

Kurt Weill

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Der Silbersee

Ein Wintermärchen in drei Akten

von
Georg Kaiser

Musik von
Kurt Weill

CRITICAL REPORT

Series I, Volume 9

Edited by Elmar Juchem

Kurt Weill Foundation for Music, Inc. / New York

In Memoriam
JULIUS RUDEL (1921–2014)

Kurt Weill Foundation for Music, Inc., New York, New York

Der Silbersee

By Georg Kaiser; Music by Kurt Weill

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CONTENTS

List of Sources and Sigla	7
Statement of Source Valuation and Usage	9
Commentary:	
General Issues	13
Critical Notes	15
Table: Comparison of Numbering Systems	47
Source Descriptions	49
Abbreviations	55
Kurt Weill Edition Personnel	56
Credits and Acknowledgments for this Volume	57

LIST OF SOURCES AND SIGLA

SOURCES

Full Score Format

- Fh** Holograph full score (Oct. 1932–Jan. 1933)
Fm Manuscript copy of **Fh** (Dec. 1932–Jan. 1933)
Fm-misc Three numbers (abridged), copied for Leipzig production (Feb. 1933)

Piano-Vocal Format

- Vm** Manuscript piano-vocal reduction (Nov.–Dec. 1932)
Ve Published piano-vocal reduction (U.E. 10464; Feb. 1933)

Piano Format

- PmO** Manuscript piano reduction of overture (Jan. 1933)

Arrangement

- Ae** Published selections, piano-vocal format (U.E. 10471; Feb. 1933)

Choral Parts

- Cm** Manuscript chorus parts for Acts I–II (Dec. 1932)
Ce Printed chorus parts (Dec. 1932)

Instrumental Parts

- Im** Manuscript parts, string books only (Dec. 1932)
Ie Printed parts, string books only (Jan. 1933)

Text

- Tt1** Perusal script, Felix Bloch Erben (Nov. 1932)
Tp Libretto, published by Kiepenheuer (1933)
TpB Copy of **Tp** annotated by Ernst Busch (1933)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Draft

- Dh** Holograph sketches for Nr. 3, 5, 19, and 22 (1932)

Piano-Vocal Format

- VhC** Illustration copy of Nr. 13 (1933?)

Short Score Format

- Sm0** Draft of piano-conductor score for Nr. 3 (Dec. 1932)

Text

- TmS** Lyric for “Schlußgesang” (Nr. 22) in Kaiser’s hand (1933?)
Tt2 Rental script based on **Tp**, Felix Bloch Erben (after 1945)

Recordings

- R1** Disc recorded by Ernst Busch for Lindström (Feb. 1933)
R2 Disc recorded by Lotte Lenya for Columbia (1955)

Programs

- N1** Program for original production in Leipzig (Altes Theater)
N2 Program for original production in Erfurt (Stadttheater)

Miscellaneous

- M** Designs by Caspar Neher (1932–33)

INSTITUTIONS

- AdK** Akademie der Künste, Berlin
WLA Weill-Lenya Archive, Irving S. Gilmore Music Library, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (MSS 30, The Papers of Kurt Weill and Lotte Lenya)
WLRC Weill-Lenya Research Center, New York, N.Y.

PUBLICATIONS

- GS2 Weill, Kurt. *Musik und musikalisches Theater: Gesammelte Schriften. Mit einer Auswahl von Gesprächen und Interviews*. Expanded and revised edition. Edited by Stephen Hinton and Jürgen Schebera. Mainz: Schott, 2000.
- W-LL(e) *Speak Low (When You Speak Love): The Letters of Kurt Weill and Lotte Lenya*. Edited and translated by Lys Symonette and Kim H. Kowalke. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1996.
- W-LL(g) *Sprich leise, wenn Du Liebe sagst: Der Briefwechsel Kurt Weill/Lotte Lenya*. Edited and translated by Lys Symonette and Kim H. Kowalke. Cologne: Kiepenheuer & Witsch, 1998.
- W-UE Weill, Kurt. *Briefwechsel mit der Universal Edition*. Selected and edited by Nils Grosch. Stuttgart and Weimar: J. B. Metzler, 2002.
- WPD(e) Farneth, David, with Elmar Juchem and Dave Stein. *Kurt Weill: A Life in Pictures and Documents*. Woodstock, N.Y.: Overlook Press, 2000.

STATEMENT OF SOURCE VALUATION AND USAGE

General

This Edition publishes the music of *Der Silbersee* for the first time in full score and interleaves the complete text of the play within and between all musical numbers. The materials hitherto available had always been compromised by historical circumstances: The hasty preparation process for the three simultaneous premieres on 18 February 1933 did not allow for proper proofreading. The work's theatrical life was abruptly cut short by the Nazi regime, which would drive both authors, Kurt Weill and Georg Kaiser, into exile. Kaiser died in 1945, Weill in 1950. Neither lived to witness another performance of their work, which would have provided an opportunity to revisit and revise the materials. (Even though Weill explored possibilities for an adaptation of *Der Silbersee* for the American theater, these plans never yielded any tangible results.)

First and foremost in need of revision had been Kaiser's play. Publishers, stage directors, conductors, and Weill all agreed that it was too long. Even Kaiser admitted the need for cuts in performance but saw himself unable to effect them, leaving the task to dramaturgs and stage directors. As none of the three 1933 productions in Leipzig, Magdeburg, and Erfurt can be considered a model, the Edition has no basis upon which to present specific suggestions for abbreviating the text. In any event, no script survives that would reliably transmit all the cuts—authoritative or not—made in one of these productions.

