure 64 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff with a slur and a fermata. The word "Solo" is written above the second treble staff in measure 64.

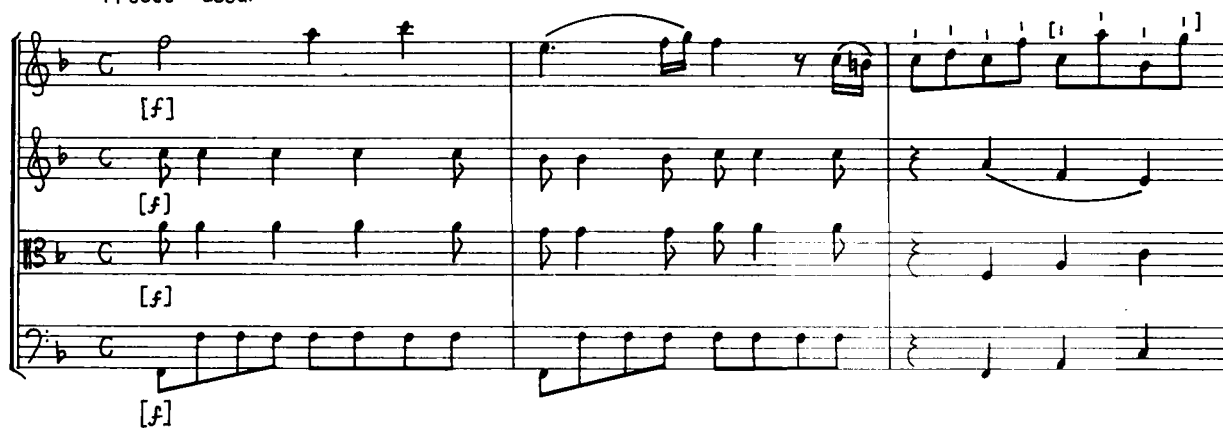
65

Musical score for measures 65-68. The system consists of four staves. Measure 65 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff with a slur and a fermata. Measure 66 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff with a slur and a fermata. Measure 67 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff with a slur and a fermata. Measure 68 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff with a slur and a fermata. The word "Solo" is written above the second treble staff in measure 68.

69

Musical score for measures 69-72. The system consists of four staves. Measure 69 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff with a slur and a fermata. Measure 70 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff with a slur and a fermata. Measure 71 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff with a slur and a fermata. Measure 72 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff with a slur and a fermata.


Presto assai



Musical score system 1, measures 1-3. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It features four staves: Treble, Violin, Viola, and Bass. The first staff has a dynamic marking of  $[f]$ . The second and third staves also have  $[f]$  markings. The bass staff has a  $[f]$  marking. The music consists of quarter and eighth notes, with some slurs and accents.



Musical score system 2, measures 4-6. The score continues with four staves. The first staff has a dynamic marking of  $[f]$ . The music continues with quarter and eighth notes, including some slurs and accents.



Musical score system 3, measures 7-9. The score continues with four staves. The first staff has a dynamic marking of  $p$ . The second staff has a  $pp$  marking. The music continues with quarter and eighth notes, including some slurs and accents.



Musical score system 4, measures 10-12. The score continues with four staves. The music continues with quarter and eighth notes, including some slurs and accents.

13

Musical score for measures 13-15. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 13 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff and a bass line in the bottom bass staff. Measure 14 features a circled '3' indicating a triplet in the first treble staff. Measure 15 includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in the first treble staff and a piano (*p*) marking in the bottom bass staff. A fingering instruction [1, 1, 1, 1] is present in the bottom bass staff.

16

Musical score for measures 16-18. The system consists of four staves. Measure 16 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking in the first treble staff. Measure 17 features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in the first treble staff. Measure 18 includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking in the first treble staff. The bottom bass staff contains a melodic line with a sharp sign (#) in the first measure.

19

Musical score for measures 19-21. The system consists of four staves. Measures 19 and 20 feature melodic lines with slurs in the first two treble staves. Measure 21 includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking in the first treble staff. The bottom bass staff contains a melodic line with a sharp sign (#) in the first measure.

22

Musical score for measures 22-24. The system consists of four staves. Measure 22 includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in the first treble staff. Measure 23 features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in the first treble staff and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) marking in the bottom bass staff. Measure 24 includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking in the first treble staff and a piano (*p*) marking in the bottom bass staff. A sharp sign (#) is present in the first treble staff of measure 24.

25

Musical score for measures 25-27. The score is in 3/4 time and features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. Measure 25 shows a melodic line in the first treble staff with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 26 continues the melody with a half rest in the first staff. Measure 27 concludes the system with a melodic line in the first treble staff, a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a half rest in the second treble staff. The bass staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

28

Musical score for measures 28-30. The score is in 3/4 time and features four staves. Measure 28 begins with a melodic line in the first treble staff, marked piano (*p*). Measure 29 continues the melody. Measure 30 concludes the system with a melodic line in the first treble staff, marked piano (*p*), and a half rest in the second treble staff. The bass staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

31

Musical score for measures 31-33. The score is in 3/4 time and features four staves. Measure 31 begins with a melodic line in the first treble staff, marked piano (*p*). Measure 32 continues the melody. Measure 33 concludes the system with a melodic line in the first treble staff, marked piano (*p*), and a half rest in the second treble staff. The bass staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

34

Musical score for measures 34-36. The score is in 3/4 time and features four staves. Measure 34 begins with a melodic line in the first treble staff, marked forte (*f*). Measure 35 continues the melody. Measure 36 concludes the system with a melodic line in the first treble staff, marked forte (*f*), and a half rest in the second treble staff. The bass staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

37

Musical score for measures 37-39. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. Measure 37 shows a melodic line in the top staff and accompaniment in the other three. Measure 38 features a circled '35' in the top staff, indicating a fingering. Measure 39 continues the melodic and accompanimental lines.

40

Musical score for measures 40-42. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. Measure 40 shows a melodic line in the top staff and accompaniment in the other three. Measure 41 features a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the top staff. Measure 42 continues the melodic and accompanimental lines.

43

Musical score for measures 43-45. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. Measure 43 shows a melodic line in the top staff and accompaniment in the other three. Measure 44 features a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the top staff. Measure 45 includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in the top and third staves.

46

Musical score for measures 46-48. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The third staff is in alto clef with a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. Measure 46 shows a melodic line in the top staff and accompaniment in the other three. Measure 47 includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in the top staff and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in the second and third staves. Measure 48 includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in the top and third staves.



49

Musical score for measures 49-51. The score is written for four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 49 starts with a treble clef staff containing eighth notes and a bass clef staff with a whole note. Measure 50 continues with similar rhythmic patterns. Measure 51 features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a whole note. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

52

Musical score for measures 52-54. The score is written for four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 52 starts with a treble clef staff containing eighth notes and a bass clef staff with a whole note. Measure 53 continues with similar rhythmic patterns. Measure 54 features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a whole note. Dynamics include *p*.

55

Musical score for measures 55-58. The score is written for four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 55 starts with a treble clef staff containing eighth notes and a bass clef staff with a whole note. Measure 56 continues with similar rhythmic patterns. Measure 57 features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a whole note. Measure 58 features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a whole note. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

59

Musical score for measures 59-61. The score is written for four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 59 starts with a treble clef staff containing eighth notes and a bass clef staff with a whole note. Measure 60 continues with similar rhythmic patterns. Measure 61 features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a whole note. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

62

Musical score for measures 62-64. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 62 features a complex melodic line in the first staff with slurs and accents, and a bass line with a long note. Measures 63 and 64 show a continuation of the melodic and bass lines, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in measure 64.

65

Musical score for measures 65-67. Measure 65 has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 66 includes a piano (*p*) and piano-piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. Measure 67 features a melodic line with a sharp sign (#) and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

68

Musical score for measures 68-70. Measure 68 has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 69 features a melodic line with a sharp sign (#) and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 70 continues the melodic and bass lines.

71

Musical score for measures 71-73. Measure 71 has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 72 features a melodic line with a sharp sign (#) and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 73 includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a double bar line with a repeat sign.

74

Musical score for measures 74-76. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The second staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing harmonic support. The third and fourth staves are in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a bass line. The music includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

77

Musical score for measures 77-79. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The second staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing harmonic support. The third and fourth staves are in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a bass line. The music includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

80

Musical score for measures 80-82. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The second staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing harmonic support. The third and fourth staves are in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a bass line. The music includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

83

Musical score for measures 83-85. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The second staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing harmonic support. The third and fourth staves are in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a bass line. The music includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

86

Musical score for measures 86-88. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. Measure 86 features a piano (*p*) dynamic in the first treble staff and the bass staff. Measure 87 has a piano (*p*) dynamic in the second treble staff and the bass staff. Measure 88 continues the piano (*p*) dynamic in the bass staff.

89

Musical score for measures 89-91. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of four staves. Measure 89 features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the second treble staff and the bass staff. Measure 90 features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the second treble staff and the bass staff. Measure 91 features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the bass staff.

92

Musical score for measures 92-94. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of four staves. Measure 92 features a piano (*p*) dynamic in the second treble staff and the bass staff. Measure 93 features a piano (*p*) dynamic in the second treble staff and the bass staff. Measure 94 features a piano (*p*) dynamic in the bass staff.

95

Musical score for measures 95-97. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of four staves. Measure 95 features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the first treble staff and the bass staff. Measure 96 features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the first treble staff and the bass staff. Measure 97 features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the first treble staff and the bass staff.

**VI.**

**Quartet in A**



Allegro leggermente

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Violoncello

5

9

13

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Alto Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 17 features a complex melodic line in the top staff with many sixteenth notes. Measure 18 has a dynamic marking of *p*. Measure 19 has a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure 20 has a dynamic marking of *ff*. The bottom two staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Alto Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 21 has a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure 22 has a dynamic marking of *br*. Measure 23 has a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure 24 has a dynamic marking of *f*. The top staff has a melodic line with some slurs. The bottom two staves provide harmonic support.

25

Musical score for measures 25-28. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Alto Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 25 has a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure 26 has a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure 27 has a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure 28 has a dynamic marking of *f*. The top staff has a melodic line with some slurs. The bottom two staves provide harmonic support.

29

Musical score for measures 29-32. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Alto Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 29 has a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure 30 has a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure 31 has a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure 32 has a dynamic marking of *f*. The top staff has a melodic line with some slurs. The bottom two staves provide harmonic support.



33

Musical score for measures 33-36. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. Measures 33-34 show a melodic line in the upper staves with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with quarter notes. Measures 35-36 feature a more complex melodic line with slurs and ties in the upper staves, and a bass line with quarter notes.

37

Musical score for measures 37-40. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. Measures 37-38 show a melodic line in the upper staves with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with quarter notes. Measures 39-40 feature a more complex melodic line with slurs and ties in the upper staves, and a bass line with quarter notes. A fermata is present over the final note of measure 40.

41

Musical score for measures 41-45. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. Measures 41-42 show a melodic line in the upper staves with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with quarter notes. Measures 43-45 feature a more complex melodic line with slurs and ties in the upper staves, and a bass line with quarter notes. A fermata is present over the final note of measure 45.

46

Musical score for measures 46-49. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. Measures 46-47 show a melodic line in the upper staves with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with quarter notes. Measures 48-49 feature a more complex melodic line with slurs and ties in the upper staves, and a bass line with quarter notes.

50

Musical score for measures 50-53. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together and accented. The second staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The third staff is in alto clef with the same key signature, containing a bass line with quarter notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, also containing a bass line with quarter notes. The music is in a 4/4 time signature.

54

Musical score for measures 54-57. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together and accented. The second staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The third staff is in alto clef with the same key signature, containing a bass line with quarter notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, also containing a bass line with quarter notes. The music is in a 4/4 time signature.

58

Musical score for measures 58-62. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together and accented. The second staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The third staff is in alto clef with the same key signature, containing a bass line with quarter notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, also containing a bass line with quarter notes. The music is in a 4/4 time signature.

63

Musical score for measures 63-66. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together and accented. The second staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The third staff is in alto clef with the same key signature, containing a bass line with quarter notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, also containing a bass line with quarter notes. The music is in a 4/4 time signature.

67

Musical score for measures 67-73. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Alto Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 67 starts with a treble clef staff playing a melodic line with eighth notes and a slur. The second treble clef staff has a whole note rest. The alto clef staff has a whole note rest. The bass clef staff has a whole note rest. Measure 68 continues the melodic line in the treble clef staff. Measure 69 has a whole note rest in the treble clef staff. Measure 70 has a treble clef staff with a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second treble clef staff has a whole note rest. The alto clef staff has a whole note rest. The bass clef staff has a whole note rest.

74

Musical score for measures 74-78. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Alto Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 74 has a treble clef staff with a melodic line of eighth notes under a slur. The second treble clef staff has a whole note rest. The alto clef staff has a whole note rest. The bass clef staff has a whole note rest. Measure 75 continues the melodic line in the treble clef staff. Measure 76 continues the melodic line in the treble clef staff. Measure 77 continues the melodic line in the treble clef staff. Measure 78 continues the melodic line in the treble clef staff.

75

Musical score for measures 75-78. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Alto Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 75 has a treble clef staff with a melodic line of eighth notes under a slur. The second treble clef staff has a whole note rest. The alto clef staff has a whole note rest. The bass clef staff has a whole note rest. Measure 76 continues the melodic line in the treble clef staff. Measure 77 has a treble clef staff with a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second treble clef staff has a whole note rest. The alto clef staff has a whole note rest. The bass clef staff has a whole note rest. Measure 78 continues the melodic line in the treble clef staff.

79

Musical score for measures 79-83. The system consists of four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Alto Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 79 has a treble clef staff with a melodic line of eighth notes. The second treble clef staff has a whole note rest. The alto clef staff has a whole note rest. The bass clef staff has a whole note rest. Measure 80 continues the melodic line in the treble clef staff. Measure 81 continues the melodic line in the treble clef staff. Measure 82 continues the melodic line in the treble clef staff. Measure 83 continues the melodic line in the treble clef staff.

83

Musical score for measures 83-86. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several slurs and ties across measures.

87

Musical score for measures 87-90. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. It features four staves. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). There are slurs and ties across measures, and some notes are marked with accents.

91

Musical score for measures 91-94. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. It features four staves. Dynamic markings include *p* and *f*. There are slurs and ties across measures, and some notes are marked with accents.

95

Musical score for measures 95-98. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. It features four staves. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *f*. There are slurs and ties across measures, and a trill (tr) is indicated above a note in the first staff of measure 98.

99

Musical score for measures 99-103. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Bass Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a mix of quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings.

104

Musical score for measures 104-107. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Bass Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a mix of quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings.

108

Musical score for measures 108-112. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Bass Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a mix of quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings. A circled number (1) is present in the second staff of measure 110.

113

Musical score for measures 113-116. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Bass Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a mix of quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings. A circled number (6) is present in the first staff of measure 113.

Allegretto e scherzando

Musical score system 1, measures 1-6. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of four staves: Treble, Treble, Alto, and Bass. Measure 1 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 2 has a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. Measure 6 contains a first ending bracket labeled [1].

Musical score system 2, measures 7-12. The score continues with four staves. Measure 7 begins with a treble clef. The music features various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

Musical score system 3, measures 13-18. The score continues with four staves. Measure 13 begins with a treble clef. The music features various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

Musical score system 4, measures 19-24. The score continues with four staves. Measure 19 begins with a treble clef. The music features various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

25

Musical score for measures 25-31. The score is written for four staves: Treble, Treble, Alto, and Bass. Measure 25 features a triplet of eighth notes in the first Treble staff. A double bar line with repeat dots follows. Dynamic markings include *p* and *sf* in the first Treble staff, and *sf* in the second Treble, Alto, and Bass staves.

32

Musical score for measures 32-37. The score is written for four staves: Treble, Treble, Alto, and Bass. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines across all staves.

38

Musical score for measures 38-44. The score is written for four staves: Treble, Treble, Alto, and Bass. Measure 38 has a *p* dynamic in the first Treble staff. Measure 44 has a *pp* dynamic in the first Treble staff. Other staves also have *p* or *pp* markings.

