

6 DEUTSCHE TÄNZE

für 2 Violinen, Bass, 2 Flöten, Flautino, 2 Oboen (2 Clarinetten),
2 Fagotte, 2 Hörner, 2 Clarinen und Pauken

Mozart's Werke.

von

Serie 11. N^o 7.

W. A. M O Z A R T.

Köch. Verz. N^o 536.

Componirt in Wien am 22. Januar 1788.

N^o 1.

Oboi.

Fagotti.

Clarini in C.

Timpani in C. G.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Basso.

Trio.

First system of musical notation. It includes a piano part (treble and bass staves) and an orchestral part (flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, horn, violin I, violin II, and cello/bass). The piano part features dynamic markings *f*, *p*, and *f*. The orchestral part includes various woodwinds and strings. The system concludes with the instruction *Da capo.*

N^o 2.

Flautino.

Flauti.

Fagotti.

Corni in G.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Basso.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the orchestral and piano parts. The piano part continues with melodic lines and dynamic markings. The orchestral part includes woodwinds and strings. The system concludes with a final chord.

Trio.

*Da capo.*N^o 3.

Flauto.

Clarineti in B.

Fagotto.

Corni in B alto.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Basso.

The first system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top two staves are for vocal parts, and the bottom four are for piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The first staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking at the beginning and a piano (*p*) marking later. The piano accompaniment features a prominent eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand.

Trio.

The Trio section begins on the second system. It consists of six staves. The key signature remains two flats, and the time signature is 3/4. The dynamics are primarily piano (*p*). The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern in the right hand, while the vocal parts have more melodic lines with some rests.

The final system of the musical score consists of six staves. The key signature remains two flats, and the time signature is 3/4. The dynamics are primarily piano (*p*). The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern in the right hand, while the vocal parts have more melodic lines with some rests.

Nº 4.

Oboi.

Clarini in D.

Timpani in D.A.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Basso.

Trio.

Nº 5.

Flautino.

Flauti.

Corni in F.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Basso.

Trio.

Da capo.

Nº 6.

Flauto.

Oboi.

Fagotti.

Corni in F.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Basso.

Trio.

The first system of musical notation consists of eight measures. It features a vocal line with a treble clef and a piano accompaniment with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5, and finally a quarter note E5. The piano accompaniment includes a treble staff with a series of eighth-note chords and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note pattern.

The second system of musical notation consists of eight measures. The vocal line continues with a half note F#5, followed by quarter notes G5, A5, and B5, then a half note C6, and finally a quarter note D6. The piano accompaniment maintains the eighth-note pattern in the bass staff and adds more complex chordal textures in the treble staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of eight measures. The vocal line begins with a half note E5, followed by quarter notes F#5, G5, and A5, then a half note B5, and finally a quarter note C6. The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern and complex chordal textures. The system concludes with a double bar line.