The Edition is based principally on Weill's holograph full score (**Fh**) and a copyists' score (**Fm**) completed in January 1933. The latter was used by music director Gustav Brecher to conduct the premiere in Leipzig, which Weill attended. Additional sources and materials consulted for the Edition include the manuscript piano reduction (**Vm**) created by Erwin Stein for Weill's publisher Universal Edition; UE's publication of that reduction (**Ve**) in February 1933; the 1933 edition of Kaiser's book by Gustav Kiepenheuer Verlag (**Tp**) as well as an earlier typescript of the play (**Tt1**) prepared by Felix Bloch Erben (FBE), Kaiser's licensing and rental agency; a copy of the Kiepenheuer printing (**TpB**) annotated by singer-actor Ernst Busch, who played the role of Severin in the Magdeburg production; and a recording released in February 1933 (**R1**) of two numbers (Nr. 3 and 20/21)

sung by Busch with an orchestra conducted by Weill's friend and associate, Maurice Abravanel. The Edition resolves the many discrepancies among sources that have been perpetuated by the postwar performance materials (**Tt2**, **Ve**, **Ce**, and the rental full score U.E. 10476—the latter being a photocopy of **Fm** that had been indiscriminately purged of markings, some of which had represented improvements and corrections).

Key Terms

For the purposes of this Edition, a "source" is any document from which a reading is taken or that is used to establish or support the musical and verbal text of the Edition. The term "additional materials" refers to all other documents pertaining to the work's genesis and early production history and reception.

A "privileged source" provides the initial reference for a certain parameter of the work's text (e.g., the instrumentation). Such a source is the first item consulted for a given parameter, and it is upheld if not contradicted by any other source or if not in manifest or apparent error. In cases where other sources contradict the privileged source, then the privileged source may be upheld or overruled; in the latter case, the decision, if nontrivial, is justified in the critical notes. If the privileged source is upheld, then that decision is not normally documented unless the variant reading is considered of sufficient interest for users of the Edition. Such a variant might furnish a viable alternative, for example, or shed light on the work's genesis. It is not the aim of the Edition, however, to enable the user to document fully or to reconstruct every source. General criteria for choosing privileged sources and for upholding or overruling them, when other sources contradict or in cases of error, are given below.

Source Overview

Few text sources for the play can be located. Kaiser's manuscript does not survive. A trace of it may be **TmS**, a facsimile of one page in Kaiser's hand that contains the last four quatrains of the finale (Fennimore's voice in Nr. 22). As his work on the play progressed, Kaiser handed Weill finished sections of it. UE received the first typescript (which did not include the last three scenes) around late October–early November 1932, and FBE mailed the

missing scenes on 7 November. Later that month, UE received another copy of the script. FBE had sent it on 26 November, explaining “Sie empfangen anbei ein Exemplar (No. 19) von *Der Silbersee* mit dem Anheimgaben, dieses Exemplar Herrn Direktor Jahn vom Deutschen Volkstheater auszufolgen” (here-with you are receiving a copy—no. 19—of *Der Silbersee* for the purpose of handing it to Herr Direktor Jahn at the Deutsches Volkstheater). Two days later, Heinsheimer acknowledged receipt of “das neue Exemplar” (the new copy), but in a letter written to Weill that same day, Heinsheimer called it “ein neues Buch” (a new book), which could mean that the copy differed from the one UE had received four weeks earlier. There is no evidence, however, that Kaiser ever revised the book.

Tt1 is the only known existing copy of a prewar typescript. FBE circulated it as an “Arbeitsexemplar” (working copy), and the title page contains a note warning users that it represents a preliminary version of the work, to be distributed only with permission of one of its authors and not to be passed on to a third party. In addition, the title page of **Tt1** bears a stamped numeral (“36”), suggesting that (at least) thirty-five additional copies once existed. **Tt1** survives among the papers of Agnes Straub, who had a long-standing association with the Deutsches Theater in Berlin (which planned to stage the world premiere in January 1933 but canceled the performance at the last minute). The script is unmarked except for a short line in red pencil that highlights Frau von Luber on the list of characters, so presumably Straub—a famous, distinguished character actress—was considered for that role.

The only other extant version of the play is **Tp**, which Kaiser’s longtime publisher, Gustav Kiepenheuer, appears to have released in late March or early April 1933 (though the press may have rolled earlier). Kaiser had initiated the printing in a letter to Kiepenheuer of 5 November 1932. Four days later, the publishing house’s co-owner, Fritz Landshoff, asked when they could expect the printer-ready manuscript, which Kaiser handed to Landshoff during a lunch meeting on 18 November. The publisher appears to have prepared a few sample pages in different typefaces, and on 12 December Kaiser returned the test printing that he liked, setting the stage for typesetting the play (all information according to *Georg Kaiser in Sachen Georg Kaiser: Briefe 1916–1933*, ed. Gesa M. Valk [Leipzig: Gustav Kiepenheuer, 1989], pp. 317–18 and 395). The text as it appears in **Tp** and **Tt1** is virtually the same; the only notable differences can be found in the lyrics, where **Tt1** is sometimes slightly closer to what Weill actually set, but still far from being a match (oddly, for some numbers **Tp** comes closer to Weill’s version). The Kiepenheuer publication made no effort to match the lyrics as set by Weill, and there is no mention of Weill’s name or any reference to the score at all.

An advance(?) copy of the Kiepenheuer printing heavily annotated by singer-actor Ernst Busch (**TpB**) appears to reflect the Magdeburg production, where Busch played the role of Sev-

erin. Press reports had floated Busch’s name in conjunction with the anticipated Berlin production at the Deutsches Theater, but **Tp** could not have been printed when the theater received the first shipment of rental materials.

After World War II, FBE created a new rental script (**Tt2**) because it no longer owned, or had access to, a copy of **Tt1** (the agency’s premises had been destroyed during an Allied bombing raid in 1943). Hence the text of **Tt2** follows **Tp** (the only version then available).