45

Musical score for measures 45-50. The score is written for four staves: Treble, Treble, Alto, and Bass. Measure 45 has a *f* dynamic in the first Treble staff. Measure 50 has a *sf* dynamic in the first Treble staff. Other staves also have *f* or *sf* markings.

52

Musical score for measures 52-57. The system consists of four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, and Bass. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure 52 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

58

Musical score for measures 58-63. The system consists of four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, and Bass. The music continues with similar rhythmic and melodic motifs. Measure 58 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

64

Musical score for measures 64-69. The system consists of four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, and Bass. The music features a prominent sixteenth-note accompaniment in the Alto and Bass staves. Measure 64 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

70

Musical score for measures 70-75. The system consists of four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, and Bass. The music features a prominent sixteenth-note accompaniment in the Alto and Bass staves. Measure 70 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



Minuetto ma un poco allegro

Musical score for the first system (measures 1-4). The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes a piano (p) dynamic marking in the first measure of the treble staff, and a forte (f) dynamic marking in the first measure of the bass staff. The music features a melodic line in the treble and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass.

Musical score for the second system (measures 5-8). The notation continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns from the first system. A piano (p) dynamic marking is present in the first measure of the treble staff.

Musical score for the third system (measures 9-12). The notation continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns from the first system. A piano (p) dynamic marking is present in the first measure of the treble staff.

Musical score for the fourth system (measures 13-16). The notation continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns from the first system. A piano (p) dynamic marking is present in the first measure of the treble staff.

18

Musical score for measures 18-22. The system consists of four staves: Treble clef (top), Treble clef (second), Bass clef (third), and Bass clef (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 18 starts with a treble clef staff containing a half note F#4 and a quarter rest. Measure 19 features a treble clef staff with a half note G#4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, all marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The bass clef staff in measure 19 has a half note F#3. Measure 20 has a treble clef staff with a half note A4 and a quarter note B4. Measure 21 has a treble clef staff with a half note B4 and a quarter note C#5. Measure 22 has a treble clef staff with a half note C#5 and a quarter note D5.

23

Musical score for measures 23-26. The system consists of four staves: Treble clef (top), Treble clef (second), Bass clef (third), and Bass clef (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 23 has a treble clef staff with a half note G#4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 24 has a treble clef staff with a half note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C#5. Measure 25 has a treble clef staff with a half note B4, a quarter note C#5, and a quarter note D5. Measure 26 has a treble clef staff with a half note C#5, a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5.

27

Musical score for measures 27-30. The system consists of four staves: Treble clef (top), Treble clef (second), Bass clef (third), and Bass clef (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 27 has a treble clef staff with a half note G#4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 28 has a treble clef staff with a half note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C#5. Measure 29 has a treble clef staff with a half note B4, a quarter note C#5, and a quarter note D5, marked with a trill 'tr'. The bass clef staff in measure 29 has a half note F#3. Measure 30 has a treble clef staff with a half note C#5 and a quarter note D5.

34

Musical score for measures 34-37. The system consists of four staves: Treble clef (top), Treble clef (second), Bass clef (third), and Bass clef (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 34 has a treble clef staff with a half note F#4. Measure 35 has a treble clef staff with a half note G#4. Measure 36 has a treble clef staff with a half note A4. Measure 37 has a treble clef staff with a half note B4.

35

Musical score for measures 35-38. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features a melodic line with a slur over measures 35 and 36, and a fermata over measure 38. The second staff is in treble clef, providing harmonic support with chords and some melodic fragments. The third staff is in alto clef (C4), and the fourth staff is in bass clef. Both the third and fourth staves contain rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together.

39

Musical score for measures 39-43. The system consists of four staves. The top staff continues the melodic line from the previous system. The second staff has a more active role with eighth-note patterns. The third and fourth staves continue their respective rhythmic parts. The key signature remains two sharps.

44

Musical score for measures 44-48. The system consists of four staves. The top staff has a melodic line with slurs. The second staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The third staff also has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fourth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in measures 44-46 and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in measure 48. A slur with a fermata is present at the end of the system, spanning measures 47 and 48.

49

Musical score for measures 49-53. The system consists of four staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in measure 49 and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in measure 53. The second staff is mostly silent, with rests. The third staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in measure 53. The fourth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in measure 49 and continues with rhythmic patterns.

54

Musical score for measures 54-58. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) at the start and *f* (forte) later. The last two staves have a dynamic marking of *f* at the end. The music consists of chords and melodic lines with some slurs and accents.

59

Musical score for measures 59-62. The score continues in the same 3/4 time and key signature. It features four staves. The first two staves have melodic lines with slurs and accents. The last two staves have a steady bass line with chords.

63

Musical score for measures 63-66. The score continues in the same 3/4 time and key signature. It features four staves. The first two staves have melodic lines with slurs and accents, including a first ending bracket labeled [1]. The last two staves have a steady bass line with chords.

67

Musical score for measures 67-70. The score continues in the same 3/4 time and key signature. It features four staves. The first two staves have melodic lines with slurs and accents, including a first ending bracket labeled [1] and a trill marking *tr*. The last two staves have a steady bass line with chords.

Presto

Musical score for measures 1-4. The score is in 6/8 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a dynamic marking of *[f]* (forte) at the beginning of the first measure. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with some notes tied across measures.

Musical score for measures 5-8. The score continues in the same 6/8 time and key signature. It features four staves. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The dynamics remain consistent with the previous section.

Musical score for measures 9-12. The score continues in the same 6/8 time and key signature. It features four staves. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The dynamics remain consistent with the previous section.

Musical score for measures 13-16. The score continues in the same 6/8 time and key signature. It features four staves. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The dynamics remain consistent with the previous section.

49

Musical score system 1, measures 49-53. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The system contains four staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a long slur over the first two measures. The second and third staves have accompaniment with slurs and rests. The bottom staff has a bass line with rests and notes.

24

Musical score system 2, measures 24-28. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The system contains four staves. The top staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The second and third staves have accompaniment with rests and notes. The bottom staff has a bass line with notes and rests.

29

Musical score system 3, measures 29-34. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The system contains four staves. The top staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The second and third staves have accompaniment with notes and slurs. The bottom staff has a bass line with notes and rests.

35

Musical score system 4, measures 35-39. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The system contains four staves. The top staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The second and third staves have accompaniment with notes and rests. The bottom staff has a bass line with notes and rests.

44

Musical score for measures 44-47. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music consists of chords and melodic lines with slurs and ties.

46

Musical score for measures 48-51. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features four staves. The first staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The music consists of chords and melodic lines with slurs and ties.

52

Musical score for measures 52-56. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features four staves. The music consists of chords and melodic lines with slurs and ties.

57

Musical score for measures 57-60. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features four staves. The music consists of chords and melodic lines with slurs and ties.

63

Musical score for measures 63-67. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melody in the upper staves with various phrasings and rests, and a bass line in the lower staves. A dynamic marking of *p* is present at the beginning of the system.

68

Musical score for measures 68-72. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music continues with a melody in the upper staves and a bass line in the lower staves.

73

Musical score for measures 73-77. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music continues with a melody in the upper staves and a bass line in the lower staves.

78

Musical score for measures 78-82. The system consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music continues with a melody in the upper staves and a bass line in the lower staves. Dynamic markings of *p* are present in the second and third measures of the system.



83

Musical score for measures 83-87. The score is in 3/4 time and A major. It features four staves: Treble, Treble, Alto, and Bass. The first staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The second staff has a bass line with slurs and accents. The third staff has a bass line with slurs and accents. The fourth staff has a bass line with slurs and accents. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.

88

Musical score for measures 88-92. The score is in 3/4 time and A major. It features four staves: Treble, Treble, Alto, and Bass. The first staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The second staff has a bass line with slurs and accents. The third staff has a bass line with slurs and accents. The fourth staff has a bass line with slurs and accents. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

93

Musical score for measures 93-97. The score is in 3/4 time and A major. It features four staves: Treble, Treble, Alto, and Bass. The first staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The second staff has a bass line with slurs and accents. The third staff has a bass line with slurs and accents. The fourth staff has a bass line with slurs and accents.

98

Musical score for measures 98-102. The score is in 3/4 time and A major. It features four staves: Treble, Treble, Alto, and Bass. The first staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The second staff has a bass line with slurs and accents. The third staff has a bass line with slurs and accents. The fourth staff has a bass line with slurs and accents.

403

Musical score for measures 403-408. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves contain melodic lines with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The last two staves provide harmonic support with chords and single notes. A dynamic marking 'p' (piano) is present in the fifth measure of the first two staves. A first ending bracket is marked with '(1)' in the first measure of the fourth staff.

409

Musical score for measures 409-414. The score continues in the same key signature and time signature. It features four staves. The first two staves have melodic lines with eighth and sixteenth notes. The last two staves provide harmonic support. The bass line is mostly silent, indicated by a series of dashes.

415

Musical score for measures 415-419. The score continues in the same key signature and time signature. It features four staves. The first two staves have melodic lines with eighth and sixteenth notes. The last two staves provide harmonic support. Dynamic markings 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) are present at the end of the system.

420

Musical score for measures 420-425. The score continues in the same key signature and time signature. It features four staves. The first two staves have melodic lines with eighth and sixteenth notes. The last two staves provide harmonic support with chords and single notes.

425

430

435

440

415

Musical score for measures 415-420. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. Measures 415-418 show a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 419 has a dynamic marking of *p*. Measure 420 continues the melodic line in the Treble 1 staff.

454

Musical score for measures 454-459. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. Measures 454-459 show a melodic line in the Treble 1 staff with various articulations and slurs. The Bass 1 staff has a dynamic marking of *f* in measure 457.

456

Musical score for measures 456-461. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. Measures 456-461 show a melodic line in the Treble 1 staff with various articulations and slurs. The Bass 1 staff has a dynamic marking of *f* in measure 457.

464

Musical score for measures 464-469. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It features four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. Measures 464-469 show a melodic line in the Treble 1 staff with various articulations and slurs. The Bass 1 staff has a dynamic marking of *f* in measure 467.

## **Közreadói megjegyzések**



## Általános megjegyzések

### A/ A források

A vonósnégyesek autográf partitúrája nem maradt fenn, a műveket két egykorú kéziratot szőlőanyag őrizte meg. A másolatok minősége azonos, mindkettő tartalmaz szerzői javításokat és kiegészítéseket – így egyenlő mértékben hitelesek is. A Bécsben található szőlőmunkák xerox-másolatban voltak elérhetőek, míg a keszthelyi anyag eredeti példányait is tanulmányozhattuk; így ez utóbbit választottuk a kiadás alapjául szolgáló főforrásnak.

**Főforrás:** K – Keszthely, Helikon könyvtár, jelzet: K 0/12

A szőlőanyag művenként négy-négy különálló szőlőmunkából áll, összefogó borítója, közös címlapja nincs.

Az egyes kvartettek címe a VI.I szőlőmunkák 1<sup>r</sup> oldalán található:

*Nr I. [II., III., IV., V.] / Quartetto in A# [D#, G<sup>h</sup>, B, F<sup>h</sup>] / A / Due Violini, / Viola e Violoncello, / da Giuseppe Bengraf.*

A hatodik mű címszövege részletezőbb:

*Nro VI. / Quartetto in A / A / Violino primo, / Violino secondo / Viola e Violoncello / da Giuseppe Bengraf.*

A hangszerek megnevezése egyes szőlőmunkokon eltér a címlapon megadott alaktól: I.A, II.D, IV.B, V.F, VI.A: Viola helyett Alto=viola, I.A és VI.A: Violoncello helyett Basso (ld. a C/ pontot).

A tempójelzések a mai helyesírástól többnyire csak a nagybetűk használatában térnek el, pl. II.D/2: *Minuetto ma Allegretto*. A tempóelőírás és előadási utasítás egymás alá helyezése is előfordul:

III.G/2: *Adagio* és VI.A/1: *Allegro*

*Affettuoso*

*Leggermente*

Az I.A/2 tempójelzésében Bengraf a szokatlan *Lentino e sostenuto* alakot használta.

Az álló formátumú, 30,7–31,5 x 22,5–22,8 cm-es oldalakból álló szőlőmunkák terjedelme a következő:

VI.I fasciculus: I.A, II.D, III.G és V.F: 4-4 levél, IV.B és VI.A: 6-6 levél;

VI.II, Va és VI.c. szőlőmunka minden mű anyagában négy oldalon teleírt bifolio.

A teljes anyagban két vízjel fordul elő:

(1) *Dreihalbmond / REAL* –  $\begin{matrix} C & S \\ & c \end{matrix}$

(2) *Dreihalbmond / REAL* – FL, felette (ép vagy sérült) baldachin.

Az Esterházy-kottatár opera-anyagában ilyen papírokat 1777, 1781–1790 ill. 1780–1784 között használtak.<sup>1</sup>

A kottapapírok vonalazását két különböző rasztráló készülékkel végezték. Az első rasztrál-típus 10-soros, 250 mm magas, 12 mm raszterű, a sorközök távolsága 14 mm. A másik, 12-soros vonalazás fesztávja 249,5 mm, raszter: 10,5 mm, sorközök: 11 mm.

10-soros papírra írták az I.A, IV.B, V.F és VI.A vonósnégyesek VI.I szőlőmunkáit, a további szőlőmunkához (II.D és II.G: VI.I fasciculusok és valamennyi VI.II, Va és VI.c. bifolio) a 12-soros vonalazású félíveket használták.

A rendezett, tiszta kottakép hivatásos másolóra vall, a teljes szőlőanyag egy kopista munkája. A szerző bejegyzései az eltérő tintaszín alapján is világosan megkülönböztethetőek (ld. a 2., 3., 4. és 6. facsimilét).

**Mellékforrás:** W – Wien, Archiv der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, jelzet: 9 3285-9 3290. (A darabok katalógizálása fordított sorrendben történt, a 9 3285 jelzet a VI.A címlapján szerepel.)<sup>2</sup>

A hat vonósnégyest a keszthelyi másolatokhoz hasonlóan hatszor négy szőlőmunka tartalmazza, borító, közös címlap ehhez az anyaghoz sem készült. Az egyes művek címe még az I–V. és VI. darab különböző hangszermegnevezésének jelentéktelen eltéréseiben is azonos a főforrás címszövegeivel, csak az „A” és „da” helyesírás-

1 Bartha–Somfai, i. m. függeléke, 114., 116., 188. ill. 129a–b sorszám (1786–1789, 1782–1783, 1789–1790 és 1780–1784).

2 Ld. Eitner, i. m. a vonósnégyesek felsorolását.

sában van eltérés. A szólamfüzetek külalakja – álló formátuma, kb. mérete (30,5x22 cm) és természetesen terjedelme is megközelítőleg azonos a főforrásával, az eltérés csak annyi, hogy *W* valamennyi szólamfüzete négy levélből áll. A három vonalazás-fajta közül – (1) 10-soros, 247,7 mm magas; (2) 10-soros, 250 mm magas és (3) 12-soros, 245,5 mm magas – az első típus azért figyelemreméltó, mert megegyezik a *Variazioni di diversi soggetti*<sup>3</sup> Traeg-műhelyben készült másolatának rasztrálásával. Az azonosság megállapításakor felmerült, hogy a vonósnégyesek anyagát készítő ismeretlen műhelyt Johann Traeg cégével azonosítsuk, mivel azonban a kvartettek sem az 1799-es katalógusban, sem a cég *Wiener Zeitung*-beli hirdetéseiben nem szerepelnek,<sup>4</sup> ezt a feltételezést egyelőre nem tudjuk további adattal megerősíteni.

A szólamanyagot két másoló írta le, az egyik az I.A, III.G és VI.A kvartettet, a másik a további három művet (ld. az 5. és 7. facsimilét). Az anyag korrigálásában szintén két írást lehet megkülönböztetni, a szerző bejegyzései mellett egy ismeretlen kéz írását, főleg a dinamikai jelek kiegészítésében.

