

Jan Ladislav Dussek (Dusík)
(1760 - 1812)

CONCERTO
for piano and orchestra in g-minor
op. 49 (50)
Craw 187 (1801/1803)



revised and edited
in full score and performance parts
as a practical edition
from the original printed part sets
by Richard Fuller

engraved by Heinz Anderle
Vienna 1997/2011

Preface to the revised edition and its open-access publication in the internet

On the occasion of the 200th anniversary of Jan Ladislav Dussek's death (1992), the West German Radio produced a studio recording of the piano concertos op. 22 and op. 49/50 with Andreas Staier as pianist and Concerto Cologne as period instrument orchestra, which was released on CD three years later. This highly deserving start of a possible Dussek revival would not continue as a long-term renaissance; most recordings of the piano compositions are no longer available.

The technical revolution of the 1990s not only manifested itself in a digital transformation of music with all its benefits and drawbacks, but also in the availability of high-performance and user-friendly computer software for engraving of musical notation with a graphical user interface. This rapid advance meant improvements in usability and output quality within a few years. Additionally the Portable Document Format (PDF) enabled a distribution for high-quality printing apart from the notation software, for which high-resolution laser printers fulfilled the high demands traditionally required of printed music.

It now seems our first score edition of the g-minor concerto issued in 1997 appeared too early, because, among other reasons, the then used notation software Encore 4.1 for Windows 3.1 could not extract usable performance material from the score. However in an era of precious and limited rehearsal time, orchestra musicians and conductors will expect (quite rightly) thoroughly legible parts. Despite a change in 1999 from Encore to Sibelius, no immediate priority was given to the Dussek concerto for a revision. None of the available software fulfilled at once all the requirements of such a graphically demanding work.

In the decade after the year 2000 a further revolution took place – scholarly publications need not to be kept as sole property of a publisher any more, which applies as well for editions of public-domain music. Commercial publishers had claimed a sort of monopoly even after expiration of the copyright terms, which nevertheless had been eroded by reprographic technology. Thus, for example, the New Mozart Edition has now been made freely and completely accessible on the internet as the first of such complete editions. As a counterpart, the Petrucci Music Library provides both the old complete editions of the 19th century and original editions as digitalized files, among them the solo piano part of Dussek's g-minor piano concerto, op. 49.

Therefore we have decided to make the g-minor piano concerto freely available as a performance-targeted practical version in score and parts for the 200th anniversary of Jan Ladislav Dussek's death in 2012. According to the Creative Commons license, study and teaching of the work is permitted as well as private and public performance, recording, and broadcasting and for the use as stage and motion picture score, only if the edition is not altered and if it is quoted correctly with Richard Fuller as the editor. Of audio and video records as well as of concert or stage program booklets, two copies must be sent for documentation to the editor, who can be reached at rfuller@aon.at, or to the engraver at handerle@klosterneuburg.net. Any offer of free tickets to attend concert performances (two for the editor and two for the engraver) is highly appreciated.

Vorwort zur revidierten Neuausgabe und ihrer frei zugänglichen Publikation im Internet

Gegen Ende des Jahres 1992, wohl anlässlich des 180. Todestags von Johann Ladislaus Dussek, produzierte der Westdeutsche Rundfunk eine Studioeinspielung der Klavierkonzerte op. 22 und op. 49/50 mit dem Pianisten Andreas Staier und dem Originalinstrumenten-Orchester Concerto Köln, die drei Jahre später auf CD veröffentlicht wurde. Diesem äußerst verdienstvollen Beginn einer möglichen Dussek-Wiederentdeckung folgte durch die Zeitumstände wohl kein dauerhaftes Fortwirken: die meisten Aufnahmen der Klavierkompositionen sind inzwischen vergriffen. Andere Konzertaufnahmen erreichten auch nicht dieses Niveau.

Die technische Revolution der 1990er Jahre vollzog sich jedoch nicht nur in der Digitalisierung der Musik und all den damit verbundenen Vor- und Nachteilen, sondern auch in der Verfügbarkeit leistungsfähiger und bedienungsfreundlicher Computerprogramme für den Notensatz mit graphischer Benutzeroberfläche. Die Entwicklung vollzog sich relativ rasch, sodaß Verbesserungen in der Bedienbarkeit und der Qualität innerhalb weniger Jahre erreicht wurden. Zusätzlich erlaubte das ausgereifte „Portable Document Format“ eine vom Notensatzprogramm abgekoppelte Weitergabe der Partituren zum hochwertigen Druck, wofür hochauflösende Laserdrucker die geeignete Qualität ermöglichten, um die seit jeher hohen Ansprüche an Musikalien zu erfüllen.

