

Horn Concerto no. 4

KV 495, mov. 3: Rondo

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

*arranged by Paul De Bra for
accordion quintet (or orchestra)*

This up-tempo piece by Mozart has a solo for “Horn”, played on the LH or (16-4) register (or just 16 if 16-4 is too sharp). The arrangement can be played by a quintet, but by using diviso and orchestra can play it with somewhat less difficulty. The first voice is just the horn part (so it could be played with a horn solo after transposition). The other parts are mostly strings, but an oboe is sometimes inserted in the second voice and sometimes in the fourth voice, in order to keep everything within five voices.

There are some small deviations from available scores where it sounds better on the accordion. There is also a small section that appears in some scores and not in others. And there is a short “cadenza” to be filled in by the soloist. (An example is provided.)

Professor P made a recording available.

This arrangement and its recording are provided under the Creative Commons Attribution license.

Horn Concerto no. 4

KV 495, mov. 3: Rondo

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
arr. Paul De Bra

Allegro vivace $\text{♩} = 120$ (110-130)

Note: dynamics partly simulates the difference between solo and tutti.

Acc. 1

mf

light tremolo (otherwise use or

Acc. 2

p

light tremolo (otherwise use or

Acc. 3

p

Acc. 4

p

Bass

p

I

f

II

f

III

f div. if possible for better split of dynamics

IV

f

Bass

f

I

mf

II

p

III

p

IV

p

Bass

Horn Concerto no. 4

2 19

div. where needed

26

33

4rd voice
can take over

(skip register changes if too difficult)

f *mf*

f *p*

take over from
2nd voice

f *p*

f *p*

Horn Concerto no. 4

3

39

I
II
III
IV
B

f

mp

f

f

f

47

I
II
III
IV
B

mf

p

f

p

f

53

I
II
III
IV
B

mf

p

p

p

ff

Horn Concerto no. 4

4 59

This musical score page shows the first system of a piece for five instruments. The instrumentation includes parts for Violin I (labeled I), Violin II (labeled II), Viola (labeled III), Cello (labeled IV), and Double Bass (labeled B). The key signature is two flats, and the time signature is common time. Measure 59 begins with a dynamic of p . The violins play eighth-note patterns, while the cellos provide harmonic support. The double bass provides a sustained bass line.

66

This system continues the musical development. The violins maintain their eighth-note patterns, while the cellos provide harmonic foundation. The double bass continues its sustained bass line. The overall texture is rhythmic and harmonic, typical of a classical concerto's exposition.

72

This system concludes the section. The violins play eighth-note patterns, while the cellos provide harmonic support. The double bass continues its sustained bass line. The piece ends with a dynamic of f , indicating a transition to the next section.

Horn Concerto no. 4

5

78

mf

85

mp

mp

mp

mp

91

mp

p

p

p

Horn Concerto no. 4

6 97

I
II
III
IV
B

mp

103

I
II
III
IV
B

f
mf
mf
mf

This section does not appear in all editions.

109

I
II
III
IV
B

mp
p
p
p

Horn Concerto no. 4

7

116

I
II
III
IV
B

122

I
II
III
IV
B

128

I
II
III
IV
B

Horn Concerto no. 4

134

I
II
III
IV
B

140

I
II
III
IV
B

146

I
II
III
IV
B

Horn Concerto no. 4

9

152

I
II
III
IV
B

3rd voice
can take over

take over from
2nd voice

f *mf*
f *p*
f *p*
f *p*
f *p*

(originally 1/32, impossible to play)

159

I
II
III
IV
B

mp *mf*
mp *f*
mp *f*
mp *f*
mp *f*

166

I
II
III
IV
B

p *mf*
p *f*
p *f*
p *f*
p

Horn Concerto no. 4

10 172

I
II
III
IV
B

f *f* *p* *p* *p*

177

I
II
III
IV
B

f *f* *f* *f*

optionally insert an **improvised** short cadenza here

183

I
II
III
IV
B

p *p* *p* *p*

Horn Concerto no. 4

11

187

I
II
III
IV
B

f

ff

ff

193

I
II
III
IV
B

bellow shake or tremolo

199

I
II
III
IV
B

mf

ff

ff

ff

p

p

p

p

Horn Concerto no. 4

12 205

I
II
III
IV
B

212

I
II
III
IV
B

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