A fő- és mellékforrás szólamanyagának sokoldalú megfelelése valószínűvé teszi, hogy ugyanarról a mintáról (az autográfól?) készültek. A közös mintára utal a kottaszövegek alapvető azonossága – az eltérések többsége a másolók „természetes” figyelmetlenségéből ered; az esetleges írásmódok megegyezése (pl. címlapok, hangszermegnevezések) és az azonos helyesírási hibák (I.A/2: *Lentinoe*, VI.A/3: *pocco*) is ezt látszanak alátámasztani.

A keszthelyi forrás minden egyes, Bengraf által javított hangja<sup>5</sup> a helyes formában található meg a Bécsben őrzött szólamokban, a bécsi anyag kopistája eleve ezeket a hangokat másolta. Ugyanígy, a bécsi másolatba autográf pótlásként bekerült dinamikai jelek a másoló kézírásában szerepelnek a keszthelyi szólamokon (ld. a 4-5. és 6-7. facsimilét).

A szerzői javításokat és kiegészítéseket a közreadott kotta egy kivételtől (egy téves javítástól)<sup>6</sup> eltekintve tartalmazza, így azokat nem jegyezteltük. Egyébként sem egy autográf módosításairól van szó, melyek a kompozíciós folyamat tekintetében relevánsak lehetnének; ezek a bejegyzések mindössze a másolat hibáit szüntették meg, és e hibák leírását nem tekintettük elengedhetetlennek.

## B/ A kiadás módszere

A főforrás kisszámú hanyag artikulációja, pontatlanul elhelyezett dinamikai jele – analógiák segítségével – magából a forrásból kiigazítható volt, kétséges állások megvilágítására azonban néhányszor a mellékforrást is figyelembe vettük. A mellékforrásnak a főforráshoz viszonyított többlet-artikulációit csak akkor használtuk fel, ha ez a kiegészítés teljesen problémamentesnek látszott, és magából a főforrásból is következett. Ott, ahol a két forrás artikulációja jelentősebben eltér, a kottában minden esetben a főforrást követtük, a mellékforrás alternatívának tekinthető változatát jegyzetben részleteztük (V.F/3 és VI.A/4). A főforrás néhány elhagyott, felesleges vagy zavaró kötőívét, *staccato*-jelölését jegyezteltük, a mellékforrás teljes leírásától (pl. a főforráshoz viszonyított hiányainak felsorolásától) viszont eltekintettünk.

A mellékforrásból származó kiegészítéseket kerek zárójelben ( ) helyeztük el, a közreadó kiegészítéseit szögletes zárójellel [ ] különböztettük meg. Hallgatólagosan pótoltuk az ütemvonal utáni hangisméltés, ill. az ütemen belüli oktávlépés hiányzó módosítójelét, valamint a folyamatos kötőív-sorozat egy-egy hiányzó ívét.

A tempójelzések modern helyesírását, a hangszermegnevezések mai formáját használtuk, a dinamikai jelek régies rövidítéseit modernizáltuk (*for.* → *f* és *sforz* → *sf*), a *pf* alakot az egyértelműség kedvéért *p[oco] f* formában adjuk.

3 Vö. a 82. jegyzettel.

4 Weinmann, *Johann Traeg: Verzeichnis... Wien 1799, passim* és uő, *Die Anzeigen..., passim*.

5 A keszthelyi anyag javításai főleg hibás hangokra vonatkoznak (kb. 20 helyen), a kiegészítések többsége egy-egy szólamból hiányzó dinamikai utasítás (összesen kb. 90) vagy módosítójel (20 db) pótlása. A másoló által leírt *p* dinamikát Bengraf gyakran kiegészítette (*pia.*), a többütemes szünetek jelölését pedig számmal igyekezett világosabbá tenni. Lényegesebb változtatás egy helyen fordul elő: az V.F második tételében (16, 20, 64, 68) a brácsára vonatkozó *S[olo]* utasítás mindkét forrásba utólag került bele.

6 III.G/1 – VI.II – 33<sup>2</sup>: orig. *e'* – Bengraf javítása: *f'*.



Az egy ütemben jelölt *Primo – Secundo* változatot két ütembe írtuk szét (III.G/3), a  $\text{♩}$  rövidítést minden esetben feloldottuk. Az ütemvonalon átnyúló pontozást átkötéssel helyettesítettük (II.D/3 – 60, 64), a kettszögölveket, akkordokat közös száron helyeztük el (V.F/3 – 97).

Változatlanul megtartottuk a *staccato* jelöléseit: a forrásra jellemző *staccato*-vonások mellett a kivételesen előforduló *staccato*-pontok következetes megkülönböztetését is megőriztük (III.G/1 – 91-106 és III.G/3 – 37, 38 és 111, 112), a folyamatos írásmódból adódó hanyagságokat azonban megszüntettük (pl. I.A/3 – 81). A III.G első tételében a visszatérés rövidítésszerű *staccato*-pontjai helyett az expozíció *staccato*-vonásait választottuk (169-171 ill. 183-185). Minden esetben pont fordul elő a kötőív alatt; ezt a voltaképpen vonóvibrató értelmű *portato*-t a másoló gyakran hullámvonallal rövidítette (ld. a 3. facsimilét) – sajátos írásmódját szintén átvettük. A trilla jelölésében a tudatosnak tűnő  $\sim$  és *tr* megkülönböztetést megtartottuk (II.D/1 – 9, 11; 21, 23; 67, 69 és 27, 71, 75), a következetlen írásmódot azonban egységesítettük ( $\sim$   $\hookrightarrow$  *tr* → *tr* – IV.B/1 és V.F/2, ld. a jegyzetet). Minden esetben megtartottuk az előkékek értékét és az íveket sehol sem pótoltuk (kivitelezésükről ld. a C/ pontot). A triola rövidítésszerű jelölését feloldottuk  $\overset{3}{\parallel} \rightarrow \overset{3}{\parallel}$ , a hármas számot, a kézirat takarékos jelöléséhez alkalmazkodva csak a legszükségesebb esetekben pótoltuk. A hangcsoportok gerendával való összekapcsolásában szintén az eredetit követtük, néhány zavaró aszinkron állást azonban itt is megszüntettünk (pl. I.A/1 – 52).

## C/ Előadási problémák

Az 1780-as évek bécsi kamarazene-repertoárjához tartozó vonósnégyesek szólisztikus előadása, a szóló cselló használata alig lehet kétséges.<sup>7</sup> Mégis, a kvartettek némiképp bizonytalan hovatartozása, ill. az I.A és VI.A alsó szólamain mindkét forrásban előforduló *Basso* megnevezés szükségessé teszi, hogy a hangszerösszeállítás egyéb lehetőségeit is megvizsgáljuk.

A *Basso* terminus ebben a periódusban egyszerűen csak az alsó szólamot jelentette, és ezért különböző hangszerelésekkel volt összeegyeztethető.<sup>8</sup> A Bengraf művek alsó szólamát a zenekari basszustól egyértelműen megkülönböztetik a tenorkulcsban lejegyzett magas hangok (V.F/1 – f' és b'(!); V.F/3 – f'; VI.A/4 – g' és a'), de a szóló bőgő előadás lehetőségét nem zárják ki. A g' és a' hangmagasság a korabeli *concertante* bőgő-irodalomban is megjelent, ugyanúgy, mint a dallamos menetek, nehéz figurációk, és a tematikus munkában a bőgő csakúgy résztvett, mint a cselló.<sup>9</sup> A szóló csellót a szóló bőgőtől a hangterjedelem alsó pontja határolja el megbízhatóan. A bécsi öthúros bőgő alsó húrját általában F<sub>1</sub>-re hangolták, vagyis a notált F alatti hangok megjelenése szóló cselló előadásra utal.<sup>10</sup> Vonósnégyeseinkben az E, Esz, D hangok mellett (I.A/1, 2, 3, II.D/1 és 3, IV.B/2, VI.A/1 és 3) különösen megerősíti ennek a hangszerválasztásnak a valószínűségét az üres C húr gyakori és kiemelt alkalmazása (III.G/1 – 90, IV.B/1 – 7, 8 valamint IV.B/2 – 16, V.F/1 – 26-31 és 63, VI.A/2 – 26). A szólamanyagok kétféle szóhasználata mindössze a terminológia változását tükrözi, melynek során az alsó szólam általánosságban való jelölését (*Basso*) ekkor már jórészt kiszorította a specifikus hangszermegnevezés (*Violoncello*).<sup>11</sup> A két terminus egymás melletti előfordulása az 1770-es években gyakori volt<sup>12</sup> és a *Basso* utána sem tűnt el teljesen – ekkor azonban már nem egyéb a régi megnevezés véletlenszerű felbukkanásánál.<sup>13</sup>

- 7 Webster, „Towards a History of Viennese Chamber Music in the Early Classical Period” *JAMS* XXVII/2 (1974) 212–244. old.
- 8 Webster, „Violoncello and Double Bass in the Chamber Music of Haydn and his Viennese Contemporaries, 1750–1780” *JAMS* XXIX/3 (1976) 413. old.
- 9 Webster, „The Scoring of Haydn’s Early String Quartets” *Haydn Studies* 1981, 235–240. old.
- 10 Webster, „Violoncello...” 420–423. old.
- 11 Haydn az 1770-es években egyre gyakrabban, az op. 33-tól kezdve rutinszerűen Violoncello-t használt (Webster, „Towards...” 241–242. old.).
- 12 Haydn az op. 17 és 20 autográfjában először Basso-t írt, majd kiegészítette ill. javította: Violoncello (vö. Somfai, „Zur Echtheitsfrage des Haydn’schen ‘Opus 3’” *Haydn Yearbook* III (1965) 162. old. 21. jegyzettel és ld. még: Somfai, „Zur Aufführungspraxis der frühen Streichquartett-Divertimenti Haydn’s” *Der junge Haydn, Kongressbericht Graz 1970*, Graz 1972, 90. old.
- 13 Webster, „Towards...” loc. cit.

A kor gyakorlatának megfelelően Bengraf a természetes hangerejű tételindítást nem jelölte, és kezdő dinamikát csak akkor írt, ha az a „normális” dinamikai szinttől<sup>14</sup> eltérően *piano*. A tételek többségében így a kezdő *forte* szinte magától értetődő,<sup>15</sup> és azt a tételek egyharmadában a visszatérés explicit dinamikája is megerősíti. Nincs kiírt *f* analógia az I.A/3, II.D/2, 3, III.G/2 és a VI.A/3 tételekben, de az első tématerület után jelölt *p* kontraszt és a témavisszatérések indirekt *f* dinamikája a kezdő *f* mellett szól; a III.G/1, 3 és VI.A/4 tételben az expozíció végén az első téma *p* dinamikájú transzformált alakja ezt a *fortét* még valószínűbbé teszi. Sajátos kérdést vet fel az I.A/2: a tételt indító *Devise* nem tér vissza, de *forte* dinamikáját a 15. ütem *p* kontrasztján túl a csellószólam 19. üteméből hiányzó *f* is indokolja.

A kezdő *fortét* tehát valamennyi tételben kiírtuk. Ez a *forte* Bengrafnál is valamilyen dinamikai középszint jelölésére szolgál<sup>16</sup> és erősségét a tételtípus, a textura, a tematikus anyag határozza meg;<sup>17</sup> olyan tételekben, mint az I.A/1, II.D/1, III.G/2, IV.B/1<sup>18</sup> etc. a *forte* viszonylagossága nyilvánvaló.

A forrásokat az előkék felező írásmódja jellemzi, a keszthelyi anyagban kivételesen rövid előke is előfordul. A felező előke, mint azt a meghagyott aszinkron állások is mutatják, többnyire hosszú előkét jelöl: a főhang értékéből az előke és a főhang egyenlő arányban részesül. Páratlan értékű főhang esetén ez az arány 2:1-re módosul.<sup>19</sup>  $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\downarrow} \rightarrow \overset{\curvearrowright}{\downarrow}$   $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\downarrow} \rightarrow \overset{\curvearrowright}{\downarrow}$  (IV.B/2 – 41, 43 etc.). Egyes helyeken azonban az előke játékmódját inkább a kontextus, a többi szólammal való jó együtthangzás és az analóg ütemekkel való összevetés határozza meg, mint a jelölt ritmikai érték (I.A/3 – 18, 20, 42 és 87). A VI.A első tételében pedig csak rendhagyóan hosszú előkével kerülhető el a kvintpárhuzam (2, 4, 10 stb.)

A szabályos előke-játékmódot közreadásunkban sehol sem jelöltük, az attól eltérő egyértelmű megoldásokat a szisztéma felett kiskottával adtuk meg. A többféle lehetőséget kínáló előkékre a kotta lábjegyzete hívja fel a figyelmet és ezeket itt soroljuk fel:

II.D/2 – 18 (62):  $\square$  vagy  $\downarrow$

II.D/2 – 19 (63):  $\square$  vagy  $\downarrow$

(az egymás utáni ütemekben az azonosan jelölt előkék különböző kivitelezése nem valószínű, de a zárlat indokolhatja);

II.D/2 – 48 (50):  $K \downarrow W \downarrow$  tehát  $\downarrow$  (esetleg  $\downarrow$ )

IV.B/3 – 28:  $\downarrow$  vagy  $\downarrow$

(az oldás ne essék egybe a cselló kvintjével);

V.F/1 – 17 (17 (55):  $\square$  vagy  $\downarrow$

Végül egy utolsó észrevétel az I.A/3 kontraszttemájának előkéjével kapcsolatban. A tétel karaktere, gyors tempója, a motívum végén a ritmusképlet jellegzetes és következetes váltása (ld. a 40, 50, 51, 80 ütemeket), az előke terclépést kitöltő szerepe<sup>20</sup> a rövid kivitelezést indokolja. Kérdéses azonban, hogy C. P. E. Bach szabályának megfelelően<sup>21</sup> a súlyra kerüljön-e; Fr. Neumann L. Mozartnál, Agricólánál, Quantznál kimutatja a rövid, súlytalan előkék használatának leírását – különösen folyamatos tercmenetekben alkalmazták szívesen.<sup>22</sup> Érvei alapján hajlunk arra, hogy ebben a témában a súlyos (Quantz kifejezésével szólva *frech und lebhaft*) előkével szemben a súlytalan megoldást (*einen schmeichelnden Ausdruck*)<sup>23</sup> javasoljuk.

14 Webster, „The Significance of Haydn’s Quartet Autographs for Performance Practice” *The String Quartets of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven*, Cambridge-Mass. 1980, 71–73. old.

15 Somfai, „An Introduction to the Study of Haydn’s String Quartet Autographs” uo. 29. old.

16 L. Mozart, *Gründliche Violinschule*, XII. Hauptstück, Par. 17 és Johann Joachim Quantz, *Versuch einer Anweisung die Flute traversiere zu spielen*, Berlin 1789 (Faksimile-Nachdruck: Kassel 1953) XVII. Hauptstück, II. Abschnitt, 26. Par. és VII. Abschnitt, 20. Par.

17 A 19 tételben mindössze 11 *pp*, 3 *ff*, 3 *pf* és 2 *mf* utasítás fordul elő (a *pp* többnyire rövid echo-ra korlátozódik), vagyis igen különböző zenei gondolatok kaptak egyformán *f* jelölést.

18 A IV.B/1 lineáris sora: [*f*] – dolce – piano.

19 Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, *Versuch die wahre Art, das Clavier zu spielen*, I. Auflage, Berlin 1753 és 1762 (Faksimile-Nachdruck: Leipzig 1957) I, 2. Hauptstück, 2. Abteilung, Par. 11.

20 C. P. E. Bach, loc. cit., Par. 14, L. Mozart, i. m., IX. Hauptstück, Par. 9 és Quantz, i. m., VIII. Hauptstück, 6. Par.