The music sources for *Der Silbersee* are considerably richer, but far from complete. Two pages of sketches (**Dh**) survive among materials pertaining to Weill’s *Die Bürgschaft* (1931–32). The sketches occupy the inside of a bifolium: the left-hand page carries preliminary sketches for Nr. 22 (mm. 45–52, 63–70, 80–89, 34–37, and again mm. 45–52); the right-hand page transmits—top to bottom—a preliminary sketch for the text setting of Nr. 19, a sketch of the coda for Nr. 3 (last five measures), a definitive sketch for mm. 33–45 of Nr. 19 (still in 4/4 time), and a sketch of mm. 13–38 for Nr. 5. David Drew’s description of these sketches in *Kurt Weill: A Handbook* (Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1987) contains a typographical error on p. 240, listing the old “Nr. 14” [= KWE Nr. 19] as “no. 15.” Drew’s assertion that two additional sketches belong to *Der Silbersee* (Weill had jotted them on an exterior page with an abandoned orchestration for *Die Bürgschaft*) cannot be verified. Conceivably these sketches could have been intended for other works, possibly *Die sieben Todsünden* or the *Fantaisie symphonique*.

The whereabouts of Weill’s continuity draft are unknown (he had a penchant for giving away such drafts to friends or colleagues). The draft would have served as the basis for his full score (**Fh**), which transmits all dimensions of the music for *Der Silbersee*. Weill began orchestrating in October and dated the last page: “Klein-Machnow. 1. Dezember 1932.” In order to give UE a head start on preparing the piano-vocal score, Weill sent **Fh** in installments to Vienna. UE confirmed receipt each time: Act I (5 Nov.); Act II (26 Nov.); Act III, pp. 1–32 (30 Nov.); Act III, pp. 33–56 (3 Dec.). Weill appears to have sent the overture on 13 January 1933.

Compared to some of his other scores for “plays with music,” **Fh** exhibits a remarkable level of detail (not only with regard to articulation and dynamics), and Weill himself emphasized that fact in a letter to UE on 24 November 1932: “Es handelt sich [...] um eine ganz ausgewachsene, sehr sorgfältig gearbeitete Partitur” (We are dealing with . . . a fully fleshed-out, meticulously crafted full score). In its present state, **Fh** shows a number of corrections and clarifications in red pencil. These were most likely added when a staff member at UE readied the manuscript for copying and part extraction (which involved adding measure numbers). In several instances, however, the markings in red pencil appear to have been added at a later point, after **Fm** had been created (see below), because that score shows some of the same corrections that appear in red pencil in **Fh**.

Erwin Stein began his work extracting the piano-vocal score (**Vm**) around 10 November. Two weeks later, UE sent Weill a first segment for review: pp. 1–52 of **Fh** (= Nr. 1–5) and pp. 1–36 of **Vm** (= Nr. 1–7 [lacking the last seventeen measures of Nr. 7, which are on p. 37]). On 29 November, UE's director Alfred Kalmus took pp. 53–92 of **Fh** (= Nr. 6–10) to Berlin, along with pp. 37–51 of **Vm** (= ending of Nr. 7 plus Nr. 8–10). Weill returned the first installment within days (UE received it on 30 November), but he failed to include any comments, and **Vm** shows no markings that can be readily attributed to Weill.¹ The oddity prompted UE to inquire what might have gone wrong: “Wir erhielten [...] den Klavierauszug von Stein, soweit Sie ihn in Händen hatten, wortlos zurück. Ist es das Schweigen des Entsetzens oder der Zustimmung? Bitte hierüber um Aufklärung” (We have received . . . Stein's piano reduction, as much of it as was in your possession, without a comment. Does the silence signal horror or approval? Kindly enlighten us).

UE chose to clarify this and other issues over the telephone, as the situation had become urgent: on 1 December the Deutsches Theater had finally committed to staging the premiere, which was supposed to occur during the second half of January, and now there was considerable pressure to create performing materials. A letter from Heinsheimer to Weill of 2 December summarized parts of the phone conversation (which had taken place earlier that day). Weill and UE decided to produce (1) a fair copy of a complete piano-vocal score; (2) chorus parts that also include the parts for the two Burschen in Nr. 1 (perhaps as a safety measure, since the two parts are vocally rather demanding for the average actor); and (3) solo parts for Severin, Olim, Fennimore, the two Verkäuferinnen, and the Lotteriegagent. Only when these materials were shipped to Berlin would work on publishing the piano-vocal score begin. A copy of the full score and the extracted instrumental parts were to be delivered between Christmas and New Year's.

Office records show that UE set things in motion right away. On 2 December, it instructed the copying service Hoffmann to create two manuscript copies of **Vm** as well as chorus and solo parts. The chorus parts were neatly extracted for Acts I–II (**Cm**) and afterwards again neatly recopied by hand as masters for photomechanical reproduction (*Opalographie*); the master for Act III was extracted directly from **Fh**. UE had one hundred copies of each part printed (**Ce**). Copying and proofreading were completed by 16 December, when UE sent one piano-vocal score to Weill and the other one—along with the solo parts and ten copies of each chorus part—to the Deutsches Theater (the materials do not survive).

Work on the publication of a complete piano-vocal score (**Ve**) and an album of selections with appeal to a larger public (**Ae**) began after Heinsheimer and Weill met on 17 December

in Berlin. Four days later, Heinsheimer confirmed in writing that (unspecified) simplifications of the piano-vocal score, which Weill appears to have requested, would be adopted. As a cost-saving measure, UE decided to engrave only the numbers intended for **Ae** (initially Nr. 3, 4, 7, 12, 16 and an arrangement of Nr. 20/21, but eventually Nr. 16 had to be dropped to accommodate Nr. 13). The plates for all of these except for Nr. 20/21 ended up being used in **Ve** as well; for the remaining numbers of that score, UE reproduced (*Lichtpause*) neatly written manuscript pages. When Weill's full score for the overture arrived in mid-January 1933, an unidentified arranger created a piano reduction (**PmO**) to be included in **Ve** (the manuscript was never filed with **Vm**).