Die von uns erstellte erste Partiturausgabe des g-moll Klavierkonzerts von 1997 wurde jedoch noch zu früh in Angriff genommen, unter anderem deshalb, weil das damals verwendete Notensatzprogramm Encore 4.1 für Windows 3.1 kein brauchbares Aufführungsmaterial aus der Partitur auszuziehen vermochte. Im Zeitalter kostbarer und knapper Probenzeit erwarten Orchester-musiker und Dirigenten jedoch zurecht gut lesbare Orchesterstimmen. Trotz des 1999 vollzogenen Umstiegs von Encore auf Sibelius wurde zunächst dem Dussek-Klavierkonzert keine unmittelbare Priorität zur Revision zugestanden. Keines der Programme erfüllte auf Anhieb alle Anforderungen eines notengraphisch so anspruchsvollen Werks.

Im Jahrzehnt nach dem Jahr 2000 fand eine weitere Umwälzung statt – wissenschaftliche Publikationen müssen nicht notwendigerweise im Alleinbesitz eines Verlages gehalten werden, wozu naturgemäß auch Ausgaben gemeinfreier Musik zählen. Kommerzielle Musikverlage hatten auf diese selbst nach Ablauf der Schutzfristen bisher ein Quasi-Monopol beansprucht, das freilich durch die reprographische Technik schon längst erodiert war. Die Neue Mozart-Ausgabe wurde nun als erste Gesamtausgabe komplett im Internet frei zugänglich gemacht. Diesem Projekt gegenüber steht die virtuelle Petrucci-Musikbibliothek in Kanada, die neben den alten Gesamtausgaben des 19. Jahrhunderts vor allem digitalisierte Originalausgaben kostenlos anbietet, darunter die Soloklavierstimme des g-moll-Konzerts als op. 49.

Wir haben uns daher entschlossen, zum 200. Todestag von Johann Ladislaus Dussek 2012 das g-moll-Klavierkonzert als aufführungspraktische Fassung in Partitur und Stimmen zur freien Verwendung im Sinne der Creative Commons-Lizenz zur Verfügung zu stellen, also zu Studium und Unterricht sowie zur privaten und öffentlichen Aufführung, Einspielung und Sendung sowie auch zur Verwendung als Bühnen- und Filmmusik, sofern die Ausgabe nicht verändert und korrekt mit Nennung des Herausgebers Richard Fuller zitiert und genannt wird. Von Ton- und Bildaufnahmen sowie von Konzert- und Theaterprogrammheften müssen zwei Exemplare zur Dokumentation an den Herausgeber unter rfuller@aon.at oder an den Notengraphiker unter handerle@klosterneuburg.net geschickt werden. Angebote von Freikarten für Aufführungen im Konzert (je zwei für den Herausgeber und für den Notengraphiker) sind sehr willkommen.

Richard Fuller and/und Heinz Anderle, Wien/Vienna 2011

Konzert für Klavier und Orchester op. 49

1.

herausgegeben von
Richard Fuller

Allegro ma espressivo

musical score for the first movement of Johann Ladislaus Dussek's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, Op. 49. The score is in 3/4 time, B-flat major, and consists of 40 measures. It features a piano introduction with a tutti section, followed by a series of chords and a piano melody. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *pp*, *ff*, and *f*, and articulation markings like staccato and accents. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is written for piano and orchestra, with the piano part on the left and the orchestra part on the right. The first system includes a *tutti* marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system starts at measure 8. The third system starts at measure 15. The fourth system starts at measure 22 and includes *pp* and *ff* markings. The fifth system starts at measure 29. The sixth system starts at measure 34. The seventh system starts at measure 38.