21 C. P. E. Bach, loc. cit., Par. 7.

22 Frederick Neumann, *Ornamentation in Baroque and Post-Baroque Music*, Princeton 1978, 183–193. old.

23 Quantz, loc. cit.

## Jegyzetek

### I. A dúr vonósnégyes

<b>1. tétel</b>			
11 <sup>5-8, 13-16</sup>	V1.I	K, W	egy ívvel kötve; ugyanígy 27 <sup>5-8, 13-16</sup> , 28 <sup>5-8</sup> és K 48 <sup>5-8</sup> (W 48 <sup>13-15</sup> kötve, 48 <sup>16</sup> <i>staccato</i> )
14 <sup>8-11</sup>	Va	K	kötve
31 <sup>1-32</sup>	V1.II	K	egy ívvel kötve
36 <sup>1</sup>	V1.I	K, W	<i>staccato</i> , 36 <sup>2-3, 4-8</sup> kötve
47 <sup>13-16</sup>	V1.I	K, W	egy ívvel kötve
<b>2. tétel</b>			
9 <sup>3-5</sup>	V1.I	K, W	rövid ív; ugyanígy K 11 <sup>3-5</sup> és 48 <sup>3-5</sup> (W rövid ív 11 <sup>1-2, 3-5</sup> )
10	V1.II	K, W	egy ívvel kötve; ugyanígy V1.I 50, 52, 54, 55, V1.II 53, 56, 69, 73, Va 51 <sup>2-5</sup> , 55; K egy ív, W pároskötés: V1.II 57 és Va 52 <sup>2-5</sup> , 53 <sup>2-5</sup>
11 <sup>1-3</sup>	V1c.	K	kötve; ugyanígy Va 48 <sup>1-3</sup> (igazítás K, W 9, 70, 74 és W 11, 48 alapján)
40 <sup>1-2</sup>	Va	W	<i>staccato</i> pont és kötőív
60 <sup>1-2</sup>	V1.II	W	kötve, 60 <sup>3</sup> <i>staccato</i>
77 <sup>5</sup>	V1.I	K	a feloldójel tévesen itt
85 <sup>1-3</sup>	Va	K, W	kötve
91 <sup>1-2</sup>	Va	K	kötve, W 91 <sup>1-2</sup> kötve, 91 <sup>3</sup> <i>staccato</i>
100, 101	V1.I	K	egész ütemes ívek (változtatás 28, 29 alapján; W nem értékelhető)
118	V1.I	W	<i>tr f</i> előkével
119	V1.II	W	három pároskötés
121	V1.II	K, W	nyolcad + két nyolcadszünet
<b>3. tétel</b>			
48 <sup>1-3, 4-6</sup>	V1.I	W	kötve
68 <sup>10</sup>	V1.I	W	negyed + nyolcadszünet
70 <sup>5-7</sup>	V1.II	W	kötve

### II. D dúr vonósnégyes


<b>1. tétel</b>			
20 <sup>1-2</sup>	Va	W	kötve
21 <sup>6</sup>	V1.I	W	∞ ugyanaz 23 <sup>6</sup>
32 <sup>1-2</sup>	V1.I	K	kötve
74 <sup>5</sup>	Va, V1c.	K, W	<i>f</i>
76 <sup>5</sup>	V1c.	K, W	<i>p</i>

<b>2. tétel</b>			
12 <sup>2-3</sup>	Va	K	rövid kötőív; ugyanígy 44, 46, valamint V1.II 14, 46, 56, 58 és K, W 44
19 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	K, W	<i>p</i>
35	Va	W	<i>cisz'</i>
43, 55, 57	V1.I	K, W	<i>staccato</i> pont (W a többi megfelelő helyen is)
48, 50	V1.I	W	negyed előke
64 <sup>1</sup>	V1.I	K	<i>staccato</i> , 64 <sup>2-4, 5-6</sup> két rövid ível kötve

<b>3. tétel</b>			
8 <sup>2</sup>	V1.II	K, W	<i>cisz'</i>
77 <sup>5-6</sup>	V1.II	K, W	kötve
87 <sup>3</sup>	V1.I	K, W	<i>p</i>
92 <sup>1</sup>	V1c.	K, W	<i>f</i>




### III. G dúr vonósnégyes

<b>1. tétel</b>			
59 <sup>1</sup>	V1.I	K	<i>f</i>
169-171	V1.I	K, W	<i>staccato</i> pont; ugyanígy 183-185. V1.II is pont: K 169-171, 184-185, W 171, 183-185

<b>2. tétel</b>			
13, 14, 21	V1.I	K, W	 ; ugyanez V1.I, Va 29, 30, 33, 34

<b>3. tétel</b>			
6 <sup>10-11</sup>	V1.I	W	kötve
12 <sup>7-8, 9-10</sup>	Va	K	két pároskötés
15 <sup>1-3, 4-6</sup>	Va	K, W	kötve, ugyanígy W 17
37 <sup>1-4</sup>	V1.I	K	<i>staccato</i> pont, ugyanígy 111 <sup>1-4</sup>
57 <sup>5</sup>	V1.I	K	utólagos $\sharp$

### IV. B dúr vonósnégyes

<b>1. tétel</b>			
1 <sup>9</sup>	V1.I	K	harmincketted előke
7 <sup>13-16</sup>	V1.II	K	egy ível kötve; a 8. ütemben négy hosszú ív, továbbá 27 <sup>9-12, 13-16</sup> egy-egy ív. Va 27, 28, 42, 43 szintén négy ív (W csak Va 28 <sup>9-12, 13-16</sup> )
10 <sup>1</sup>	V1c.	W	<i>staccato</i> , 10 <sup>2-4</sup> kötve
11 <sup>4</sup>	V1.II	K	harmincketted
11 <sup>13-16</sup>	Va	K, W	kötve; ugyanígy Va, V1c. 46 <sup>13-16</sup>
16	V1.I	W	<i>staccato</i> pont (K, W 51 szintén)
20 <sup>3-8</sup>	V1.I	K	egy kötőív; ugyanígy 35 <sup>3-8</sup>
20 <sup>9-12</sup>	V1.I	K	 W 
37 <sup>15</sup>	V1.I	K, W	$\approx$ ugyanez 38 <sup>3,7</sup> és 46 <sup>7</sup> valamint K 46 <sup>3</sup>
46 <sup>1-4</sup>	V1.II	K	
49 <sup>7-11</sup>	Va	K	egy ível kötve
52 <sup>1-6</sup>	V1.I	W	kötve

<b>2. tétel</b>			
40 <sup>1-6</sup>	Va	K	egy ívvel kötve; hasonló, rövidítésszerű ívek: K, W Va 41, 43, 62-67, 100-103 (100-103 V1.II is) és K V1.II 42, 61-67, Va 60-61
40 <sup>3</sup>	V1.II	K	<i>p</i>
42 <sup>3</sup>	V1.II, Va	K	<i>pp</i>
59 <sup>1-3</sup>	V1.I	K	kötve
102 <sup>3</sup>	V1.II	K, W	<i>pp</i> (ugyanígy K Va is)
104	V1.I	K	negyed + két (!) nyolcadszünet, W negyed + nyolcadszünet

<b>3. tétel</b>			
2 <sup>2-3</sup>	V1c.	W	kötve (K íve kivakarva)
37 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	W	<i>f</i> , K, W Va is <i>f</i>
63 <sup>1-2, 3-4</sup>	V1.II	K, W	pároskötések
82 <sup>2</sup> -83 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	K, W	kötve, 83 <sup>1-2</sup> nincs kötés
116-117	V1.II, Va	K, W	kötőívek: 116 <sup>2</sup> -117 <sup>1</sup> és 117 <sup>2-4</sup> , de V1c. W 117 <sup>2-3</sup> és 117 <sup>4</sup> -118 <sup>1</sup> , valamint K 117 <sup>2-3</sup> (autográf javítás) és 117 <sup>4</sup> -118 <sup>1</sup>
151 <sup>2-3</sup>	V1c.	K	kötve
154 <sup>1-3</sup>	V1.II	W	kötőív
166 <sup>1</sup>	V1c.	K, W	<i>f</i>
167 <sup>1-4</sup>	V1c.	K	egy ívvel kötve
171, 172	V1.I, II, Va, V1c.	K, W	<i>staccato</i> pont
206	Va	K	egy ívvel kötve

## V. F dúr vonósnégyes

<b>1. tétel</b>			
2 <sup>6-8</sup>	V1.I	K	rövidítésszerű hullámvonal, W <i>staccato</i> pont+ív
43 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	W	<i>staccato</i>
44 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	K	<i>staccato</i>
<b>2. tétel</b>			
30 <sup>2</sup>	Va	K, W	≈ ugyanez 31 <sup>2</sup>
30 <sup>3-4</sup>	Va	K	csak rövid kötés
34 <sup>2</sup>	Va	K, W	≈ ugyanez 37, valamint V1.I 50 (továbbá K V1.I 47, V1.II 36, 37, 40, 42, 43 és Va 40, 42, 43)
44, 45	V1.I	K	eredeti ívek: 44 <sup>1-5</sup> és 45 <sup>1-6</sup> , javítva: 44 <sup>1-45<sup>1</sup></sup> és 45 <sup>2-6</sup>
		W	ívei: 44 <sup>1-3</sup> és 44 <sup>4-5</sup> , (45 ív nélkül), javítás: 44 <sup>1-45<sup>1</sup></sup> és 45 <sup>2-6</sup>
<b>3. tétel</b>			
16 <sup>1-2</sup>	V1c.	W	kötve; ugyancsak <i>legato</i> tizenhatodok: V1.I 88, V1.II 30, 79, 93, Va 39, 41 valamint K, W V1.I 60 <sup>1-2</sup>
19 <sup>6-7</sup>	V1.I	W	rövid ív; ugyanígy kötve: K, W V1.I 52, V1.II 19, 20 és W V1.I 31 <sup>2-3, 5-6</sup> , 36, 65, 94, 95, 96, V1.II 51, 52
35 <sup>5</sup> -36 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	W	kötve

## VI. A dúr vonósnégyes

### 1. tétel

18 <sup>3-4</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	rövid ív; ugyanígy 19 <sup>6-7</sup>
37 <sup>1-4</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	egy ívvel kötve
54 <sup>6-7</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	rövid ív; ugyanígy 56 <sup>6-7</sup>
86 <sup>5-8</sup>	V1.I	<i>W</i>	egy ívvel kötve
90 <sup>10-12</sup>	V1.I	<i>K</i>	kötve
96 <sup>1-3, 4-7</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	sorváltás miatt megszakított kötőív
99 <sup>2, 3</sup>	Va	<i>W</i>	<i>staccato</i>
101 <sup>2, 3</sup>	V1.II	<i>K</i>	<i>staccato</i>
112 <sup>1-4</sup>	V1.I	<i>W</i>	egy kötőív

### 2. tétel

5 <sup>2-5</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	egy ív; ugyanígy 31, 33, 52, 54
27 <sup>1-28<sup>2</sup></sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	egy ívvel kötve ( <i>W</i> 50 <sup>1</sup> -51 <sup>2</sup> szintén)
34 <sup>3</sup>	V1.II	<i>K</i>	<i>staccato</i>
44 <sup>2</sup>	V1c.	<i>K</i>	<i>p</i> ( <i>W</i> kihúzva)
56	V1.I	<i>W</i>	egy ív
63 <sup>1-6</sup>	V1.II	<i>K, W</i>	egy ívvel kötve

### 3. tétel

4	V1.I, II	<i>K, W</i>	<i>staccato</i> pont; további pontok: V1.I 6, 41, V1.II 6, 67 és Va 55, 57
20 <sup>1</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	<i>f</i>
31	Va	<i>K</i>	egy ívvel kötve
35, 37	V1.I	<i>W</i>	három pároskötés
46 <sup>1-2</sup>	V1.II	<i>K, W</i>	rövid ív; ugyanígy 47 <sup>1-2</sup>
61 <sup>1</sup>	Va	<i>K</i>	<i>staccato</i>
65, 67	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	egy ívvel kötve, <i>staccato</i> nélkül

### 4. tétel

18 <sup>1-3, 4-6</sup>	V1.I	<i>W</i>	kötve; ugyanilyen, <i>K</i> -ben nem található kötések: 20, 23, 24, 44 és 150 <sup>3-6</sup> – az eredetileg beírt íveket kihúzták a következő ütemekben: 74, 75, 84, 95
48 <sup>2</sup>	V1c.	<i>K, W</i>	<i>cisz</i>
54 <sup>2</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	<i>disz</i> ”
101 <sup>1-3, 4-6</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	kötve, az 52. és 160. ütemtől eltérően
106	Va	<i>K, W</i>	<i>staccato</i>
119	V1.I, Va	<i>K, W</i>	<i>staccato</i> pont ( <i>W</i> V1c. is)

## **Editorial Notes**





## General Remarks

### A) The sources

The autograph score of the string quartets has not survived, and the works are preserved in two contemporary sets of parts. The copies are similar in quality and both contain the composer's corrections and additions thereby being equally authentic. Photo-copies were obtained of the Viennese parts, while the originals of the Keszthely material were available for study; on this basis the latter were chosen as the main source upon which to base the edition.

**Main source:** *K* – Keszthely, Helikon Library, shelf-mark *K 0/12*.

The parts for each work consist of four separate fascicles, without binding or covers. The titles of the quartets are found on the first pages of the 1st violin parts:

*Nr I. [II., III., IV., V.] / Quartetto in A# [D#, G#, B, F#] / A / Due Violini, / Viola e Violoncello, / da Giuseppe Bengraf.*

The title of the sixth work is fuller:

*Nro VI. / Quartetto in A / A / Violino primo, / Violino secondo / Viola e Violoncello / da Giuseppe Bengraf.*

The names of the instruments given on the parts differ from the form given on the title page: in I.A, II.D, IV.Bb, V.F, VI.A: instead of *Viola* there is *Alto = viola*, in I.A and VI.A: instead of *Violoncello* there is *Basso* (v. paragraph C).

The tempo markings differ from today's practice for the most part only in the use of capital letters, e.g.

II.D/2: *Minuetto ma Allegretto*. Occasionally performing indications and tempo marks are positioned one above the other:

III.G/2: *Adagio*. and VI.A/1: *Allegro*  
*Affettuoso* and *Leggermente*

In the tempo marking of I.A/2 Bengraf wrote the unusual form *Lentino e sostenuto*.

The part books are made up of pages measuring 30.7–31.5 cm x 22.5–22.8 cm, used in the upright position.

Their disposition is as follows:

VI.I fascicles: I.A, II.D, III.G and V.F: four leaves each, IV.Bb and VI.A: six leaves each;

VI.II, Va, V1c. parts for each work occupy four pages in a bifolium.

The whole material using two paper-types:

(1) *Dreihalbmond / REAL* –  $\begin{matrix} C & S \\ & c \end{matrix}$

(2) *Dreihalbmond / REAL* – FL, above it (whole or damaged) baldachin.

These paper-types were used for the material in the Esterházy opera score archive dating from 1777, 1781–1790 and 1780–1784.<sup>1</sup>

The papers show two kinds of stafflinings. One has 10 staves, total span: 250 mm, rastral: 12 mm, the space between the staves being 14 mm. The other has 12 staves, TS: 249.5 mm, rastral: 10.5 mm, space: 11 mm.

The 10-stave paper was used to write the VI.I parts of I.A, IV.Bb, V.F and VI.A quartets, the remaining parts (the VI.I fascicles of II.D and III.G, together with the VI.II, Va and V1c. bifolia) being written on half-sheets of 12 staves. The tidy clean layout of the score indicates professional work, the complete sets of parts being the work of a single copyist. The composer's markings are easily distinguishable by the different colour of their ink (see facsimiles 2, 3, 4, and 6).

**The second source:** *W* – Wien, Archiv der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, shelf-mark: 9 3285 – 9 3290. (The cataloguing of the pieces is in reverse order. Cat. No. 9 3285 appears on the title leaf of VI.A.)<sup>2</sup>

1 Bartha–Somfai, op. cit., Appendix Nos. 114, 116, 118 and 129a–b (1786–1789, 1782–1783, 1789–1790 and 1780–1784).

2 See Eitner, op. cit., for the listing of keys in the quartets.

Like the Keszthely copies, the six string quartets are in 6 x 4 part books. No collective binding was made. The titles of the pieces and the naming of the instruments of the string quartets I – V and VI is identical to the heading of the main source even with insignificant inconsistencies. It is only in the spellings of "A" and "da" that there is a discrepancy.

