## 0025. ${ }^{1}$ Leopold Mozart ${ }^{2}$ To Johann Jakob Lotter, ${ }^{3}$ Augsburg

Monsieur mon tres cher amy
Salzburg, the $23^{\text {rd }}$ Febr., 1756
Here is sheet $(\mathrm{H})^{4}$ back again. Lost in thought, I underlined the word Paragraph in $\S 10$. But this has no significance, other than that it must be Paragraphs. ${ }^{5}$ In §11, the word werden, which was not expressed, will no doubt have been set correctly? ${ }^{6}$ [5] On page 76, in the example, there is an N.B. ${ }^{7}$ This is means that in your setting you should separate the first and second notes of each quarter-note in the first bar better. For it should read:


In your setting, however, the $3^{\text {rd }}$ beam simply comes too close to the second note and appears to read

[10] But this would be meaningless.
On p. $78, \S 19$, a mistake is found in the second example. It must read thus: ${ }^{8}$


The mistake was where the $N . B$. is. In the following text, it should not read ereignen, ${ }^{9}$ but eräugnen. Namely: Diess eräugnet sich. That is, it casts itself before the eyes; it comes from Auge. ${ }^{10}$
[15] On p. 79, in the second example it should read: ${ }^{11}$


I see that the examples are expanding the book greatly and, if I still had the manuscript in my hands, I would perhaps try to shorten it, as much as might be possible. Enough! It is only a

[^0]question of a few more sheets. Where there are two lines of examples, e.g. p. 73, 74, 75, I could of course have left out the second, [20] although it is naturally better if they are there.

I am astonished that they call a man away from his regular business to attend the sick. ${ }^{12}$ It is simply being done turn about, because of the testament. ${ }^{13}$ Depart, thou unclean spirit! ${ }^{14}$

Now deduce from this letter in what haste I write, sir, since I thought I had already turned the sheet over. [25] I am your most obedient

Leopold Mozart

[^1]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1} \mathrm{BD}$ : Last mention of original in 1909.
    ${ }^{2}$ Leopold Mozart (1719-1787), born in Augsburg as son of a bookbinder. Started studies in law and philosophy in Salzburg, but neglected these and became a professional musician. Married Maria Anna Pertl in 1747. Only two of their seven children survived infancy. From 1763 until his death, he was Vizekapellmeister [deputy director of music] at the Prince-Archbishop's court in Salzburg.
    ${ }^{3}$ BD: Johann Jakob Lotter (the Younger, 1726-1804), son of the eponymous founder of the firm (c. 1683-1738), printer and bookseller in Augsburg. Under his management, the business grew, especially the music side. He printed Leopold Mozart's Versuch einer gründlichen Violinschule (1756), of which there were three impressions. He also printed Leopold's collection of keyboard music Der Morgen und der Abend... (1759), containing works by Leopold, Eberlin and Eberl.
    ${ }^{4}$ BD: The second correction; cf. No. 0020/6.
    ${ }^{5} \mathrm{BD}$ : This change was made.
    ${ }^{6} \mathrm{BD}$ : Also carried out.
    ${ }_{8}^{7} \mathrm{BD}$ : Missing in the final printed version.
    8 "hin" = down-bow, "her" = up-bow.
    9 = happen.
    10 "Auge" = eye. BD: The change was made.
    11 "hin" = down-bow, "her" = up-bow. BD: The correction was made.

[^1]:    ${ }^{12} \mathrm{BD}$ : Lotter had presumably offered this excuse for delays.
    ${ }^{13} \mathrm{BD}$ : Leopold is suggesting that Lotter was attending to this person because he was interested in profiting from the testament.
    ${ }^{14}$ BD: Phrase from Mark's gospel.