42 *fz* *fz*

46 *p* *ff*

50

54 *dolce*

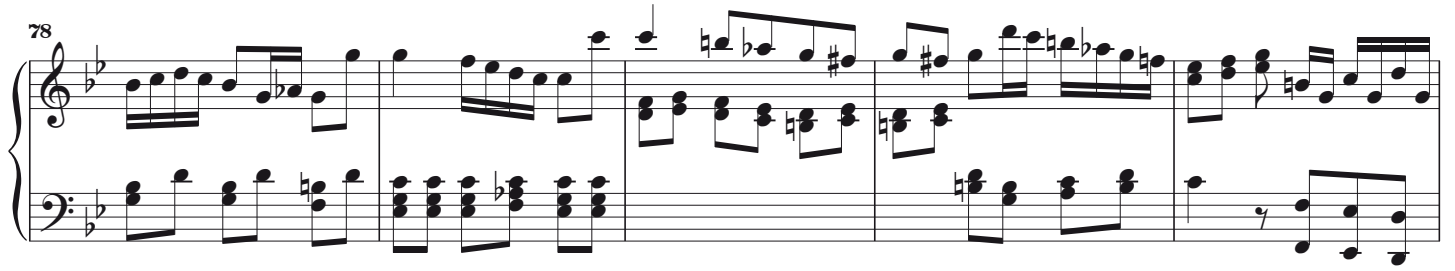
60 *And.* *8va*

67 *pp*

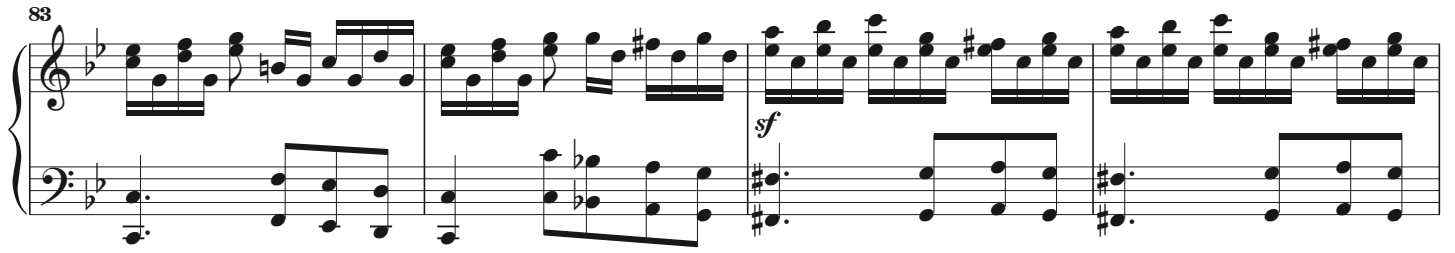
73 (8) *loco* *ff*

Detailed description: This page contains a piano score for measures 42 through 73. The music is written for piano in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is divided into six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). Measure numbers 42, 46, 50, 54, 60, 67, and 73 are placed at the beginning of their respective systems. Dynamic markings include *fz* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), *dolce* (dolce), *And.* (Andante), *8va* (octave), *pp* (pianissimo), *loco* (loco), and *ff* (fortissimo). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. A repeat sign with a first ending bracket is present at measure 73. The notation includes various note values, rests, and chord symbols.

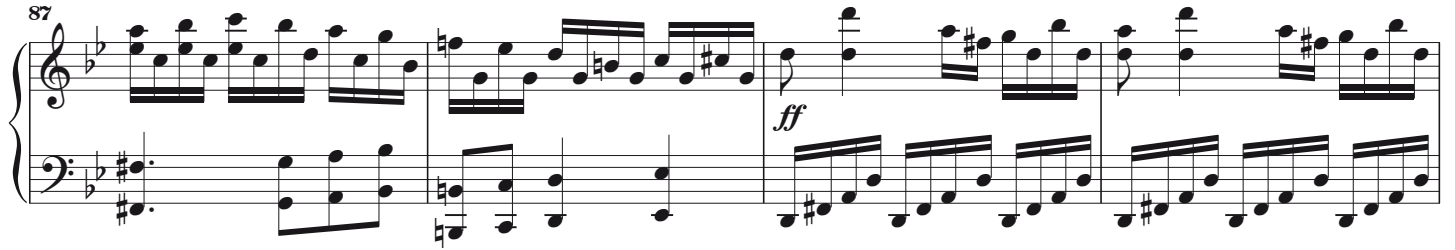
78



83



87



91



97



105



113 SOLO

ff

sfz

117

rf

p

ff

sfz

Red.

122

RF

p

Red.

126

p con espressione

pp

Red.

132

pp

Red.

137

Ped. *ff*

142

f

146

ff

150

fz

154

ff *tutti* *pp*

Ped.

6

SOLO

fz *espressivo* *rf* *Red.* *

160

165

169

dim. *cresc.* *Red.* *

173

ff *p* *Red.*

177

cresc. *ff* *p* *Red.* *

181

cresc. *dim.* *con fuoco ed anima* *Red.* *

185

(simile) *ff* *Red.* *

189

pp

mf

193

mf

rf

197

ff

201

dim.

205

cresc.

loco

208

fz

3

espressivo

212

fz

3

dim.

217 *pp* *tr* *Red.* *

222 *con grazia* *Red.* *

227 *rf* *p* *pp* *Red.* *

232 *rf* *Red.* *

237 *dim.* *con grazia* *Red.* *

242 *p* *Red.* *

247 *Red.* *

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for piano, spanning measures 217 to 247. The score is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, trills, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *rf* (rassordito forte). The tempo/mood markings include *con grazia* and *dim.* (diminuendo). The score is divided into systems, with measures 217-222, 227-232, 237-242, and 247-252. The final measure (252) is marked with a *Red.* and an asterisk.

251

255

cresc.

dim.