The shape and outer appearance of the part books is the same as in the main source. This is true also of the size (30.5 x 22 cm) and naturally the length of the pieces, except that in *W* all part books consist of 4 leaves. Of the three types of paper – (1) 10-stave, TS: 274.7 mm, (2) 10-stave, TS: 250 mm, (3) 12-stave, TS: 245.5 mm – the first type is noteworthy because it is identical to the paper used in *Variazioni di diversi soggetti*<sup>3</sup> which was copied in the Traeg workshop. Thus the staffing of the variations suggest that the unknown workshop of the quartets is probably that of Johann Traeg. However, the fact that the string quartets do not feature in the 1799 Traeg catalogue and in the advertisements of *Wiener Zeitung*<sup>4</sup> makes this theory impossible to prove for the time being.

The two copyists wrote out the parts, one of them having done quartets I.A, III.G and VI.A, and the second having copied the remaining three works (see facsimiles 5 and 7). When looking at corrections in the text it is possible to identify two distinct hands, i.e. the composer's additions and an unidentified second hand dealing only with additional dynamics.

The fact that the main and secondary sources contain complex correspondences would suggest that they were both copied from the same source (the autograph?). The similar layout implies strongly that the two manuscripts are based on a mutual source and the majority of discrepancies would imply that they were the result of "natural" carelessness on the part of the copyists. The coincidental writing (for example the title leaves and instrumentation lists) and identical spelling mistakes (I.A/2 *Lentinoe*, IV.A/3: *pocco*) would also support this theory.

Every note corrected by Bengraf in the Keszthely manuscript<sup>5</sup> is written correctly in the Viennese parts, the copyist of the Viennese material clearly copied these notes. Similarly, dynamic markings which were included as autograph additions to the Viennese copy, appear in the Keszthely parts also in the handwriting of the copyist (see facsimiles 4, 5 and 6, 7).

It was considered unnecessary to give details of these various inclusions, because, with one exception (an incorrect correction)<sup>6</sup> the edited score contains all of these. Quite apart from this, the matters in question are not amendments to the autograph, which would imply anything to do with the composer's intentions, or which show relevance with regard to the process of the composition; these amendments are quite simply corrections which neutralized copying errors and inadequacies of manuscript which were not considered indispensable to register.

## B) Editorial methods

A few careless articulation markings, and inaccurately placed dynamic markings in the main source were possible to correct by the help of comparison with analogous passages. Doubtful passages were sometimes corrected with regard to the secondary source, which was consulted occasionally. The secondary source, which by comparison has more articulation markings than the main source, was only used as a reference if the omission which it satisfied seemed quite indisputable and stemmed from the main source itself. Where the articulations in the two sources were significantly discrepant, the main source was always taken in preference, and the alternatives provided by the secondary source were always listed in detail in the notes (V.F/3 and IV.A/4). Slurs and *staccato* markings – being either ambiguous or superfluous – occasionally omitted from

3 Cf. note 82.

4 Weinmann, *Johann Traeg: Verzeichnis... 1799, passim* and the same autor's *Die Anzeigen..., passim*.

5 The corrections to the Keszthely manuscripts only really referred to incorrectly written notes (in about 20 places). The majority of completions refer to the occasional omission of dynamic marking from a part (totalling about 90) or the inclusion of omitted accidentals (20). Bengraf frequently extended the copyist's most frequently used *p* dynamic marking to *pia*. He also elucidated areas of several bars' rest by the inclusion of numbers. There is only one place where we can find a significant adjustment. This is in the second movement of V.F (bars 16, 20, 64 and 68) in which the *S[olo]* marking which refers to the viola part has been included later in both manuscripts.

6 III.G/1 – V1.II, 33<sup>2</sup>: orig e' – Bengraf's correction f'.

the main source we have listed. The complete listing of items in the secondary source (for example the listing of various omissions in comparison with the main source) has not been undertaken.

Corrections which originate from the second source are placed within parentheses ( ) while editorial additions are enclosed in square brackets [ ]. Accidentals which were omitted from a note which was repeated from before the bar-line and those missing from octave leaps contained within a bar have been tacitly included, as have occasional omitted slur in continuous passages.

Tempo markings have been spelled according to modern spellings and the names of instruments are given according to their modern nomenclature. Dynamic markings with archaic abbreviations have also been modernized (*for*: → *f* and *sforz* → *sf*). The *pf* marking has always been amended to *p[oco] f* for the sake of clarity.

Where *Primo – Secundo* has been written originally in one bar, in the new edition it has been spread across two (III.G/3), and the abbreviated notation  $\text{♩} \text{♩}$  has been written out in full in every case. Dots spread across bar-lines have been replaced by ties (II.D/3 – 60, 64), double-stops and chords have been notated by a common stem (V.F/3 – 97).

The *staccato* marking has been retained, as have the characteristic *staccato* strokes found in the source alongside the more rare *staccato* dots, and their consequent differentiation (III.G/1 – 91–106 and III.G/3 – 37, 38 and 111, 112), though careless slips in notation have been rectified (e.g. I.A/3 – 81). In the recapitulation of the first movement of III.G, the *staccato* dots have been replaced by the *staccato* strokes of the exposition (169–171 and 183–185). In every instance slurs having a dot underneath are properly speaking to be understood as a *portato* composed of *staccato* dots and a slur. These the copyist abbreviated frequent to a wavy line (see facsimile 3), a characteristic form of notation which has been preserved.

The intentional use of the different trill indications  $\text{~}$  and *tr* have been retained (II.D/1 – 9, 11; 21, 23; 67, 69 and 27, 71, 75), inconsistencies of notation being removed ( $\text{~}$   $\text{~}$  *tr* → *tr* – IV.Bb/1 and V.F/2, v. *Notes*). In all cases appoggiaturas have been retained in their original note-values, and slurs have not been added (for performance considerations v. paragraph C). Abbreviations for triplets have been changed  $\text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩}$  →  $\text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩}$ <sup>3</sup>; the number 3, following the economical indications in the manuscript, being used only where necessary. The original crossbeams have also been maintained, removing only a few simultaneously divergent passages (e.g. I.A/1 – 52).

### C) Performance considerations

The use of solo cello in the Viennese string quartet repertoire of the 1780s is beyond doubt.<sup>7</sup> Even so, the to some extent uncertain origin of the quartets, together with the use in both sources of the designation *Basso* in the lower parts of I.A and VI.A makes it necessary to examine other possible instrumental combinations.

At this period the term *Basso* referred simply to the bass part, and was thus applicable to different instruments.<sup>8</sup> The high notes of these quartets notated in the tenor clef (V.F/1 – *f* *a*' and *b*' (!); V.F/3 – *f*'; VI.A/4 – *g*' and *a*'), differentiate them from the orchestral basses, though this does not exclude performance on a solo double-bass. The upper limit *g*' and *a*' appear in the *concertante* double-bass music of the period, as do the melodic passages and difficult figurations, and the double-bass took part in the thematic work as much as the cello.<sup>9</sup> It is the lower pitch of the range that most surely distinguishes the cello from the double-bass. The lowest string of the Viennese five-string double-bass was normally tuned to  $F_1$ , notes written below the notated *F* implying performance by a solo cello.<sup>10</sup> In the Bengraf quartets, apart from the notes *E*, *Eb* and *D* (I.A/1, 2, 3, II.D/1 and 3, IV.Bb/2, VI.A/1 and 3) it is the frequent and accented use of the open low *C* string

7 Webster, "Towards a History of Viennese Chamber Music in the Early Classical Period" *JAMS* XXVII/2 (1974) pp. 212–244.

8 Webster, "Violoncello and Double Bass in the Chamber Music of Haydn and his Viennese Contemporaries, 1750–1780" *JAMS* XXIX/3 (1976) p. 413.

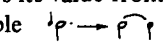
9 Webster, "The Scoring of Haydn's Early String Quartets" *Haydn Studies* 1981, pp. 235–240.



10 Webster, "Violoncello..." pp. 420–423.



that especially strengthens the likelihood of this choice of instruments (III.G/1 – 90, IV.Bb/1 – 7, 8 and IV.Bb/2 – 16, V.F/1 – 26–31 and 63, VI.A/2 – 26).

This is reflected also in the use of both words in the parts, alongside the increasingly precise terminological usage the general term for the lower part (*Basso*) at that time giving way gradually to the more specific reference to which instrument (*Violoncello*).<sup>11</sup> It was common in the 1770's for both types of terminology to appear side by side<sup>12</sup> and even afterwards this did not completely die out – though already at this time the former represented an incidental appearance of an older form of terminology.<sup>13</sup>





Bengraf only indicated dynamics at the beginning of a movement if, following the practice of the period, he wanted to diverge from the usual dynamic level<sup>14</sup> and required *piano*. Thus for the most part each movement is to be presumed to begin *forte*,<sup>15</sup> a supposition reinforced by the fact that in a third of them the recapitulation has this explicit dynamic marking. In I.A/3, II.D/2, 3, III.G/2 and VI.A/3 there is no written marking *f* to go by, but the contrasting *p* written after the first idea and the implied *f* reprise of the first material, makes it probable that this applies also to the opening; this is all the more probable in the III.G/3 and VI.A/4, where the first theme returns transformed at the end of the exposition, marked *p*. A special problem is posed by I.A/2: the movement's opening *Devise* does not return – the dynamic *forte* being justified by the contrasting *p* in bar 15, as well as the missing *f* in bar 19 of the cello part. *Forte* has been written in at the beginning of all movements. In Bengraf, this *forte* signified a "normal" dynamic level,<sup>16</sup> its intensity being defined by the type of movement, its texture and thematic material,<sup>17</sup> in movements like I.A/1, II.D/1, III.G/2, IV.Bb/1<sup>18a</sup> etc. the relativity of the *forte* is obvious.



In the sources – as shown by the motives written out – appoggiaturas are usually long:<sup>18b</sup> the appoggiatura takes its value from the principal note. Where the note-value is not equally divisible, the ratio is 2:1.<sup>19</sup> For example  (IV.Bb/2 – 41, 43 etc.). In places however the manner of performance is to be determined rather by the context, consonance with the other parts, and comparison with parallel passages, than by the written note-values (I.A/3 – 18, 20, 42 and 87). In the first movement of VI.A parallel fifths can only be avoided by the use of overlong appoggiaturas (2, 4, 10 etc.). The regular performance of appoggiaturas has not been indicated in the score, exceptions being given above the stave in small notes. The various modes of execution of appoggiaturas indicated in the footnotes are given here:

II.D/2 – 18 (62):  or 



II.D/2 – 19 (63):  or 

(different performances of similarly indicated appoggiaturas in successive bars is unlikely, though justified occasionally at the cadence);

II.D/2 – 48 (50): *K*  *W*  hence  (perhaps  )

IV.Bb/3 – 28:  or 

(in performance parallel fifths with the cello must be avoided);

V.F/1 – 17 (55):  or 

- 11 In the 1770s Haydn increasingly, beginning with the Op. 33, used the *Violoncello* in a routine manner (Webster, "Towards..." pp. 241–242).
- 12 Haydn first wrote *Basso* in his Opp. 17 and 20, then amplified or corrected it to *Violoncello* (cf. Somfai, "Zur Echtheitsfrage des Haydn'schen 'Opus 3'" *Haydn Yearbook* III (1965) p. 162, note 21 and "Zur Aufführungspraxis der frühen Streichquartett-Divertimenti Haydns" *Der junge Haydn, Kongressbericht Graz 1970*, Graz 1972, p. 90).
- 13 Webster, "Towards..." loc. cit.
- 14 Webster, "The Significance of Haydn's Quartet Autographs for Performance Practice" *The String Quartets of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven*, Cambridge, Mass. 1980, pp. 71–73.
- 15 Somfai, "An Introduction to the Study of Haydn's String Quartet Autographs" *ibid.*, p. 29.
- 16 L. Mozart, *Gründliche Violinschule*, ch. 12, par. 17 and Johann Joachim Quantz, *Versuch einer Anweisung die Flute traversiere zu spielen*, Berlin 1789 (Faksimile-Nachdruck: Kassel 1953), ch. 17, sec. 2, par. 26 and sec. 7, par. 20.
- 17 The 19 movements contain altogether 11 *pp*, 3 *ff*, 3 *pf* and 2 *mf* dynamic markings (*pp* usually expresses a short echo) and completely different musical ideas are given the same *f* marking.
- 18a IV.B, 1st mov.: linear set [*f*] – *dolce* – *piano*.
- 18b There is only one short appoggiatura in the Keszthely material.
- 19 Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, *Versuch die wahre Art, das Clavier zu spielen*, I. Auflage, Berlin 1753 and 1762 (Faksimile-Nachdruck: Leipzig 1957), I. ch. 2, sec. 2, par. 11.

Finally an observation in connection with the appoggiatura in the contrast theme of I.A/3. A rapid execution is justified by the character of the movement, its fast tempo, the characteristic and consistent change of the rhythmic pattern at the end of the motive, and the fact that the appoggiatura fills in descending thirds.<sup>20</sup> It is open to question however whether it should, following the principles of C. P. E. Bach,<sup>21</sup> fall on the heavy beat; Fr. Neumann points out in theoretical works by L. Mozart, Agricola, and Quantz the description of a short prebeat appoggiatura, which was preferred especially in continuous progressions of thirds.<sup>22</sup> On this basis the inclination would be, instead of the accented onbeat appoggiatura (called by Quantz *frech und lebhaft*), to recommend the soft anticipated one (*einen schmeichelnden Ausdruck*).<sup>23</sup>

20 C. P. E. Bach, *ibid.*, par. 14, L. Mozart, *op. cit.*, ch. 9, par. 9, and Quantz, *op. cit.*, ch. 8, par. 6.

21 C. P. E. Bach, *loc. cit.*, par 7.

22 Frederick Neumann, *Ornamentation in Baroque and Post-Baroque Music*, Princeton 1978, pp. 183–193.

23 Quantz, *loc. cit.*

## Notes

### No. 1 in A major

#### 1st movement

11 <sup>5-8</sup> , 13-16	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	semiquavers slurred in fours; also 27 <sup>5-8</sup> , 13-16, 28 <sup>5-8</sup> and <i>K</i> 48 <sup>5-8</sup> ( <i>W</i> 48 <sup>13-15</sup> slurred, 48 <sup>16</sup> <i>staccato</i> )
14 <sup>8-11</sup>	Va	<i>K</i>	slurred
31 <sup>1-32</sup> <sup>2</sup>	V1.II	<i>K</i>	one slur
36 <sup>1</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	<i>staccato</i> , 36 <sup>2-3</sup> , 4-8 slurred
47 <sup>13-16</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	slur over 4 notes
<b>2nd movement</b>			
9 <sup>3-5</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	short slur; similarly <i>K</i> 11 <sup>3-5</sup> and 48 <sup>3-5</sup> ( <i>W</i> short slur 11 <sup>1-2</sup> , 3-5)
10	V1.II	<i>K, W</i>	one slur; similarly V1.I 50, 52, 54, 55, V1.II 53, 56, 69, 73, Va 51 <sup>2-5</sup> , 55; <i>K</i> one slur, <i>W</i> two-note slur: V1.II 57 and Va 52 <sup>2-5</sup> , 53 <sup>2-5</sup>
11 <sup>1-3</sup>	V1c.	<i>K</i>	slurred; also Va 48 <sup>1-3</sup> (adjusted on the basis of <i>K, W</i> 9, 70, 74 and <i>W</i> 11, 48)
40 <sup>1-2</sup>	Va	<i>W</i>	<i>staccato</i> dots and slur
60 <sup>1-2</sup>	V1.II	<i>W</i>	slurred, 60 <sup>3</sup> <i>staccato</i>
77 <sup>5</sup>	V1.I	<i>K</i>	#
85 <sup>1-3</sup>	Va	<i>K, W</i>	slurred
91 <sup>1-2</sup>	Va	<i>K</i>	slurred, <i>W</i> 91 <sup>1-2</sup> slur, 91 <sup>3</sup> <i>staccato</i>
100, 101	V1.I	<i>K</i>	one-bar slurs (changed according to 28, 29; <i>W</i> not assessable)
118	V1.I	<i>W</i>	<i>tr</i> with <i>f</i> appoggiatura
119	V1.II	<i>W</i>	three two-note slurs
121	V1.II	<i>K, W</i>	quaver + two quaver rests