Acting upon Weill's wish to proofread **Ve**, UE sent him galleys for **Ae** (except those for Nr. 13) in three installments on 4, 5, and 6 January; his repeatedly expressed wish to proofread **Ve**'s remaining numbers went unfulfilled, however. Eventually, on 28 January—after the score had gone to press—Heinsheimer explained that each day of further delay would have become a liability, adding: “Da sich dieser Auszug ja aber hauptsächlich für Bühnenzwecke einstellt, so ist es auf keinen Fall riskiert, ihn so zu drucken. Das Album haben Sie ja mit Ausnahme des jetzt noch hinzugekommenen Cäsars Tod gelesen” (As this piano-vocal score is intended mainly for the theaters, there is no risk in printing it in its current form. At least you were able to proofread the album except for the newly added number, “Cäsars Tod”). On 26 January, UE sent both **Ve** and **Ae** to the printer, receiving three hundred copies of the former (on 8 Feb.), and five hundred copies of the latter (on 10 Feb.).

A slightly perplexing source is **VhC**: Weill notated the first two stanzas of Nr. 13 (i.e., mm. 1–24) on one page, ending with a repeat mark. The original page does not survive, but a facsimile appeared in the Leipzig program (**N1**). Because Weill had no obligation to create the piano-vocal score for *Der Silbersee*, he may have written the page for demonstration purposes (perhaps as early perusal material). More likely, he wrote it expressly for publication in **N1**. The page's rather neat appearance—it is written in ink, each system shows all clefs, and the lyrics are perfectly legible—makes it clear that it could not have been part of the lost continuity draft; presumably, however, the page is derived from that draft, so the caption printed in **N1**, “Faksimile der 1. Niederschrift” (facsimile of the initial setting), may not be too far from the truth, only “once removed” as it were.

Fm, a manuscript copy of **Fh**, is one of two copies created by the Hoffmann copying service. UE ordered the first copy on 10 December. When Weill dissuaded UE from producing a piano-conductor score (see below), UE ordered another copy of the full score on 11 January. The first had been completed on 3 January, the second on 14 January (it had to be derived from the first one, because Weill had **Fh** in Berlin for a few days). It is unclear, however, when manuscript duplications of the overture were made. UE's records list only the proofreading dates: a “Dr. Ball” re-

1 The only markings that may well be Weill's are cancellations of passages containing parts in cue-size notation for Nr. 3, which made the accompaniment less cluttered (see Plate 6 in Main Volume).

ceived the first on 16 January, returning it the next day; the second was handed to somebody named “Kleibel” on 19 January, but no return date is given. By all appearances, **Fm** is the earliest one that UE had produced (several scribes acting as a team had prepared it). As in the case of **Ve**, Weill had hoped to proofread the score, but again, time constraints made it impossible.

On 18 January UE sent **Fm** to Gustav Brecher in Leipzig.² The score bears traces of numerous performance annotations. Although virtually all of these were later erased, either by the Leipzig staff or after the score found its way back to Vienna, many of them can still be deciphered. Brecher and/or his musical assistants marked up the score for rehearsal—including numbers that would later be cut—by highlighting entrances and refining dynamics and vocal parts (the latter by adding breathing marks or actually shortening note values and adding rests). For all numbers preceded by dialogue, somebody added warnings and cues at the top of the page. Sections and entire numbers cut during rehearsal exhibit the signs one would expect: crossed-out pages, “vi-de” marks, annotations such as “fällt weg” (leave out), and creases in pages that were folded at some point to facilitate skipping (sometimes these folded pages were held by a paper clip, rust stains from which are still visible). All major cuts are confirmed by reviews of the Leipzig production (in the days leading up to the premiere, music critics had received perusal copies of **Ve**). Although Weill was present during the last three or four days of rehearsal and attended opening night, **Fm** seems to bear no markings in his hand.

The host of cuts and other changes introduced in Leipzig appear to have led to the recopying of material for three numbers, yielding **Fm-misc**: “No. 10a Tanz” is a shortened version of the old “Nr. 10” [= KWE Nr. 14] as that number served as scene-change music to introduce the “8. Bild”; “Neue Nummer 12a” presents instrumental music lifted from the old “Nr. 11” [= KWE Nr. 15] to replace the original “Nr. 12a” [= KWE Nr. 17] that involves the chorus; and “No. 15c” is a reworking of the old “Nr. 15a” [= KWE Nr. 20], the goal of which was to shorten that number and use part of its second stanza (i.e., m. 64, beat 2 through m. 82, beat 1) to replace the old “Nr. 15b” [= KWE Nr. 21] but still retain that section’s last four measures.

An old UE index card that records the shipment of rental materials for *Der Silbersee* helps explain how **Fm** made its way back to Vienna. Once the Leipzig production had closed on 2 March 1933, the theater sent some of the rental materials—including **Fm**—to the Leipzig-based publisher Hofmeister, which acted as an agent for UE. In late September 1933, Hofmeister mailed **Fm** to Weill in Paris, presumably for the concert with Madeleine Grey that took place on 26 November (see Intro-

duction in Main Volume). Grey sang Nr. 4 (arranged for solo voice), 12, and 13; the score pages for these last two numbers bear some performance annotations in conductor Maurice Abravanel’s hand that were not erased. After the Paris concert, the score hibernated in a warehouse of the French music publisher Éditions Fortin. In June 1947, Fortin returned the score to UE, which forwarded it three months later to FBE, as Berlin’s Hebbel-Theater was pursuing the idea of mounting a production (which did not materialize). In the early 1950s, FBE shipped **Fm** to Jerusalem twice, where Karel Salomon used it to create and then to modify an orchestral suite. During that process, the score accrued additional markings, as an unknown hand in pencil (Salomon’s?) added instrument abbreviations above the vocal lines, presumably to suggest substitutions for the latter. While many of the abbreviations match the instruments eventually employed, others (e.g., “Sax.” and “Guit.” in Nr. 4) reflect the early version of the suite. In 1954, UE sent the score to Berlin, where Boris Blacher presumably consulted it for a reduction commissioned by the Schloßpark-Theater. Since then, UE has preserved **Fm** and prepared it for use as a master from which photo-mechanical reproductions were produced as needed to create new rental full scores (U.E. 10476). There is no indication that the original itself was used for another production.