259

pp

263

267

271

275

The musical score is written for piano in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The measures are numbered 251, 255, 259, 263, 267, and 271 at the beginning of their respective systems. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo) at measure 259, *cresc.* (crescendo) at measure 256, and *dim.* (diminuendo) at measure 257. There are also performance instructions like *Red.* (likely *Red.* for *Red.*) and asterisks (*) placed below the staves at several points. The score ends at measure 275.

279 *sempre crescendo e con più fuoco*

283 *ff*

287 *cresc.*

291 *sf* *dim.*

295 *sempre dim.*

299 *8va* *cresc.* *dim.* *pp*

303 *(8)⁻¹* *loco* *ff* *ff*

308 *tr* *tutti*

313

317

322

327 *pp*

334 *f* *SOLO*

341

And. *

This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 346 to 375. It is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into six systems, each with a measure number at the beginning.

- Measure 346:** Starts with a forte (*sf*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. The measure ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.
- Measure 351:** Features a *dolce* (sweet) marking and triplet markings (3) in the right hand. The dynamic is *pp* (pianissimo).
- Measure 357:** Includes a *rf* (ritardando forte) marking and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic.
- Measure 362:** Features a *sfz* (sforzando) marking and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking.
- Measure 367:** Starts with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic.
- Measure 371:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development.
- Measure 375:** The final measure of the excerpt, ending with a sustained chord in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand.

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings to guide the performer.

379

383

387 *8va* *loco*

391 *p* *8va*

395 *ff* *sfz* *loco*

399

403 *ff* *dim.*

407 *8va* *loco*

fz

411 *fz* *ff* *dim.*

415 *p* *fz* *ff*

Red. ** Red.* ***

419 *p* *ff* *f* *p* *f*

423 *p* *f* *p* *ff*

427 *p* *f* *8va*

loco

431 (8) *ff*

435

439

442

fz

dim.

mf

448

454

rf

rf

rf

460

rf

sempre

più

p

morendo

467

tutti

pp

rf

474 SOLO *ff*

479 *p* *ff* *tenuto* *fz* *Red.* *

485 *mf* *p* *Red.* *

490 *p espressivo* *Red.* *

496 *mf* *f* *Red.* *

501

505

509

513 *ff* *pp* *tutti* *SOLO* *dolce*

519 *tr* *ff* *pp* *tutti* *SOLO* *dolce*

525 *tr* *ff* *pp* *tutti* *SOLO* *dolce*

531 *tr* *ff* *pp* *tutti* *SOLO* *dolce*

536 *rf* *con anima*

541 *pp* *molto dolce* *fz* *5*

547 *p* *dolce*

552 *ff*

556

560 *dim.* *pp*

564 *dolce*

568 *ff*

The musical score is for a piano piece, measures 547-568. It is written for piano (p) and forte (ff) dynamics. The tempo is marked *dolce* (slowly). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into six systems, each with a measure number in the top left corner. The first system (547-551) starts with a piano (p) dynamic and a *dolce* marking. The second system (552-555) is marked *ff*. The third system (556-559) continues the *ff* dynamic. The fourth system (560-563) features a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The fifth system (564-567) is marked *dolce*. The sixth system (568-571) is marked *ff*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

572

576

580

584

588

592

597

dim.

cresc.

ff

dim.

pp

ff

sf

tr

The musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 572 to 597. It is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score is divided into six systems, each with a measure number at the beginning. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system (572-575) features a complex melodic line in the treble and a more rhythmic bass line. The second system (576-579) continues the melodic development. The third system (580-583) shows a more active bass line. The fourth system (584-587) is marked *dim.* and features a steady melodic flow. The fifth system (588-591) is marked *cresc.* and *ff*, with a more intense melodic line. The sixth system (592-595) is marked *dim.* and *pp*, with a more delicate melodic line. The final system (596-597) is marked *ff* and *sf*, with a melodic line that ends with a trill (*tr*). The score is a single page from a larger work, as indicated by the page number 19 in the top right corner.

601 (tr)

mf 3 3 3

607 *dim.* tutti *p* SOLO *p*

614 *ff* tutti

619

Adagio

2.

tutti *pp* *pp*

7 *rf*

13

dim. *p* *rf* *pp* *pp* SOLO

19

tr *mf*

24

mf *tr*

28

Red. *

32

Red. *rf* *

36

Detailed description: This is a musical score for piano, spanning measures 13 to 36. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. Measure 13 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The first system includes dynamics *p*, *rf* (rassordito), *pp*, and *pp*, and is marked 'SOLO'. Measure 19 features a trill (*tr*) and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 24 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a trill (*tr*). Measure 28 includes a *Red.* (ritardando) marking and an asterisk (*). Measure 32 has a *Red.* marking, a *rf* dynamic, and an asterisk. Measure 36 continues the piece with a *Red.* marking and an asterisk. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills, and dynamic markings.

39

42

46

49

52

55

mf

pp

rf

tr

Red.