#### 3rd movement

48 <sup>1-3</sup> , 4-6	V1.I	<i>W</i>	slurred
68 <sup>10</sup>	V1.I	<i>W</i>	crotchet + quaver rest
70 <sup>5-7</sup>	V1.II	<i>W</i>	slurred

### No. 2 in D major

#### 1st movement

20 <sup>1-2</sup>	Va	<i>W</i>	slurred
21 <sup>6</sup>	V1.I	<i>W</i>	~ similarly 23 <sup>6</sup>
32 <sup>1-2</sup>	V1.I	<i>K</i>	slurred
74 <sup>5</sup>	Va, V1c.	<i>K, W</i>	<i>f</i>
76 <sup>5</sup>	V1c.	<i>K, W</i>	<i>p</i>

**2nd movement**

12 <sup>2-3</sup>	Va		short slur; similarly 44, 46 as well as V1.II 14, 46, 56, 58 and <i>K, W</i> 44
19 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	<i>K, W</i>	<i>p</i>
35	Va	<i>W</i>	<i>c'</i> sharp
43, 55, 57	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	<i>staccato</i> dots ( <i>W</i> also in other analogous passages)
48, 50	V1.I	<i>W</i>	crotchet appoggiatura
64 <sup>1</sup>	V1.I	<i>K</i>	<i>staccato</i> , 64 <sup>2-4</sup> , 5-6 two short slurs


**3rd movement**

8 <sup>2</sup>	V1.II	<i>K, W</i>	<i>c'</i> sharp
77 <sup>5-6</sup>	V1.II	<i>K, W</i>	slurred
87 <sup>3</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	<i>p</i>
92 <sup>1</sup>	V1c.	<i>K, W</i>	<i>f</i>

**No. 3 in G major****1st movement**

59 <sup>1</sup>	V1.I	<i>K</i>	<i>f</i>
169-171	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	<i>staccato</i> dots; similarly 183-185. V1. II also has dots: <i>K</i> 169-171, 184-185, <i>W</i> 171, 183-185



**2nd movement**

13, 14, 21	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	 ; similarly V1.I and Va 29, 30, 33, 34
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**3rd movement**

6 <sup>10-11</sup>	V1.I	<i>W</i>	slurred
12 <sup>7-8, 9-10</sup>	Va	<i>K</i>	two short slurs
15 <sup>1-3, 4-6</sup>	Va	<i>K, W</i>	slurred; similarly <i>W</i> 17
37 <sup>1-4</sup>	V1.I	<i>K</i>	<i>staccato</i> dots; and also 111 <sup>1-4</sup>
57 <sup>5</sup>	V1.I	<i>K</i>	#

**No. 4 in Bb major****1st movement**

1 <sup>9</sup>	V1.I	<i>K</i>	32th appoggiatura
7 <sup>13-16</sup>	Va	<i>K</i>	one slur; in the 8th bar four long slurs, and similarly slurred 27 <sup>9-12, 13-16</sup> ; as well as Va 27, 28, 42 and 43. ( <i>W</i> only in Va 28 <sup>9-12, 13-16</sup> )
10 <sup>1</sup>	V1.c.	<i>W</i>	<i>staccato</i> , 10 <sup>2-4</sup> slurred
11 <sup>4</sup>	V1.II	<i>K</i>	32th
11 <sup>13-16</sup>	Va	<i>K, W</i>	slurred; similarly Va, V1c. 46 <sup>13-16</sup>
16	V1.I	<i>W</i>	<i>staccato</i> dots ( <i>K, W</i> 51 as well)
20 <sup>3-8</sup>	V1.I	<i>K</i>	one slur; similarly 35 <sup>3-8</sup>
20 <sup>9-12</sup>	V1.I	<i>K</i>	 <i>W</i> 

37 <sup>15</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	~ as also 38 <sup>3,7</sup> and 46 <sup>7</sup> , together with <i>K</i> 46 <sup>3</sup>
46 <sup>1-4</sup>	V1.II	<i>K</i>	□□□
49 <sup>7-11</sup>	Va	<i>K</i>	slurred
52 <sup>1-6</sup>	V1.I	<i>W</i>	slurred

### 2nd movement

40 <sup>1-6</sup>	Va	<i>K</i>	one-bar slur; similar, abbreviation-like bows: <i>K, W</i> Va 41, 43, 62-67, 100-103 (100-103 V1.II, too) and <i>K</i> V1.II 42, 61-67, Va 60-61
40 <sup>3</sup>	V1.II	<i>K</i>	<i>p</i>
42 <sup>3</sup>	V1.II, Va	<i>K</i>	<i>pp</i>
59 <sup>1-3</sup>	V1.II	<i>K</i>	slurred
102 <sup>3</sup>	V1.II	<i>K, W</i>	<i>pp</i> ; similarly <i>K</i> Va
104	V1.I	<i>K</i>	crotchet + two [!] quaver rests, <i>W</i> crotchet + quaver rest

### 3rd movement

2 <sup>2-3</sup>	V1.c.	<i>W</i>	slurred ( <i>K</i> slur erased)
37 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	<i>W</i>	<i>f</i> and <i>K, W</i> Va also <i>f</i>
63 <sup>1-2, 3-4</sup>	V1.II	<i>K, W</i>	two-note slurs
82 <sup>2-83</sup> <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	<i>K, W</i>	slurred, 83 <sup>1-2</sup> no slur
116-117	V1.II, Va	<i>K, W</i>	slurs: 116 <sup>2</sup> -117 <sup>1</sup> and 117 <sup>2-4</sup> , but V1c. <i>W</i> 117 <sup>2-3</sup> and 117 <sup>4</sup> -118 <sup>1</sup> , as well as <i>K</i> 117 <sup>2-3</sup> (autograph correction) and 117 <sup>4</sup> -118 <sup>1</sup>
151 <sup>2-3</sup>	V1c.	<i>K</i>	slurred
154 <sup>1-3</sup>	V1.II	<i>W</i>	slurred
166 <sup>1</sup>	V1c.	<i>K, W</i>	<i>f</i>
167 <sup>1-4</sup>	V1c.	<i>K</i>	one-bar slur
171, 172	V1.I, II, Va, V1c.	<i>K, W</i>	<i>staccato</i> dots
206	Va	<i>K</i>	one slur

## No. 5 in F major

### 1st movement

2 <sup>6-8</sup>	V1.I	<i>K</i>	wavy line, <i>W</i> <i>staccato</i> dots + bow
43 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	<i>W</i>	<i>staccato</i>
44 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	<i>K</i>	<i>staccato</i>

### 2nd movement

30 <sup>2</sup>	Va	<i>K, W</i>	~ as also 31 <sup>2</sup>
30 <sup>3-4</sup>	Va	<i>K</i>	the slur covers only two notes
34 <sup>2</sup>	Va	<i>K, W</i>	~ as also 37, and V1.I 50 (furthermore <i>K</i> V1.I 47, V1.II 36, 37, 40, 42, 43 and Va 40, 42, 43)
44, 45	V1.I	<i>K</i>	original slurs: 44 <sup>1-5</sup> and 45 <sup>1-6</sup> (45 no slur), corrected: 44 <sup>1</sup> -45 <sup>1</sup> and 45 <sup>2-6</sup>
		<i>W</i>	slurs: 44 <sup>1-3</sup> and 44 <sup>4-5</sup> (45 no slur), altered: 44 <sup>1</sup> -45 <sup>1</sup> and 45 <sup>2-6</sup>



**3rd movement**

16 <sup>1-2</sup>	V1c.	<i>W</i>	slurred; similar <i>legato</i> semiquavers: V1.I 88, V1.II 30, 79, 93, Va 39, 41 and <i>K, W</i> V1.I 60 <sup>1-2</sup>
19 <sup>6-7</sup>	V1.I	<i>W</i>	two-note slur; similarly: <i>K, W</i> V1.I 52, V1.II 19, 20 and <i>W</i> V1.I 31 <sup>2-3</sup> , 5-6, 36, 65, 94, 95, 96, V1.II 51, 52
35 <sup>5</sup> -36 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	<i>W</i>	slurred

**No. 6 in A major****1st movement**

18 <sup>3-4</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	short slur; similarly 19 <sup>6-7</sup>
37 <sup>1-4</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	slur over 4 notes
54 <sup>6-7</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	short slur; similarly 56 <sup>6-7</sup>
86 <sup>5-8</sup>	V1.I	<i>W</i>	quavers slurred in fours
90 <sup>10-12</sup>	V1.I	<i>K</i>	slurred
96 <sup>1-3</sup> , 4-7	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	slur broken due to new stave
99 <sup>2,3</sup>	Va	<i>W</i>	<i>staccato</i>
101 <sup>2,3</sup>	V1.II	<i>K</i>	<i>staccato</i>
112 <sup>1-4</sup>	V1.I	<i>W</i>	one slur

**2nd movement**

52 <sup>-5</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	the slur covers 4 notes; similarly 31, 33, 52, 54
27 <sup>1</sup> -28 <sup>2</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	slurred ( <i>W</i> 50 <sup>1</sup> -51 <sup>2</sup> as well)
34 <sup>3</sup>	V1.II	<i>K</i>	<i>staccato</i>
44 <sup>2</sup>	V1c.	<i>K</i>	<i>p</i> ( <i>W</i> cessed out)
56	V1.I	<i>W</i>	one slur
63 <sup>1-6</sup>	V1.II	<i>K, W</i>	one-bar slur

**3rd movement**

4	V1.I, II	<i>K, W</i>	<i>staccato</i> dots; further dots: V1.I 6, 41, V1.II 6, 67 and Va 55, 57
20 <sup>1</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	<i>f</i>
31	Va	<i>K</i>	one slur
35, 37	V1.I	<i>W</i>	three two-note slurs
46 <sup>1-2</sup>	V1.II	<i>K, W</i>	short slur; similarly 47 <sup>1-2</sup>
61 <sup>1</sup>	Va	<i>K</i>	<i>staccato</i>
65, 67	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	slurred, no <i>staccato</i>

**4th movement**

18 <sup>1-3</sup> , 4-6	V1.I	<i>W</i>	slurred; similarly 20, 23, 24, 44 and 150 <sup>3-6</sup> , the original slurs cessed out: 74, 75, 84 and 95 ( <i>K</i> no slurs)
48 <sup>2</sup>	V1c.	<i>K, W</i>	<i>c</i> sharp
54 <sup>2</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	<i>d</i> " sharp
101 <sup>1-3</sup> , 4-6	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	slurred (52, 160 no slur)
106	Va	<i>K, W</i>	<i>staccato</i>
119	V1.I, Va	<i>K, W</i>	<i>staccato</i> dots ( <i>W</i> V1c. as well)



# Kritischer Bericht



# Allgemeines

## A) Die Quellen

Wie schon erwähnt, ist keine autographe Partitur von den Quartetten erhalten geblieben; die Werke sind in zwei zeitgenössischen Stimmenabschriften überliefert. Sie sind von gleicher Qualität; beide enthalten autographe Eintragungen, Ergänzungen bzw. Korrekturen – so dass eine Authentizität beiden gleicher Massen zugesprochen werden. Da die Abschriften, die heute in Wien zu finden sind, uns nur in Xerokopien zugänglich waren, haben wir als Hauptquelle das Keszthelyer Stimmenmaterial gewählt, anhand dessen wir die originalen Exemplare untersuchen konnten.

**Hauptquelle:** K – Keszthely, Helikon Bibliothek, Signatur K 0/12.

Das Material jedes Werkes besteht aus je vier selbständigen Stimmenheften ohne gemeinsamen Umschlag und gemeinsames Titelblatt.

Der Titel der Quartette ist auf der Folio 1<sup>r</sup> der Stimme Violino I zu finden:

*Nr. I. [II., III., IV., V.] / Quartetto in A<sup>♯</sup> [D<sup>♯</sup>, G<sup>♯</sup>, B, F<sup>♯</sup>] / A / Due Violini, / Viola e Violoncello, / da Giuseppe Bengraf.*

Die Aufschrift des sechsten Quartetts ist etwas ausführlicher:

*Nro VI. / Quartetto in A / A / Violino primo, / Violino secondo / Viola e Violoncello / da Giuseppe Bengraf.*

Die Benennung der Instrumente auf den Seiten der einzelnen Stimmen weicht von den Besetzungsangaben der Titelblätter manchem ab: *Alto=viola* statt *Viola* (I.A, II.D, IV.B, V.F, VI.A), *Basso* statt *Violoncello* (I.A, VI.A – siehe Paragraph C).

Die Orthographie der Tempozeichen – abgesehen von den grossen Anfangsbuchstaben, z. B. *Minuetto ma Allegretto* (II.D/2) – entspricht dem heutigen Gebrauch. Unter den Tempoangaben sind manchmal auch Vortragsbezeichnungen zu lesen:

III.G/2: *Adagio* und VI.A/1: *Allegro*  
*Affettuoso* *Leggermente*

Den Satz I.A/2 versah Bengraf mit einer ungewöhnlichen Aufschrift: *Lentino e sostenuto*.

Die Umfänge der Stimmenhefte (alle Hochformat, 30,7–31,5 hoch, 22,5–22,8 breit) sind: Violino primo-Faszikeln: I.A, II.D, III.G, V.F je vier Folien; IV.B und VI.A je sechs Folien. Die Stimmen der zweiten Violine, Viola und Violoncello sind bei jedem Werk Bifolien, mit je vier beschriebenen Seiten.

Im ganzen Material kommen zwei Wasserzeichen vor:

(1) Dreihalbmond / REAL –  $\begin{matrix} C & S \\ & c \end{matrix}$

(2) Dreihalbmond / REAL – FL; darüber ein (unversehrter oder beschädigter) Baldachin.

Solche Papiere können auch im Opernmaterial der Esterházy-Notensammlung nachgewiesen werden; sie wurden in den Jahren 1772 und 1781–1790 bzw. 1780–1784 für Kopierarbeit verwendet.<sup>1</sup>

Die Notenliniensysteme wurden mit verschiedenem Rastral angefertigt. Die eine der beiden Papiersorten hat zehn Zeilen; die Entfernung zwischen der obersten Linie der ersten und der untersten der letzten Zeile beträgt 250 mm; die Systeme selbst 12 mm betragen, der Zeilenabstand 14 mm. Die andere hat zwölf Zeilen, mit der Spannweite von 249,5 mm; System: 10,5 mm; Abstand: 11 mm.

Auf zehnzeiliges Papier wurden die Violino primo-Stimmen der Quartette I.A, IV.B, V.F und VI.A kopiert; für die anderen Stimmen (für die Violino primo-Faszikeln der Quartette II.D, III.G, und für sämtliche Violino II-, Viola- und Violoncello-Bifolien) wurden zwölfzeilige Halbbögen verwendet. Das klare, gut geordnete Notenbild deutet auf einen Berufskopisten hin; das ganze Stimmenmaterial ist von einem einzigen Kopisten hergestellt worden. Die Eintragungen des Komponisten sind aufgrund der Tintenfarbe klar zu unterscheiden (siehe Faksimiles 2, 3, 4 und 6).

<sup>1</sup> Bartha–Somfai, a. a. O., Anhang Nrn. 114, 116, 188 bzw. 129a–b (1786–1789, 1782–1783, 1789–1790 und 1780–1784).

**Nebenquelle:** *W* – Wien, Archiv der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde; Signatur 9 3285 – 9 3290. (Die Katalogisierung erfolgte in umgekehrter Reihenfolge, die Signatur 9 3285 ist deshalb auf dem Titelblatt des Quartetts VI.A zu lesen).<sup>2</sup>

Auch dieses Material besteht – wie das Keszthelyer – aus sechsmal vier Stimmenheften, ohne Umschlag und gemeinsames Titelblatt. Die Titelaufschriften sind weitgehend identisch mit denen der Hauptquelle, ausgenommen die völlig unbedeutenden Abweichungen der Orthographie der "A" und "da". Die äussere Erscheinung der Stimmenhefte (Hochformat, cca 30,5x22 cm) ist der der Hauptquelle beinahe gleich; abgesehen davon, dass hier alle Hefte aus je vier Folien bestehen.