The remaining music sources offer some additional insights, although their relevance for the Edition is limited. **Sm0** appears to be a sample draft for the piano-conductor score that UE had proposed. Stein used a galley proof of **Ae** for Nr. 3 to create a mock-up, but in light of Weill’s objections that such a format was impractical, the sample was never sent to the composer for review. **Im** and **Ie** are string parts—unmarked—that UE created and printed in January 1933 (all other parts were copied out by hand). No orchestral materials used in the three productions seem to have survived, which is doubly unfortunate as marked-up parts would provide answers to many unknowns.

Privileging of Sources for the Musical Text

Because **Fh** has fewer errors than **Fm**, the Edition privileges the former for music and lyrics. The Edition does not consider UE’s annotations in red pencil part of **Fh**. Whenever the Edition adopts these markings (which it frequently does), it adds a critical note unless the marking corrects a clear error with only one sensible solution. The Edition takes all other music sources into account as well. When consulting **Ve**, it is helpful to keep in mind that Weill proofread only Nr. 3, 4, 7, 12, and 16. He also proofread Nr. 20/21 for **Ae** (which is the only source containing a metronome mark for that number). Performance annotations in **Fm** offer the only indication of the exact placement of Nr. 5 and the beginning of Nr. 6 within the play.

Privileging of Sources for the Play

The Edition adopts the text as transmitted by **Tp** but consults the text of **Tt1** in doubtful cases.

² The other, no longer extant manuscript copy was sent to Magdeburg (on 28 January). Erfurt received **Fh** as the conducting score in installments: UE sent the bulk on 4 February; Weill received four numbers for the recording project that yielded **R1** and forwarded them to Erfurt (on 8 February).

COMMENTARY: GENERAL ISSUES

Editorial Procedure

Score order

In **Fh**, Woodwinds appear at the top, Brass just below, and Strings at the bottom. Between Brass and Strings, however, Weill was inconsistent about the order of the remaining parts. Most often he placed the Voices right below the Brass, followed by Piano and Percussion (with Harp appearing either above or below Piano). The Edition standardizes: Woodwinds, Brass, Percussion, Harp, Piano, Voices, and Strings.

Weill notated the music for Pk and Szg sometimes on several staves, but other times only on one—apparently depending on how much space was available on a given page. As the music can be executed by a single player, the Edition presents it all on a single staff.

Occasionally Vc and Kb share a single staff in **Fh** (to save space). The Edition presents the parts on separate staves throughout.

Numbering, titling of musical items

The oddities of the original numbering system (e.g., the old “Nr. 7” closed Act I, the old “Nr. 7a” opened Act II, although musically the two numbers are unrelated) vaguely reflect compositional process: Weill appears to have composed and numbered items sequentially, but subsequent additions to the score required a number-plus-letter to fit into the existing sequence. The Edition numbers all items sequentially, without use of letters. For a comparison of the two numbering systems, see table on p. 47.

Since the numbering also serves to identify items, the Edition provides additional orientation in the headers and in the table of contents by supplying incipits for all numbers that include lyrics. For purely instrumental numbers, the Edition adopts most of Weill’s added labels (e.g., “Reminiszenz,” “Introduktion,” and “Finale”), but changes “Entr’acte” for Nr. 5 to “Zwischenspiel” and adds labels for Nr. 9 (“Severins Fiebertraum”), Nr. 14 (“Brötchentanz”—marked as such in **TpB**), and the first section of Nr. 20 (“Totentanz”).

Dynamics

The Edition removes redundant dynamics and adds dynamics where they are missing but contextually required. In both cases a critical note describes the source evidence. In places where a dynamic indication is missing from one instrument but present in two or more other parts with matching music, the Edition adds the missing dynamic indication without comment.

The notation of hairpin crescendos and diminuendos in the sources is frequently careless or ambiguous. As precise description of the exact extent of each hairpin crescendo or diminuendo is impractical—and verbose descriptions of such minutiae are not usually justified by their musical significance—the Edition routinely aligns hairpins without a critical note when the intent seems clear. In cases where different solutions are possible and might communicate a meaningful musical distinction, a critical note describes the source evidence.

Articulation

The Edition tacitly adds articulation where it is missing in one or more instrumental parts but present in others such as to warrant conformity. When parts with comparable music have ambiguous or conflicting articulation, the Edition generally chooses to regularize the articulation, with the action explained in the critical notes. In places where the Edition removes or changes articulation, or accepts seemingly conflicting articulations, details and explanations are provided in the critical notes. The Edition avoids overburdening the score with additional editorial articulation once a pattern has been established, save where such ongoing articulation is already provided in one or more parts in **Fh** and therefore added to others according to the principle outlined above.

Verbal text

The Edition slightly modernizes spellings transmitted by the sources (in light of the new German orthography introduced in 1998 and modified thereafter). For all verbal text, the Edition standardizes spellings, punctuation, stylings, hyphenation, and layout without comment and similarly corrects minor typographical errors and omissions.

For the lyrics, the Edition rationalizes spellings and layout found in **Fh**, **Ve**, **Tt1**, and **Tp**. When set as verse, the sentence-style capitalization follows **TmS**, **Tt1**, and **Tp**.

In the play, the Edition numbers the scenes continuously (“1. Bild” through “16. Bild”), following the model in **N1/2**. **Tt1** numbers the scenes for each act; **Tp** lacks numbering, but each scene starts on a new page.

Issues of Instrumentation

Contrabass

Although Weill occasionally seems to have avoided writing below E2 (e.g., Nr. 9, mm. 59–60, and Nr. 20, mm. 7–8), **Fh** calls for all chromatic notes from the E-string down to the C below. Depending on the size of the string section, at least one performer should have an instrument with a C extension or a five-string bass.

Mutes

Fh specifies muting for Brass and Strings at various points. Except for one location, where Weill added it in pencil (Nr. 22, m. 199), **Fh** does not indicate when to remove mutes. Without comment, the Edition adds additional instructions (e.g., “Dämpfer auf”) at appropriate locations.

Tom-tom

Manufacturer’s catalogues and recordings from the late 1920s and early 1930s suggest that tom-toms were generally higher-pitched than today’s instruments.