8va

loco

8va

loco

58

System 58-60: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *loco* marking above the first measure. The system contains complex chordal textures with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

61

System 61-62: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *pp* marking above the second measure. The system continues with complex chordal textures.

63

System 63-65: Treble and bass staves. The system contains complex chordal textures with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

66

System 66-68: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has an *8va* marking above the third measure. The system contains complex chordal textures with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

69

System 69-71: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *loco* marking above the first measure. Bass staff has an *espress.* marking above the third measure. The system contains complex chordal textures with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

72

System 72-74: Treble and bass staves. The system contains complex chordal textures with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

75 *p* *ff*

77

79 *8va*

80 (8) *loco*

82

83 *tutti* *sfz* *dim.* *perdendosi*

88 *SOLO* *tr* *mf*

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for piano, measures 75 through 88. The score is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*p*, *ff*, *sfz*, *dim.*, *perdendosi*, *mf*), articulation (*tr*), and performance instructions (*8va*, *loco*, *SOLO*). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a variety of chordal textures. The score is divided into systems, with measures 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, and 85-88. The final measure (88) is marked *mf*.

tutti **SOLO**

93

98

102

mf *ff* *dim.* *pp*

105

cresc. *ff*

108

tutti **SOLO** **tutti** **SOLO** *8va* *ff*

112

(8) *loco* *8va* *loco*

dim. *pp* *morendo*

115

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for piano on grand staves. Measures 93-97 show a 'tutti' section with arpeggiated chords and a 'SOLO' section with a more complex melodic line. Measures 98-101 feature a 'tutti' section with rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands, including triplets. Measures 102-104 show a 'tutti' section with a dynamic shift from *mf* to *ff*, followed by a *dim.* and *pp* section. Measures 105-107 continue the 'tutti' section with a *cresc.* and *ff* dynamic. Measures 108-111 show alternating 'tutti' and 'SOLO' sections, with the 'SOLO' section marked *8va* and *ff*. Measures 112-114 feature a 'tutti' section with a *dim.* and *pp* dynamic, followed by a *morendo* section. The piece concludes in measure 115 with a final cadence.

3. Rondo

SOLO Allegro non troppo

The musical score for '3. Rondo' is written in 2/4 time and consists of six systems of music. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first system (measures 1-6) is marked 'SOLO' and 'Allegro non troppo'. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and the instruction 'e semplice'. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns and rests, while the left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. Measures 4 and 6 contain repeat signs. The second system (measures 7-14) continues the solo section. The third system (measures 15-22) is marked 'tutti' and 'f' (forte), featuring a more complex, rapid melody in the right hand. The fourth system (measures 23-30) is marked 'SOLO' and features alternating dynamics of *f* and *p*. The fifth system (measures 31-36) is marked 'ff' (fortissimo) and features a rapid, ascending and descending eighth-note scale in the right hand. The sixth system (measures 37-42) continues the fortissimo section with similar eighth-note patterns. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