Es gibt drei Papiersorten: (1) 10zeilig, Spanweite: 274,4 mm; (2) 10zeilig, 250 mm; (3) 12zeilig, 245,5 mm. Bemerkenswert ist, dass das Notenliniensystem der ersten Papiersorte eine weitgehende Ähnlichkeit mit der Abschrift der *Variazioni di diversi soggetti*<sup>3</sup> – hergestellt bei Traeg – aufweist. Die Vermutung, dass die Stimmenhefte der Quartette in der Werkstatt Traegs angefertigt wurden, kann jedoch nicht mit anderen Angaben bestätigt werden. Die Werke sind jedenfalls weder im Katalog des Verlegers (1799), noch in seinen Anzeigen in der *Wiener Zeitung* erwähnt.<sup>4</sup>

Die Stimmen wurden von zwei Kopisten abgeschrieben, von denen der eine die Quartette I.A, III.G, VI.A, der andere die weiteren Werke kopierte (siehe Facsimiles 5 und 7). Bei den Änderungen können ebenfalls zwei Handschriften unterschieden werden; neben einigen dynamischen Zeichen, die wohl vom Komponisten selbst stammen, tauchen manche Ergänzungen einer unbekannteren Hand auf.

Es kann aufgrund der vielfältigen Entsprechungen der Stimmenmaterialien der Haupt- und Nebenquelle für wahrscheinlich gehalten werden, dass beide von derselben Quelle (vom Autographen?) abgeschrieben worden sind. Darauf deutet auch die grundlegende Identität der Notentexte hin; die Abweichungen, die hie und da doch zu sehen sind, können bestimmt der "selbstverständlichen" Unaufmerksamkeit der Kopisten zugeschrieben werden. Sogar einige orthographische Fehler, die in beiden Kopien genauso vorkommen (z.B.: I.A/2: *Lentinoe*; VI.A/3: *pocco*) scheinen diese Vermutung zu bekräftigen.

Alle Töne, die in *K* von Bengraf selbst korrigiert wurden, sind in *W* von vornherein richtig notiert bzw. kopiert worden; die dynamischen Vortragszeichen, die als autographe Ergänzungen in *W* eingetragen wurden, tauchen dagegen in *K* mit der Handschrift des Kopisten auf (siehe Facsimiles 4–5 und 6–7).<sup>5</sup>

Eine eingehende Beschreibung der in der Hauptquelle befindlichen Verbesserungen und Ergänzungen des Komponisten haben wir für unnötig gehalten, da das Notenbild unserer Ausgabe selbstverständlich – bis auf eine, offensichtlich irrtümliche Korrektur<sup>6</sup> – alle wiedergibt. Es handelt sich ohnehin nicht um eine Veränderung des Werkes: die eigenhändigen Eintragungen dürfen keineswegs als Dokumente der letzten Phase des Schaffensprozesses betrachtet werden, sie beschränken sich nur auf das Korrigieren der Fehler in Kopien.

## B) Bemerkungen zur Editionspraxis

Obwohl die Hauptquelle nur wenige, flüchtig notierte Vortragszeichen enthält, konnte die (fehlenden bzw. offensichtlich nicht an der richtigen Stelle stehenden) meistens aufgrund von Parallelstellen ergänzt bzw. korrigiert werden. In Zweifelsfällen haben wir aber auch die Nebenquelle zu Rate gezogen. Zeichen, die nur in der Nebenquelle vorkamen, wurden nur dann verwendet, wenn die Ergänzung völlig problemlos erschien oder von der Hauptquelle selbst legitimiert werden konnte. Bei bedeutenderen Abweichungen der beiden Quellen wurde immer die Hauptquelle gefolgt und die der Nebenquelle als Alternativen in den entsprechenden Anmerkungen ausführlich dargelegt (V.F/3; VI.A/4). Einige sinnlose, überflüssige Bindebögen oder Staccato-

2 Siehe die Aufzählung der Tonarten der Streichquartette bei Eitner, a. a. O.

3 Vgl. Anm. 82.

4 Weinmann, *Johann Traeg: Verzeichnis ... Wien 1799, passim* und ders., *Die Anzeigen...*, *passim*.

5 Die Mehrzahl der Ergänzungen des Keszthelyschen Materials machen dynamische Zeichen (insgesamt ca. 90) und Akzidentien (20) aus; die Verbesserungen beziehen sich meistens auf irrtümliche Töne (an ca. 20 Stellen). Bengraf ergänzte oft die dynamischen Zeichen *p* des Kopisten zu *pia*; um die mehrtaktigen Pausen eindeutiger zu machen, schrieb er bei diesen Stellen auch die entsprechenden Zahlen darüber. Es kommt nur eine einzige wesentliche Veränderung vor: im zweiten Satz des F-dur-Werkes ist die Instruktion *S[olo]* für die Bratsche (bei den Takten 16, 20, 64 und 68) in beiden Quellen nachträglich eingetragen worden.

6 III.G/1 – VI.II – 33<sup>2</sup>: im Original e' – Bengrafs Verbesserung: f'.

Zeichen der Hauptquelle wurden nur in den Anmerkungen erwähnt; auf eine eingehende Beschreibung der Nebenquelle wurde jedoch verzichtet.

Die Ergänzungen aufgrund der Nebenquelle wurden in runde Klammern ( ) gesetzt, die des Herausgebers sind in eckigen Klammern [ ] zu lesen. Stillschweigend wurden einige fehlende Akzidenzien (z.B. vor der ersten Note eines Taktes, im Falle einer sofortigen Tonwiederholung vor und nach dem Taktstrich bzw. bei Oktavsprüngen) sowie manche Bögen ergänzt (letztere in Fällen, wo in einer Reihe von Bögen gleicher Art manche wegen der flüchtigen Notierung offensichtlich fehlten).

Bei den Tempoangaben, bei der Benennung der Instrumente wurde die heute allgemein übliche Orthographie benutzt, die altmodische Art der dynamischen Zeichen wurde ebenfalls modernisiert (z.B.: *for* → *f*; *sforz* → *sf*). Der Eindeutigkeit halber wurde *pf* als *p[oco] f* wiedergegeben.

Die im selben Takt notierten *Primo*- und *Secundo*varianten wurden voneinander getrennt und in der üblichen Form zweier hintereinander stehenden Takte notiert (III.G/3). Die Abkürzungen  $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{f}}$   $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{f}}$  wurden aufgelöst.

Die den Taktstrich überschreitenden punktierten Noten wurden durch Haltebögen ersetzt (II.B/3 – 60, 64). Doppelgriffe, Akkorde bekamen einen gemeinsamen Stiel (V.F/3 – 97).

Unverändert gibt unsere Ausgabe die Staccato-Zeichen wieder; die neben den Staccato-Strichen hie und da als Ausnahme vorkommenden Staccato-Punkte wurden also beibehalten (III.G/1 – 91–106 und III.G/3 – 37, 38 bzw. 111, 112), denn die Unterscheidung scheint konsequent durchgeführt zu sein, die aus der flüchtigen Notierung ergebenden Inkonsistenzen wurden aber aufgehoben (z. B. I.A/3 – 81). In der Reprise des ersten Satzes des Quartetts III.G wurden statt der Staccato-Punkte, die wohl als Verkürzungen zu verstehen sind, dem Expositionsteil entsprechend Striche gesetzt (169–171, 183–185). Unter Bindebögen kommen immer nur Punkte vor. Dieses *portato*, das eigentlich ein Bogenvibrato bedeutet, war von den Kopisten häufig mit Wellenlinien verkürzt worden (siehe Faksimile 3) – diese eigenartige Schreibweise behielten wir in der Ausgabe bei.

Ebenso haben wir die Unterscheidung zwischen  $\sim\sim$  und *tr* bewahrt, die anscheinend bewusst erfolgte (II.D/1 – 9, 11, 21, 23, 67, 69 – 27, 71, 75). Die inkonsequente Schreibweise wurde jedoch vereinheitlicht ( $\sim$   $\sim$  *tr* → *tr* – IV.B/1 und V.F/2; siehe Einzelbemerkungen). Die Notenwerte der Vorschläge wurden in jedem Falle unverändert wiedergegeben; zwischen dem Vorschlag und der Hauptnote wurde kein Bogen gesetzt. (Siehe auch Paragraph C.) Die verkürzte Schreibweise der Triolen wurde aufgelöst ( $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{f}}$  →  $\overset{\curvearrowright}{\text{f}}$ ); die Zahl 3 wurde aber – unter Berücksichtigung der sparsamen Notierung der Handschrift – nur in den notwendigsten Fällen ergänzt. Bei der Balkensetzung wurde im allgemeinen ebenfalls dem Original gefolgt – abgesehen von einigen asynchronen Stellen (z. B. I.A/1 – 52).

### C) Bemerkungen zur Aufführungspraxis

Die solistische Vortragsweise sowie die Anwendung des Violoncellos können bei der Aufführung der Quartette, die zum Wiener Kammermusik-Repertoire der 1780er Jahre gehören, kaum bezweifelt werden.<sup>7</sup> Immerhin scheint es nötig, besonders wegen der *Basso*-Bezeichnung in den entsprechenden Stimmen der Werke I.A und VI.A, die anderen Möglichkeiten des Vortrages zu untersuchen.

Der Terminus *Basso* bedeutete zu dieser Zeit einfach die "untere Stimme", und konnte deshalb mit recht verschiedenen Instrumentierungen in Zusammenhang gebracht werden.<sup>8</sup> Die unteren Stimmen der Werke von Bengraf können aber durch ihre hohen Töne (notiert im Tenorschlüssel) eindeutig von den orchestralen Bass-Stimmen unterschieden werden (siehe z.B. V.F/1: – f' a' b' (!); V.F/3 – f'; VI.A/4 – g' und a'). Die Möglichkeit eines Vortrags mit Kontrabass-Solo darf man jedoch nicht für ausgeschlossen halten. Die Töne g' und a' kamen auch in der zeitgenössischen konzertanten Literatur des Kontrabasses vor; an der thematischen Arbeit nahm der Kontrabass ebenso teil wie das Violoncello und hatte melodische Linien, sogar technisch anspruchsvolle Figurationen zu spielen.<sup>9</sup> Die Cello- bzw. Kontrabass-Stimmen können also nur durch den

7 Webster, "Towards a History of Viennese Chamber Music in the Early Classical Period" *JAMS* XXVII/2 (1974) S. 212–244.

8 Webster, "Violoncello and Double Bass in the Chamber Music of Haydn and his Viennese Contemporaries, 1750–1780" *JAMS* XXIX/3 (1976) S. 413.

9 Webster, "The Scoring of Haydn's Early String Quartets" *Haydn Studies* 1981, S. 235–240.

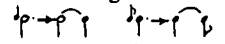
untersten Punkt des Stimmumfangs voneinander sicher abgegrenzt werden. Die unterste Saite des Wiener fünfsaitigen Kontrabasses wurde meistens auf  $F_1$  gestimmt – so dass die Erscheinung unter F notierter Töne auf einen Violoncello-Vortrag hindeutet.<sup>10</sup> In unseren Quartetten wird die Wahrscheinlichkeit dieser Vortragsweise durch die Töne E, Es, D (I.A/1, 2, 3; II.D/1 und 3; IV.B/2; VI.A/1 und 3), sowie die häufige und betonte Verwendung der leeren C-Saite (III.G/1 – 90; IV.B/1 – 7, 8; IV.B/2 – 16, V.F/1 – 26–31 und 63; VI.A/2 – 26) bekräftigt.

Die zweierlei Art der Benennung in den Stimmenmaterialien spiegelt also nicht mehr als den Veränderungsprozess der Terminologie wider: einen Prozess, bei dem die globale Bezeichnung der unteren Stimme (*Basso*) von der spezifischen (*Violoncello*) allmählich zurückgedrängt wurde.<sup>11</sup> Beide Ausdrücke tauchen in den 1770er Jahren oft nebeneinander auf;<sup>12</sup> das *Basso* verschwand auch später nicht völlig – galt aber immer mehr als altmodische Benennung.<sup>13</sup>

Der Praxis der Epoche entsprechend versah Bengraf die Satzanfänge mit dynamischen Zeichen nur dann, wenn die Sätze *piano*, d.h., vom "normalen" dynamischen Niveau<sup>14</sup> abweichend beginnen. Bei der Mehrzahl der Sätze ist also ein Anfang mit *forte*-Dynamik selbstverständlich<sup>15</sup> – dies ist beim Drittel der Sätze auch durch das angegebene Zeichen der Reprise bekräftigt. Keine solche Parallele findet sich in den Sätzen I.A/3, II.D/2, 3; II.G/2 und VI.A/3; der mit *piano* bezeichnete Kontrast nach der ersten Themengruppe oder das (indirekte) *forte* bei der Themenwiederholung sprechen aber für *forte*-Anfangsdynamik; in den Sätzen III.G/1 und VI.A/4 wird dieses *forte* auch von der transformierten Gestalt des Hauptthemas gegen Ende der Exposition (mit *piano* Dynamik) noch mehr bestätigt.

Eine eigenartige Frage stellt sich beim Satz I.A/2: die *Devise* des Satzanfanges kehrt nie wieder; seine *forte*-Dynamik kann also nur durch den *piano* Kontrast des 15. Taktes und durch das fehlende *forte* der Cellostimme (Takt 19) bestätigt werden.

Das *forte*-Zeichen wurde also bei jedem Satzanfang angegeben. Dieses *forte* dient bei Bengraf zur Bezeichnung irgendeiner dynamischen Mittelstufe;<sup>16</sup> die eigentliche Lautstärke wird vom Satztyp, von der Textur, vom thematischen Material bestimmt;<sup>17</sup> die Relativität dieser Dynamik ist besonders offensichtlich bei Sätzen wie I.A/1, II.D/1, III.G/2, IV.B/1<sup>18</sup> usw.

Die Vorschläge sind in den Quellen meistens mit dem halben Wert der Hauptnote notiert; im Keszthelyer Material kommt ausnahmsweise ein kurzer Vorschlag vor. Die Notierung mit halbem Wert, wie einige asynchrone Stellen beweisen, bedeutet meistens einen langen Vorschlag; der Wert der Hauptnote soll also in zwei Teile gleicher Zeitdauer geteilt werden. Bei Hauptnoten ungeraden Zeitwertes verändert sich die Proportion in 2:1,<sup>19</sup> z.B.:  (siehe IV.B/2 T. 41, 43 usw.). Bei einigen Stellen bestimmen aber eher der Kontext, die Harmonie als der notierte Wert die richtige Vortragsweise der Vorschläge; manchmal soll man auch die Parallelstellen in Betracht ziehen (I.A/3 – 18, 20, 42 und 87). Im ersten Satz des Werkes VI.A kann z.B. die Quintenparallele nur mit einem unregelmässig langen Vorschlag vermieden werden (T. 2, 4, 10 usw.).

Wo ein Vorschlag regelmässig gespielt werden muss, ist die richtige Vortragsweise in unserer Ausgabe nicht notiert worden; die von der Regel abweichenden Lösungen sind aber mit kleinen Noten über dem System an-

10 Webster, "Violoncello..." S. 420–423.

11 Haydn schrieb von den 1770er Jahren an immer öfter, nach dem op. 33 routinemässig Violoncello (Webster, "Towards..." S. 241–242).

12 Siehe Somfai, "Aufführungspraxis der frühen Streichquartett-Divertimenti Haydns" *Der junge Haydn, Kongressbericht Graz 1970*, Graz 1972, S. 90, und ders., "Zur Echtheitsfrage des Haydn'schen 'Opus 3'" *Haydn Yearbook III* (1965) S. 162, Anm. 21.

13 Webster, "Towards..." a. a. O.

14 Webster, "The Significance of Haydn's Quartet Autographs for Performance Practice" *The String Quartets of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven*, Cambridge, Mass. 1980, S. 71–73.