Notational Issues

Beaming and rhythmic notation

Beaming and the notation of rests have been standardized tacitly save where they appear to reflect musical intent.

Cautionary, etc. accidentals

Where appropriate, the Edition tacitly adds cautionary accidentals and removes redundant ones.

Clefs, ottava instructions

The Edition does not reproduce choices made in **Fh**, especially when lack of vertical space appears to have been a decisive factor (e.g., *8va* in Fl, Klav, Vn I; clefs in Fg, Pos, Vc).

divisi, non-divisi

In addition to “div.” instructions, **Fh** occasionally specifies string parts in an old-fashioned way with “à 2” (meaning *divisi*

a 2), which the Edition also renders as *div*. In five instances, Weill notated “à 1” in the Strings, which the Edition renders as *non div*. (see Nr. 1, m. 64: Vn II; Nr. 1, m. 75: Vn II, Br; Nr. 3, m. 1: Vn, Br; Nr. 6, m. 97: Vn I; and Nr. 11, m. 1: Vn, Br).

Iteration signs

Fh indicates the repetition of musical units, whose length ranges from a single beat to several measures. The Edition expands these tacitly, also with the addition or removal of any accidentals (active or cautionary) consequent upon this expansion. The continuation of any notated articulation marks within such expansion will depend on the principles for such marks noted above. Any such musical unit that contains an editorial emendation is repeated in its emended form, and without comment in the critical notes.

Measure numbers, rehearsal letters

In December 1932, UE added a sequence of measure numbers for each act, and the numbers appear every five measures (thus, they cannot serve as useful rehearsal markers). The Edition introduces a new sequence of measure numbers in each musical number and adds rehearsal letters, whose sequence also starts anew with each number.

Paired instruments

In **Fh**, the notation of paired instruments (Fl, Kl, Trp, Pos) varies between one and two systems. Determining factors appear to have been the nature of the musical content assigned to each of the paired instruments and overall space on the page. The Edition likewise varies the notation (though it does not strictly follow the pattern and layout found in **Fh**) and tacitly reiterates instructions such as *a 2* at the beginning of staves when needed.

Footnote policy

The Edition adds occasional footnotes to the score to inform the user of issues significantly affecting the substance or performance practice of the passage. The bulk of information regarding such issues can be found in the critical notes.

Pitch Designation

The Kurt Weill Edition uses the following alphanumeric system to denote pitch-class and octave where musical notation is inappropriate:



COMMENTARY: CRITICAL NOTES

The entry for each section begins with one or more paragraphs of prose followed by numbered notes. The latter are of two types. The notes that report editorial actions usually state the action first, with supporting information following. Those that report on alternative readings or other situations are variously organized, using the sigla of the sources in question. Locations within measures are specified in two ways: 11/3 refers to the eleventh measure, beat 3; 11.3 refers to the eleventh measure, third notational event (note, rest, or chord). Consecutive locations are indicated by the use of a hyphen: 11/3–4 refers to beats 3 and 4, and 11.3–4 refers to notational events three and four.

Ouvertüre

Weill composed the overture last, during the first weeks of January 1933 (i.e., more than a month after he had submitted **Fh** for Acts I–III to Universal Edition [UE], his publisher in Vienna). Because he decided to borrow two sections of the overture note for note from Nr. 18, Weill was able to save time and space by instructing the copyists to copy those measures from Nr. 18 in **Fh**:

mm. 3–39 = Nr. 18, mm. 3–39
mm. 89–117 = Nr. 18, mm. 33–61

Hence the overture's mm. 33–39 and 89–95 are identical, although preceding measures and the fact that Weill was working with two separate documents appear to have led to some inconsistencies (minor discrepancies in the dynamics for KlTr and in the articulation of the bass line), some of which the Edition adjusts (detailed in the critical notes below).

Performance annotations in **Fm** specified that the overture “wird No. [18]” (becomes no. 18) and is played “nach der Pause” (after intermission), confirming that the Leipzig production omitted the overture at the beginning and moved it to the start of Act III, where it replaced the similar but slightly shorter Nr. 18.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Remark</i>
1–2	Trp, Pos, Klav, Br, Vc, Kb	Edition adds staccato marks to match mm. 1–2 of Nr. 18. Because mm. 3–39 are identical with mm. 3–39 of Nr. 18, it would be awkward to begin staccato articulation in m. 3.
2	Szg	Edition adds staccato marks to match m. 2 of Nr. 18. As above, because mm. 3–39 are identical with mm. 3–39 of Nr. 18, it would be awkward to have KlTr begin staccato articulation in m. 4.
2.4, 4.4	ALL	Fm has performance annotations changing ♩ to ♩^stacc (the corresponding spots at 104.4 and 106.4 are unmarked).
8–11	Trp, Pos, Klav, Br, Vc, Kb	Edition takes staccato marks in mm. 8–10 from Fm and adds <i>sim.</i> in m. 11 to indicate continuation of articulation. Fh has staccato marks in m. 8 (Trp, Pos) and in mm. 15–16 (Trp).
13.6, 14.6	Fl 2	Edition adds cautionary ♩ for E6 to match (sounding) E4 in Kl 2, Fg, and Vn II.
16/2	Kb	Edition takes slur from pencil annotation in Fh .
20.3	Kl 2	Edition adds $\sharp$ for F#5 to match 28.3 (mm. 20 and 28 are otherwise harmonically identical).