42

47

53

61

67

73

80 SOLO

ff *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz* *p*

86 *fz* *mf*

92 *ff*

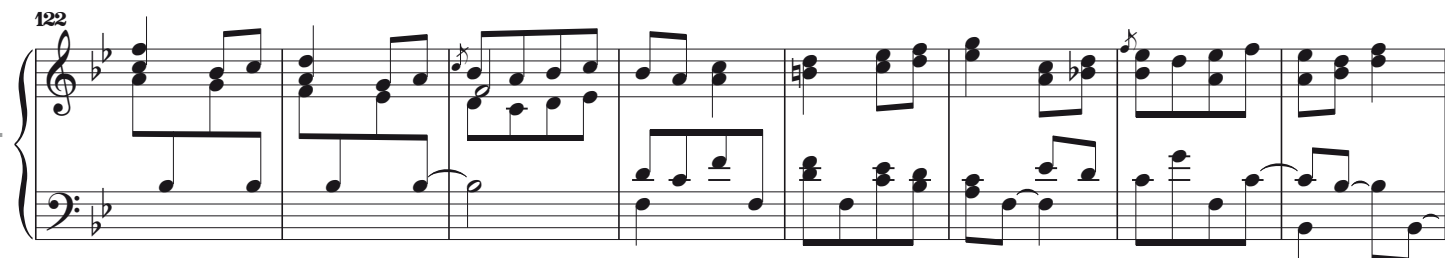
98

104 *fz* *fz* *rf*

110 *rf* *dim.*

116 *dolce*

122



130

con espressione

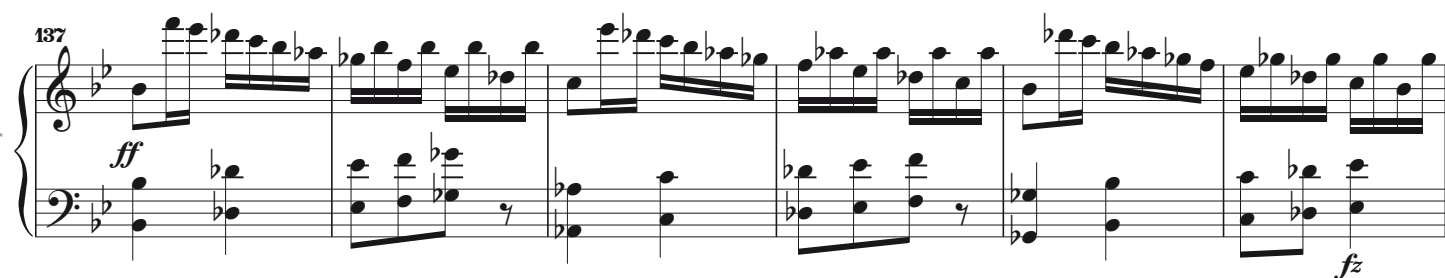
rf



137

ff

fz



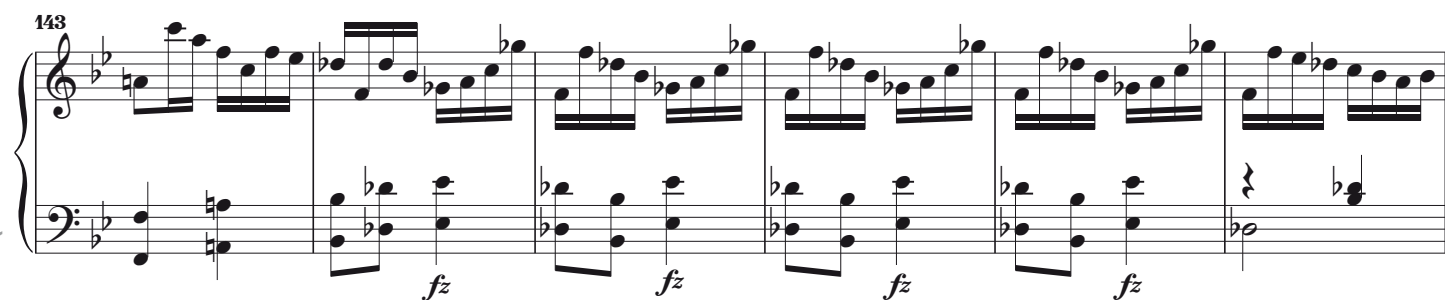
143

fz

fz

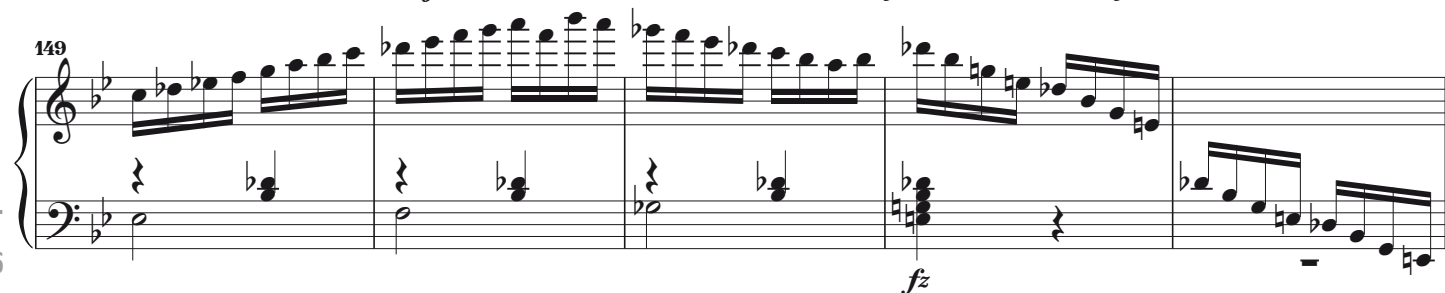
fz

fz

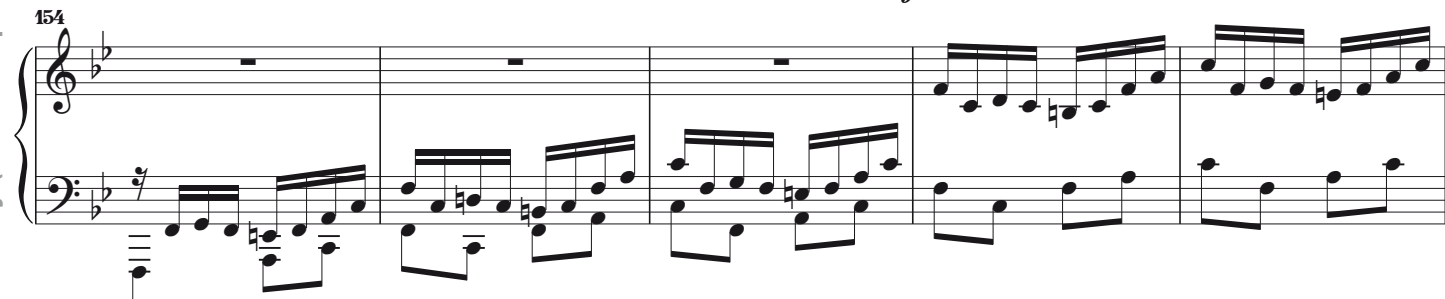


149

fz



154



159

(dim.)