15 Somfai, "An Introduction to the Study of Haydn's String Quartet Autographs" ebd. S. 29.

16 L. Mozart, *Gründliche Violinschule*, XII. Hauptstück, Par. 17 und Johann Joachim Quantz, *Versuch einer Anweisung die Flute traversiere zu spielen*, Berlin <sup>3</sup>1789 (Faksimile-Nachdruck: Kassel 1953) XVII. Hauptstück, II. Abschnitt, 26. Par. und XVII. Hauptstück, VII. Abschnitt, 20. Par.

17 In den 19 Sätzen kommen nur 11 *pp*, 3 *ff*, 3 *pf* und 2 *mf* vor (*pp* beschränkt sich meistens auf eine kurze Echo); recht verschiedene musikalische Gedanken wurden also mit *forte* bezeichnet.

18 Die lineare Reihe des Satzes IV.B/1 ist: [*f*] – *dolce* – *piano*.



19 Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, *Versuch die wahre Art, das Clavier zu spielen*, I. Auflage, Berlin 1753 und 1762 (Faksimile-Nachdruck: Leipzig 1957) I, 2. Hauptstück, 2. Abteilung, Par. 11.







gegeben. Auf die Vorschläge, die mehrere Vortragsweisen ermöglichen, machen die Fussnoten zum Notentext aufmerksam.


Diese sind:

II.D/2 18, 62:  oder 



II.D/2 19, 63:  oder 

(Die verschiedenen Vortragsweisen gleichnotierter Vorschläge, die in nacheinanderkommenden Takten zu sehen sind, scheint unwahrscheinlich zu sein; die Kadenz kann sie jedoch rechtfertigen).

II.D/2 48, 50 *K*  *W*  also  (vielleicht )

IV.B/3 28  oder 

(Nb. die Quintenparallele mit der Cellostimme muss hier vermieden werden.)

V.F/1 17, 55:  oder 

Zuletzt noch eine Bemerkung zum Vorschlag des Kontrastthemas des Satzes I.A/3. Der Charakter, das schnelle Tempo, der charakteristische und konsequente Wechsel der Rhythmusformel am Ende des Motivs (Takt 40, 50, 51, 80) sowie die Funktion des Vorschlages (Ausfüllung eines absteigenden Terzsprunges)<sup>20</sup> rechtfertigen den kurzen Vortrag. Es ist aber fraglich, ob der Vorschlag – den Prinzipien Ph. E. Bachs<sup>21</sup> entsprechend – auf dem guten Taktteil gespielt werden soll; Fr. Neumann hat bei L. Mozart, Agricola und Quantz die Beschreibung des Gebrauches von kurzen, antizipierten Vorschlägen, die besonders häufig in kontinuierlichen Terzgängen vorkommen, nachgewiesen.<sup>22</sup> Auf Grund seiner Argumente sind wir geneigt, an dieser Stelle nicht den – mit den Worten von Quantz – ”frech und lebhaft” klingenden betonten Vorschlag, sondern den antizipierten (unbetonten), der ”einen schmeichelnden Ausdruck”<sup>23</sup> hat, zu empfehlen.

20 C. Ph. E. Bach, a. a. O., Par. 14 und L. Mozart, a. a. O., IX. Hauptstück, Par. 9, Quantz, a. a. O., VIII. Hauptstück, 6. Par.

21 C. Ph. E. Bach, a. a. O., Par. 7.

22 Frederick Neumann, *Ornamentation in Baroque and Post-Baroque Music*, Princeton 1978, S. 183–193.

23 Quantz, a. a. O.

## Einzelbemerkungen

### I. Quartett in A-dur

#### 1. Satz

11 <sup>5-8</sup> , 13-16	V1.I	K, W	nur ein Bogen; ebenso 27 <sup>5-8</sup> , 13-16, 28 <sup>5-8</sup> und K 48 <sup>5-8</sup> (W 48 <sup>13-15</sup> gebunden, 48 <sup>16</sup> <i>staccato</i> )
14 <sup>8-11</sup>	Va	K	Bogen über vier 16teln
31 <sup>1-32</sup> <sup>2</sup>	V1.II	K	mit einem Bogen
36 <sup>1</sup>	V1.I	K, W	<i>staccato</i> , 36 <sup>2-3</sup> , 4-8 gebunden
47 <sup>13-16</sup>	V1.I	K, W	nur ein Bogen

#### 2. Satz

9 <sup>3-5</sup>	V1.I	K, W	kurzer Bogen; derselbe K 11 <sup>3-5</sup> und 48 <sup>3-5</sup> (W kurzer Bogen 11 <sup>1-2</sup> , 3-5)
10	V1.II	K, W	mit einem Bogen; ebenso V1.I 50, 52, 54, 55, V1.II 53, 56, 69, 73, Va 51 <sup>2-5</sup> , 55; K ein Bogen, W kurze Bögen: V1.II 57 und Va 52 <sup>2-5</sup> , 53 <sup>2-5</sup>
11 <sup>1-3</sup>	V1c.	K	Bogen über drei Achteln; ebenso Va 48 (geändert nach K, W 9, 70, 74 und W 11, 48)
40 <sup>1-2</sup>	Va	W	Staccato-Punkt mit Bindebogen
60 <sup>1-2</sup>	V1.II	W	gebunden, 60 <sup>3</sup> <i>staccato</i>
77 <sup>5</sup>	V1.I	K	# irrtümlich dagesetzt
85 <sup>1-3</sup>	Va	K, W	Bogen über drei Achteln
91 <sup>1-2</sup>	Va	K, W	gebunden, W 91 <sup>3</sup> <i>staccato</i>
100, 101	V1.I	K	Bindebogen über den ganzen Takt, geän- dert nach 28, 29 (W unlesbar)
118	V1.I	K	<i>tr</i> mit <i>f</i> Vorschlag
119	V1.II	W	drei kurze Bögen
121	V1.II	K, W	Achtel + zwei Achtelpausen

#### 3. Satz

48 <sup>1-3</sup> , 4-6	V1.I	W	gebunden
68 <sup>10</sup>	V1.I	W	Viertel + Achtelpause
70 <sup>5-7</sup>	V1.II	W	gebunden


### II. Quartett in D-dur

#### 1. Satz




20 <sup>1-2</sup>	Va	W	gebunden
21 <sup>6</sup>	V1.I	W	~ auch 23 <sup>6</sup>
32 <sup>1-2</sup>	V1.I	K	gebunden
74 <sup>5</sup>	Va, V1c.	K, W	<i>f</i>
76 <sup>5</sup>	V1c.	K, W	<i>p</i>

<b>2. Satz</b>			
12 <sup>2-3</sup>	Va	K	kurzer Bogen; ebenso 44, 46, bzw. V1.II 14, 46, 56, 58 und K, W 44
19 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	K, W	<i>p</i>
35	Va	W	Cis'
43, 55, 57	V1.I	K, W	Staccato-Punkt (W auch an den Parallelstellen)
48, 50	V1.I	W	4tel Vorschlag
64 <sup>1</sup>	V1.I	K	<i>staccato</i> , 64 <sup>2-4</sup> , 5-6 zwei Bögen
<b>3. Satz</b>			
8 <sup>2</sup>	V1.II	K, W	Cis'
77 <sup>5-6</sup>	V1.II	K, W	gebunden
87 <sup>3</sup>	V1.I	K, W	<i>p</i>
92 <sup>1</sup>	V1c.	K, W	<i>f</i>

### III. Quartett in G-dur

<b>1. Satz</b>			
59 <sup>1</sup>	V1.I	K	<i>f</i>
169-171	V1.I	K, W	Staccato-Punkt; ebenso 183-185. Auch in V1.II K 169-171, 184-185, W 171, 183-185
<b>2. Satz</b>			
13, 14, 21	V1.I	K, W	 ; derselber Rhythmus V1.I, Va 29, 30, 33, 34
<b>3. Satz</b>			
6 <sup>10-11</sup>	V1.I	W	gebunden
12 <sup>7-8, 9-10</sup>		K	zwei kurze Bögen
15 <sup>1-3, 4-6</sup>	Va	K, W	gebunden, ebenso W 17
37 <sup>1-4</sup>	V1.I	K	Staccato-Punkt; ebenso 111 <sup>1-4</sup>
57 <sup>5</sup>	V1.I	K	# irrtümlich dagesetzt

### IV. Quartett in B-dur

<b>1. Satz</b>			
1 <sup>9</sup>	V1.I	K	32stel Vorschlag
7 <sup>13-16</sup>	V1.II	K	Bogen unter vier 16teln; im achten Takt vier lange Bögen, und 27 <sup>9-12, 13-16</sup> auch mit je einem Bogen. Ebenso Va 27, 28, 42, 43 (W nur Va 28 <sup>9-12, 13-16</sup> )
10 <sup>1</sup>	V1c.	W	<i>staccato</i> , 10 <sup>2-4</sup> gebunden
11 <sup>4</sup>	V1.II	K	32stel
11 <sup>13-16</sup>	Va	K, W	gebunden; ebenso Va, V1c. 46 <sup>13-16</sup>
16	V1.I	W	Staccato-Punkt (auch in K, W 51)
20 <sup>3-8</sup>	V1.I	K	mit einem Bogen; ebenso 35 <sup>3-8</sup>
20 <sup>9-12</sup>	V1.I	K	 W 
37 <sup>15</sup>	V1.I	K, W	~ auch 38 <sup>3,7</sup> und 46 <sup>7</sup> bzw. K 46 <sup>3</sup>
46 <sup>1-4</sup>	V1.II	K	

49 <sup>7-11</sup> 52 <sup>1-6</sup>	Va V1.I	K W	nur ein Bogen gebunden
<b>2. Satz</b> 40 <sup>1-6</sup>	Va	K	mit einem Bogen; ähnliche Bögen: K, W Va 41, 43, 62-67, 100-103 (im 100-103 auch V1.II) und K V1.II 42, 61-67, Va 60-61
40 <sup>3</sup>	V1.II	K	<i>p</i>
42 <sup>3</sup>	V1.II, Va	K	<i>pp</i>
59 <sup>1-3</sup>	V1.I	K	gebunden
102 <sup>3</sup>	V1.II	K, W	<i>pp</i> ; ebenso K Va
104	V1.I	K	Viertel + zwei (!) Achtelpausen, W Viertel + Achtelpause
<b>3. Satz</b> 2 <sup>2-3</sup>	V1c.	W	gebunden (in K der Bogen ist entfernt)
37 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	W	<i>f</i> – K, W auch in Va <i>f</i>
63 <sup>1-2, 3-4</sup>	V1.II	K, W	kurze Bögen
82 <sup>2-83</sup> <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	K, W	gebunden, 83 <sup>1-2</sup> kein Bogen
116-117	V1.II, Va	K, W	Bindebögen: 116 <sup>2-117</sup> <sup>1</sup> und 117 <sup>2-4</sup> , dage- gen V1c. W 117 <sup>2-3</sup> und 117 <sup>4-118</sup> <sup>1</sup> bzw. K 117 <sup>2-3</sup> (autographe Verbesserung) und 117 <sup>4-118</sup> <sup>1</sup>
151 <sup>2-3</sup>	V1c.	K	gebunden
154 <sup>1-3</sup>	V1.II	W	gebunden
166 <sup>1</sup>	V1c.	K, W	<i>f</i>
167 <sup>1-4</sup>	V1c.	K	mit einem Bogen
171, 172	V1.I, II, Va, V1c.	K, W	Staccato-Punkt
206	Va	K	nur ein Bogen

## V. Quartett in F-dur

<b>1. Satz</b> 2 <sup>6-8</sup>	V1.I	K	Wellenlinie, W Staccato-Punkt und Bogen
43 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	W	<i>staccato</i>
44 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	K	<i>staccato</i>
<b>2. Satz</b> 30 <sup>2</sup>	Va	K, W	∞ auch 31 <sup>2</sup>
30 <sup>3-4</sup>	Va	K	kurzer Bogen
34 <sup>2</sup>	Va	K, W	∞ auch 37, bzw. V1.I 50 (und bei den folgenden Parallelstellen: K V1.I 47, V1.II 36, 37, 40, 42, 43 und Va 40, 42, 43)
44, 45	V1.II	K	originale Bögen: 44 <sup>1-5</sup> und 45 <sup>1-6</sup> , verbes- sert: 44 <sup>1-45</sup> <sup>1</sup> und 45 <sup>2-6</sup>
		W	originale Bögen: 44 <sup>1-3</sup> und 44 <sup>4-5</sup> , 45 kein Bogen, geändert: 44 <sup>1-45</sup> <sup>1</sup> und 45 <sup>2-6</sup>

<b>3. Satz</b> 16 <sup>1-2</sup>	V1c.	<i>W</i>	gebunden; ähnliche <i>legato</i> 16teln: V1.I 88, V1.II 30, 79, 93, Va 39, 41 bzw. <i>K, W</i> V1.I 60 <sup>1-2</sup>
19 <sup>6-7</sup>	V1.I	<i>W</i>	nur kurzer Bogen; ebenso <i>K, W</i> V1.I 52, V1.II 19, 20 und <i>W</i> V1.I 31 <sup>2-3</sup> , 5 <sup>-6</sup> , 36, 65, 94, 95, 96, V1.II 51 und 52
35 <sup>5</sup> -36 <sup>1</sup>	V1.II	<i>W</i>	gebunden

## VI. Quartett in A-dur

### 1. Satz

18 <sup>3-4</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	kurzer Bogen; ebenso 19 <sup>6-7</sup>
37 <sup>1-4</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	mit einem Bogen
54 <sup>6-7</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	kurzer Bogen; ebenso 56 <sup>6-7</sup>
86 <sup>5-8</sup>	V1.I	<i>W</i>	nur ein Bogen
90 <sup>10-12</sup>	V1.I	<i>K</i>	gebunden
96 <sup>1-3</sup> , 4-7	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	mit zwei Bögen, wegen Systemwechsel
99 <sup>2,3</sup>	Va	<i>W</i>	<i>staccato</i>
101 <sup>2,3</sup>	V1.II	<i>K</i>	<i>staccato</i>
112 <sup>1-4</sup>	V1.I	<i>W</i>	mit einem Bogen

### 2. Satz

5 <sup>2-5</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	mit einem Bogen; ebenso 31, 33, 52, 54
27 <sup>1</sup> -28 <sup>2</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	Bogen über den zwei Takten ( <i>W</i> auch 50 <sup>1</sup> -51 <sup>2</sup> )
34 <sup>3</sup>	V1.II	<i>K</i>	<i>staccato</i>
44 <sup>2</sup>	V1c.	<i>K</i>	<i>p</i> (aus <i>W</i> entfernt)
56	V1.I	<i>W</i>	Bogen über dem ganzen Takt
63 <sup>1-6</sup>	V1.II	<i>K, W</i>	mit einem Bogen

### 3. Satz

4	V1.I, II	<i>K, W</i>	Staccato-Punkt; ebenso V1.I 6, 41, V1.II 6, 67 und Va 55, 57
20 <sup>1</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	<i>f</i>
31	Va	<i>K</i>	mit einem Bogen
35, 37	V1.I	<i>W</i>	drei kurze Bögen
46 <sup>1-2</sup>	V1.II	<i>K, W</i>	Bogen über zwei Vierteln; ebenso 47 <sup>1-2</sup>
61 <sup>1</sup>	Va	<i>K</i>	<i>staccato</i>
65, 67	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	Bogen über den ganzen Takt, ohne <i>staccato</i>

### 4. Satz

18 <sup>1-3</sup> , 4-6	V1.I	<i>W</i>	gebunden; ähnliche Bögen, nur in <i>W</i> : 20, 23, 24, 44 und 150 <sup>3-6</sup> . Die originale Bögen sind entfernt aus den folgenden Takten: 74, 75, 84 und 95
48 <sup>2</sup>	C1c.	<i>K, W</i>	cis
54 <sup>2</sup>	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	Dis"
101 <sup>1-3</sup> , 4-6	V1.I	<i>K, W</i>	gebunden (!)
106	Va	<i>K, W</i>	<i>staccato</i>
119	V1.I, Va	<i>K, W</i>	Staccato-Punkt (in <i>W</i> auch V1c.)

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