22	Klav, Vn II, Br, Vc, Kb	Edition adds <i>sim.</i> to indicate continuation of staccato articulation (through m. 31).
23.6	Vn I	Edition takes Eb5 from Ve to match Klav, Br. Fh and Vm have E5.
24.1–8	Vn I	Fm has incorrect pitches (accidentally copied from m. 23). The correct pitches appear as a performance annotation on a blank staff above, but the annotation was subsequently erased.
24.6	Kl 2	Edition changes E4 to Eb4, matching Db in Klav l.h., Vc.
29.2	Kl 2	Edition reads B5 (sounding A5) to match Klav, Vn II. Fh has an accidental but it is unclear (possibly Weill first wrote #, then tried to correct it). Fm has B#5, Vm corresponding A#5 (in Nr. 18). Ve has A5 (but A#5 in Nr. 18).
32.1	Kl	Edition adds staccato mark to match Vn I.
32.2–33.6	Pos 1	Edition adds staccato marks to match Trp 2, Vn II, Br.
34.2	Woodwinds, Strings	Fm has consistent performance annotations adding a tenuto mark (also at 90.2)—presumably Brecher's way of indicating that players should lean into the phrase right away.
36.2–40.1	Pos 2	Edition adds articulation to match Vc, Kb, and 32.2–34.1.
40	KlTr	Edition adds staccato marks to match m. 42. In corresponding passage, Fh has staccato marks in m. 96 but not in m. 98.
62	Woodwinds	Edition adds <i>sim.</i> to indicate continuation of articulation (through m. 64).
76.3	Kl	Edition extends <i>a 2</i> . Fh fails to specify whether clarinets play <i>a 2</i> or one player only (Weill reiterated <i>a 2</i> for Fl). Given the situation in mm. 82ff. (and corresponding passage in Nr. 18, mm. 66ff.), <i>a 2</i> is plausible. Fm has <i>a 2</i> at 77.1 (the beginning of a new system).
86.4	Klav r.h.	Edition omits what was originally the lowest note. Fh is unclear. Weill presumably intended Bb3, but it is not properly notated: either C or B with no clear accidental and further signs of revision that probably signify cancellation. (The b for Db4 in l.h. is clear but also appears to have been emended and may obscure more detail in r.h.). Fm has Bb3; PmO/Ve omit note.
88.2–89.6	Pos 1	Edition adds staccato marks to match Trp 2, Vn II, Br.
88.2–4	Pos 2, Vc, Kb	Edition assigns accents to match 32.2–4. Fh has staccato marks for Pos 2 and accent-staccato marks for Vc, Kb, but then instructs to copy mm. 33–61 of Nr. 18 (which have accents for Pos 2, Vc, Kb in m. 33). It is unlikely that Weill intended a different articulation in mm. 88–89 from that in mm. 32–33.
90.2	Woodwinds, Strings	Fm has consistent performance annotations adding a tenuto mark (see note for 34.2).
92.2	KlTr	Edition changes <i>mf</i> to <i>f</i> , matching Weill's <i>f</i> at 88.2. A slightly louder dynamic in the recapitulation of this material (mm. 89–95 are notated with iteration signs repeating mm. 33–39) seems plausible.
96.1	Trp, Pos 1	Edition adds staccato mark to match 94.1.
96.1	Pos 2	Edition adds accent-staccato mark to match Vc, Kb.
98–102	Fg, Pos, Vc, Kb	Edition takes accents in mm. 98–101 from Fm (first layer) and adds them in m. 102 (which follows a page turn in Fm).
104.1	Kl 2	Edition takes missing b for Bb4 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
106.2	Ob, Kl 1	Edition takes missing b for Db5 in Ob from pencil annotation in Fh , and adds b for Eb5 in Kl 1 (cf. Fl, Vn I).
109.3	Fl 2, Kl 2, Fg, Vn II	Edition upholds pitch class B in Fh (written Db5 for Kl 2), which differs from B# in m. 7. An unidentified hand in pencil circled the note in Fl staff and wrote “h!” (i.e., Bb) above. In Vm for Nr. 18, Stein merely indicated that m. 7, where he had enharmonically respelled B# as C, was to be copied. PmO sheds no further light on the situation, as it directs the copyist to take music for mm. 3–39 and 89–117 from Vm for Nr. 18. Ve follows Vm and has C in both overture and Nr. 18.
110.2	Vn II	Edition takes missing # for C#6 from pencil annotation in Fh .
118.1	Woodwinds	Edition equalizes articulation, assigning staccato mark to all four parts (matching Vn). Fh has accent in Fl, staccato mark in Fg, and nothing in Ob, Kl. Fm merely follows.

118.1	Br	Edition reads A♭3, matching Klav r.h. Fh is ambiguous (either G♭ or A♭), with annotation in pencil specifying “as!” (i.e., A♭), later retouched for clarity, as it looked like “es!” (i.e., E♭); Fm has G♭3.
118.1	Vc, Kb	Edition corrects D♯3 to D♭3, matching Fg, Klav l.h., and Nr. 18 at 62.1.
122.2–123.1	Br	Edition takes <i>f</i> at 122.2 (matching prevailing dynamic level) from pencil annotation in Fh , changes staccato to accent-staccato marks at 122.2–4 (to match Fl, Ob, Trp, and Pos 1), and adds accent-staccato mark at 123.1 (also to match these parts).
123.2	Klav	Edition omits redundant <i>f</i> .
124.1, 125.1, 126.1	Fl, Ob, Trp, Pos 1, Br	Edition assigns staccato mark. In Fh , mm. 124–125 are notated in all parts with iteration signs repeating m. 123, so technically the instruments here (except Br; see above) would have an accent-staccato mark, but the situation in m. 123 (beat 2) for Kl, Fg, Pos 2, Vn, and Vc suggests that staccato is intended. At 126.1, Fh has accent-staccato in Fl and nothing in other parts.

Erster Akt

Nr. 1

The parts for the two Burschen appear in **Cm/Ce** (in the bass book only). Weill and UE presumably included them as a precaution, allowing two members from the chorus to sing the parts if the actors cast as the Burschen are unable to master the vocal challenges. **Fm** has performance annotation cutting mm. 49–67.