dolce



164

System 164-171: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features chords and eighth-note patterns. Bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

172

System 172-178: Treble staff has chords and sixteenth-note runs. Bass staff has chords and eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics: *rf* (172), *rf* (176), *rf* (177).

179

System 179-184: Treble staff has chords and eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics: *ff* (179).

185

System 185-190: Treble staff has chords and sixteenth-note runs. Bass staff has eighth-note accompaniment.

191

System 191-196: Treble staff has sixteenth-note runs. Bass staff has chords and eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics: *rf* (192), *rf* (195).

197

System 197-202: Treble staff has sixteenth-note runs. Bass staff has eighth-note accompaniment. Ends with a fermata and a *Red.* marking.

Red.

204

tutti SOLO

p *fz*

* *Red.* *

212

tutti SOLO

fz *ff* *p* *fz*

* *Red.*

220

fz *f* *8va*

* *Red.*

227 (8)

ff

* *Red.*

233 (8)

dim. *sempre più* *piano* *smorz.*

239 (8) *loco*

247

255 *Maiore*
G. P. *dolce*

264 *f* *rf*

272 *tutti* *SOLO* *ff* *ff*

278 *tutti* *SOLO* *ff* *ff*

284 *dim.*

8va-----loco

290 *ff* *dim.* *pp* *dolce*

296

304 *con espressione* *rf* *rf*

311 *f* *p*

317 *ff* *rf* *rf*

323 *p*

329 *cresc.* *ff*

And. *

335

p

Red.

sempre il

una corda

343

pedale a mano manca e sempre più piano

Minore

352

Red.

tre corde

tutti

f

359

SOLO

f

366

372

rf

378

384 *tutti* SOLO *p* *Ad.* ** Ad. ** *Ad.*

392 *sff* *sff* *rf* *tutti* ***

399 SOLO *mf* *fz* *Ad.* ***

406 *tutti* SOLO *cresc.* *mf* *mf* *Ad.* ***

412 *fz* *p* *mf* *8va* ***

420 (8) *mf* *pp* *loco* *mf*

428 *mf* *mf* *morendo* *pp* *tutti* *f*

437

SOLO

tutti

f

SOLO

tutti

f

445

445

452

Fine.

Fine.

Editorial remarks to the practical edition

Two not always only slightly different versions of the g-minor concerto have been published: op. 49 in 1801 as a version for the advanced six-octave fortepiano with with a more elaborate indication of articulation and expression, op. 50 in 1803 with *ossia* notes also for the earlier five-octave fortepiano and slightly “smoothed” both in substance and appearance. Instead in split parallel voices, the left hand accompaniment has more often been noted in single chords, sections with a rudimentary second voice in the treble staff have been reduced or simplified, always without any losses in the musical essence.

Furthermore, the two solo piano parts (op. 49 and 50) do not always separate clearly solo from tutti sections. The concerto could have been played as a “standalone” piano reduction, so that the piano part could be bought separately without the orchestral accompaniment. While the piano would most likely assist as a sort of continuo accompaniment in a period instrument performance, modern orchestras need a clear distinction of the solo sections. Here, noting the piano part in the score as given in the original prints would only cause confusion. In Tutti sections, we have omitted the piano reduction completely.

We have thus decided to try a “consensus” edition, which would fulfill the needs of a modern performance, and therefore deleted the *ossia* writing, tried to preserve the original essence of op. 49 (“Allegro ma espressivo”), but followed the better differentiated phrasing of the orchestral parts as in op. 50. There is not a single note in this edition that Dussek did not write down or intend. Future revisions of the score might result in the two distinct versions, op. 49 and op. 50. For now, we hope that both performers and audience will enjoy the truly first great masterpiece of musical romanticism.

Anmerkungen zur praktischen Ausgabe

Das g-moll-Konzert wurde in zwei nicht immer nur wenig unterschiedlichen Versionen gedruckt: 1801 als op. 49 für das moderne sechsoktavige Hammerklavier mit feiner ausgearbeiteten Angaben von Artikulation und Ausdruck, 1803 als op. 50 mit *ossia*-Noten für das ältere fünfoktavige Hammerklavier, in Substanz und Erscheinungsbild geglättet. Anstelle geteilter paralleler Stimmen wurde die Begleitung der linken Hand häufiger in ganzen Akkorden notiert, und Abschnitte mit einer rudimentären zweiten Stimme im Diskant wurden reduziert oder vereinfacht, ohne dabei an musikalischer Substanz zu verlieren.

