Mozart  
Piano Concerto No. 21 in C Major  
K. 467

I.

Allegro maestoso

Pianoforte II

Wind

Str.

K:dr.

Tutti

Hn. & Tpt.

Variant:

(1) The tempo-mark is wanting in the autograph.
(2) The autograph gives a on the third beat; at the repetition by the Tutti in the further course of the movement, § is given. Either is possible. Published editions either follow the autograph exactly, or give in both places either a or §.
(3) In Richault, in the old Br. & H. edition, etc., etc., there is a turn-sign over $b^1$. 
(4) Several editions (Richault, Peters, etc.) have an inverted mordent (Pralltriller) at a², and also at the corresponding note in the second measure but one following. The old Br. & H. edition gives a ♯ in that place.
(5) The tie at d is omitted in the autograph.
(6) In the new Br. & H. score, and other editions, the appoggiaturas are read as sixteenth-notes proportionally distributed in the measure, a mode of performance which, though permissible, is not unconditionally acceptable.
(7) $d^\#$ for $d^\natural$ in the old André edition.
(8) Compare the earlier form of this measure as quoted in the Preface. The alteration in the bass caused the composer to give up the dotted rhythm of the highest part; several editions (the old Br. & H., André, Richault, Peters) retain it.

(9) Here, and for the eighth sixteenth-note in the next measure, some recent editions wrongly read $e$ for $c$. 
(10) The new Br. & H. score gives wrongly c♯ for c.
Here the staccatos are indicated in the autograph by dashes. As observed in the Preface, I do not attempt to distinguish between dashes and dots, as the autograph exhibits no consistency in this point.
At the close of the scale we find, in the autograph, that the note $f^4$ was later inserted; this correction is very questionable. Several editions have a sextuplet on the last beat, whereas others mark a quintuplet without noticing the $f^4$.

The notation of the turn (to the right, next $c^8$) in the new Br. H. score edition is not in conformity with the autograph.
(14) The score editions of Richault and André read incorrectly g instead of b. See the parallel passage in G. The autograph is not quite distinct.
(45) The direction "col Basso" is wanting here in the cembalo-part. Nevertheless, old editions carry on the bass.
(46) There is no ½ in the autograph. But the parallel passage shows that the frequent reading ½ instead of ½ is wrong.
(17) The afterbeat was forgotten in autograph.
(19) The Lebert edition, which on the whole pursues lines other than those of pure and simple textual criticism, reads as follows in this passage:
Andante

Str. con sordino

(p) pizz.

Wind

Viol. I

Viol. I

Wind

Viol. I & Ob.

Wind

(1) The direction “pizzicato” is omitted in the Br. & H. score-edition.

(2) In Richault, and the old Br. & H. edition of the parts, we find e g instead of g & b. See the remark in the Preface, on the earlier reading of this passage.
(3) In consequence of a misinterpreted abbreviation in the autograph, several editions (e.g., Richault, Peters, and the old Br. & H. issue) read, instead of the two half-notes, one whole note, a. Similar mistakes occur frequently in other places.

(4) Richault, André, and others, omit the afterbeat.
(5) In this figure, and others of like form, it is not plain whether the slur should extend over two or three eighth-notes.

(6) The chromatic signs with which the turns are provided, were added by the editor.

(7) These small signs, and the small notes in parenthesis, are given in Richault and the old Br. & H. edition of the parts. They are lacking in the autograph.
(8) The Br. & H. score does not sufficiently distinguish between long and short appoggiaturas. For the time-value of this c8, the editor proposes that of a simple eighth-note.

(9) In this and all similar passages the autograph originally gave, not the Fourth, but the Third. See Preface.
(ii) According to the old Br. & H. edition of the parts, and Richault, the chord also contains the note d. This reading is also found in recent issues. The autograph is indistinct.
(79) In the editions just mentioned, the note B is lacking.
While the direction "col Basso" had been in force down to this point, the piano-part in the autograph continues thus:  

(2) In Richault, and some modern editions, α instead of γ.
Solo

Str.

Fl. Ob.

P. Hn.

Bsn.
(4) In the autograph, the connection with the orchestral bass reads: See Preface.
(5) The score-editions read $e^1$ instead of $d^1$ as the second eighth-note in the 2d violins.
(6) In the next 15 measures the autograph exhibits inaccuracies in the notation of the staccato. The Br. & H. score adds, in some places, unauthorized slurs.

(7) In the old Br. & H. edition the next four eighth-notes are omitted.
(9) The e in the bass is omitted in the new Br. & H. score.

(10) Richault, and the old Br. & H. edition of the piano-part, give both times b² instead of b⁴b.
(ff) In conformity with the autograph, many editions do not give the # before f^2 until the third eighth-note. Probably a slip of the pen was made here.
(12) Several editions have filler chords in the upper staff.