Weiters trennen die beiden Klavier-Solostimmen (op. 49 und op. 50) nicht immer deutlich die Solo- von den Tuttiabschnitten. Das Konzert konnte damals als Werk für ein Klavier ohne Begleitung gespielt werden, sodaß die Klavierstimme auch einzeln, ohne Orchestermaterial, erhältlich war. Bei einer Aufführung auf historischen Instrumenten würde das Klavier in Art einer Continuo-Begleitung unterstützen, aber moderne Orchester benötigen eine klare Kennzeichnung der Soloabschnitte. Hier würde eine Notierung wie in den Originalausgaben nur Verwirrung stiften. In den Tutti-Abschnitten haben wir die Klavier-„Auszüge“ vollständig weggelassen.

So haben wir uns zum Versuch einer „Konsens“-Ausgabe entschlossen, die die Anforderungen an eine moderne Aufführung erfüllen sollte, und deshalb die *ossia*-Notation gestrichen, versucht, das ursprüngliche Wesen von op. 49 („Allegro ma espressivo“) zu bewahren, dabei aber dennoch die besser differenzierte Phrasierung der Orchesterstimmen aus op. 50 übernommen. In dieser Ausgabe ist keine einzige Note, die Dussek nicht so niedergeschrieben oder vorgesehen hätte. Künftige Überarbeitungen der Partitur könnten zu den zwei unterschiedlichen Versionen op. 49 und op. 50 führen - für den Augenblick hoffen wir darauf, daß sowohl Interpreten als auch Interessenten dieses wahrhaft erste große Meisterwerk der Romantik genießen.

Printing tips

In Vienna, music had traditionally been engraved into zinc plates. Zinc, which is harder than the pewter lead/tin/antimony alloy, gives a finer, sharper and clearer appearance. We have tried to continue this high engraving quality in the computer age. The score's engraving parameters have been optimized to print at 100 % magnification on a 600 dpi PostScript-compatible laser printer such as a Hewlett-Packard LaserJet 5 MP, 6 MP, or a 4000 or 5000 (at this reduced resolution), as well as from a high-resolution PostScript color laser printer, such as the 4500, 4600, or 8500. It will print in the highest possible quality with smooth slurs and (de)crescendo wedges from a 1200 dpi PostScript-compatible laser printer, such as the Hewlett-Packard 4000, 5000, or 8000 series. All this should apply as well to the corresponding Canon laser printers. Xerox and similar PostScript laser printers should work fine. PCL- and GDI-printers might deliver satisfactory results, or they won't. Inkjet printers aren't recommended for both slow speed and PostScript incompatibility. Adobe Acrobat Reader 4.0 enables enlarged printing without uneven staff lines e. g. at 110 % magnification. This software should work with newer operating systems without any major complications.

Hinweise zum Druck

In Wien wurden Noten traditionell in Zinkplatten gestochen. Zink ermöglicht ein feineres, schärferes und klareres Notenbild als die dem Letternmetall ähnliche Legierung „Pewter“ aus Blei, Zinn und Antimon. Wir haben versucht, diese hohe Qualität des Notenstichs im Computerzeitalter beizubehalten. Die Stich-Parameter der Partitur wurden auf 100 % Vergrößerung im Druck auf einem 600 dpi PostScript-kompatiblen Laserdrucker, wie dem LaserJet 5 MP, 6 MP, oder dem 4000 oder 5000 (bei reduzierter Auflösung) optimiert, ebenso auf einen hochauflösenden PostScript-Farblaserdrucker, wie dem 4500, 4600 oder 8500. Mit einem 1200 dpi PostScript-Laserdrucker, wie dem Hewlett-Packard 4000, 5000 oder 8000, erhält man die höchste Druckqualität mit glatten Bögen und (De)Crescendogabeln. Für die entsprechenden Canon-Laserdrucker sollte all dies sinngemäß zutreffen. Xerox und ähnliche PostScript-Laserdrucker sollten gut funktionieren. PCL- und GDI-Drucker können brauchbare Resultate liefern, müssen aber nicht. Tintenstrahldrucker werden wegen der langsamen Geschwindigkeit und der PostScript-Inkompatibilität nicht empfohlen. Adobe Acrobat Reader 4.0 erlaubt einen vergrößerten Druck ohne ungleichmäßige Notenlinien z. B. bei 110 % Vergrößerung. Auch mit neueren Betriebssystemen sollte dieses Programm ohne größere Komplikationen funktionieren.