0	1. und 2. BUR	Vm/Ve have “Bursch,” but “Bursche” in Fh and Tt1/Tp is clear.
7/1, 7/3	Fg	Edition changes accent to tenuto mark to match Klav, Vc, and Kb.
7.2	Ob, Kl	Edition omits redundant <i>f</i> .
15.1	Fl	Edition adopts red pencil annotation in Fh , changing quarter to dotted eighth rest. Fm retained erroneous quarter rest.
15/3	2. BUR	Edition takes quarter rest from Vm/Ve . In Fh , first layer is blank; a red pencil annotation added an extension dot to half note (adopted in Fm).
17.1	Vn II, Br	Edition adds staccato mark to match Trp.
18.1	Klav	Edition removes redundant <i>p</i> .
28.2–4	Kl 2	Edition ends slur at 28.4. In Fh , slur extends across barline, but in m. 29 (which follows a page turn), slur starts again (matching Br).
28.3–7	Kl 1	Edition adopts Weill’s revised slur in Fh . The original slur appears to have spanned 28.3–5.
28/3–29/1	Fg	Edition adopts red pencil annotation removing slur in Fh (adopted in first layer of Fm). In Fh , m. 29 follows a page turn, and Weill may have forgotten to continue the slur. Vm had a slur that was eventually erased, and Ve also omits the slur (even assigning a staccato mark for C♯ in l.h.). Given that Vc and Kb attack 29.1, a uniform attack of 29.1 seems justified.
29.1–3	Kl 1	Edition extends slur to 29.3, matching Vn II. In Fh , slur ends at 29.2.
32.4–33.1	Kl, Fg	Edition adds articulation to match 30.4–31.1 and 31.4–32.1.
33/3	1. BUR	Edition takes quarter rest from Vm/Ve . In Fh , first layer is blank, but quarter rest added in red pencil.
35.2–3	Kl 2	Edition adds crescendo hairpin to match Kl 1, Fg.
35.2–3	1. BUR	Edition upholds dotted rhythm in Fh . Both Vm and Ve have even quarter notes, but eighth note at 35.3 is plausible in light of rhythm in Fg, Klav l.h., Vc, and Kb.
40/3	Trp 2	Edition takes extension dot from red pencil annotation in Fh (first layer has only half note B4 at 40.1). A fresh attack on quarter note B4 is conceivable as well, but since trumpets do not double the vocal line exactly, a calmer rhythm in this soft, polyphonic passage seems preferable. Compare, by contrast, the situation in mm. 43–44: half note followed by quarter note first in Trp 1, then in Trp 2, but here the Burschen sing homorhythmically again.

45–48	ALL	In Fh , Weill used blue pencil to cross out a first attempt to notate mm. 45–48. Rewriting the passage, he changed the orchestration and also corrected a mistake (Vn I had appeared on the Vn II staff, Vn II on that for Br).
45.3	Kl 1	Edition upholds brief clash of sounding B♭4 against A4 in Klav r.h. and Vn II. The rests in Fl 2 and Trp 2 seem designed to avoid the clash.
49, 53	2. BUR	Edition upholds Fh in not providing a dynamic. No source has a dynamic in either location, so voice is still <i>p</i> . This is not implausible in light of mm. 57–64 (where 2. Bursche has <i>mf</i> , and 1. Bursche <i>p</i>). Still, it is odd that Weill did not set a dynamic here, given the level of detail elsewhere in this number.
57.1	Vn I	Edition takes <i>arco</i> from red pencil annotation in Fh . Weill wrote <i>arco</i> at 64.1, but m. 57 shows heavy revisions (originally, Weill continued eighth-note pattern of mm. 53–56 with pitches G and C but then crossed out music and added half-note dyad plus rest).
57.5–6	Vn II, Br	Edition adds slur to match Ob.
64	Vn II	Edition renders “à 1” as <i>non div.</i>
64.1	Fl, Trp, Vc	Edition considers different articulation in Fh a conscious decision of Weill’s, allowing Fl and Vc to compete against Trp.
69.1, 69.5	Vn I	Edition adds tenuto marks to match mm. 68 and 70.
71–75	1. und 2. BUR	Vm has text “tief weich und gut,” apparently a misreading of Fh ’s “hilfreich und gut.” Ve followed Vm and even introduced a necessary comma (“tief, weich und gut”). But “hilfreich und gut”—alluding to the famous opening line of Goethe’s poem <i>Das Göttliche</i> : “Edel sei der Mensch, hilfreich und gut”—is confirmed by Tt1/Trp , and correct in Cm/Ce . The scribe of Fm appears to have held off copying the words for some time, as “hilfreich und gut” is in a slightly different ink color.
72.5	Kl 1	Edition reads C5 (sounding B♭4). In Fh , pitch is slightly ambiguous (either C5 or D5), and Fm has D5, which matches Vn I. But the clarinet pattern in mm. 71–74 doubles the pitches of Vn II and Br, and it would be unusual for Kl 1 to depart for one eighth note. Vm/Ve agree by having eighth note B♭ in l.h.
72.8–9	Vn I	Edition takes slur from red pencil annotation in Fh .
75	Vn II, Br	Edition renders “à 1” as <i>non div.</i>
85.2	Kl, Fg	Edition adds <i>f</i> to match prevailing dynamic level.
86.5	Trp 2	Edition adopts red pencil annotation in Fh changing G4 to A4 (cf. Br).
89/2	Fl 2, Pos 1, Br	Edition enharmonically respells C# as D♭ to match Klav.
89.8	Klav r.h.	Edition takes missing ♯ for D♯5 from pencil annotation in Fh .
94–95.1	ALL	Fm has performance annotation changing <i>ff</i> to <i>f</i> at 94.1, returning to <i>ff</i> at 95.1 and shortening this note from quarter to eighth.

Nr. 2

The number’s sung text consists of a single line, but the sources diverge on the wording and on the number of times the line is sung. **Fh** has “Wir tragen den Hunger zu Grabe” sung five times (in mm. 8–10, 18–20, 28–30, 32–34, and 36–38). The first layer of **Vm** shows the same wording, but at some point “Hunger” was changed to “Toten” in the first four locations, and inexplicably **Vm** omits the Burschen singing in mm. 36–38. **Ve** adopted these changes, printing “Wir tragen den Toten zu Grabe” (and also omitting Burschen in mm. 36–38). The first layer of **Cm**’s tenor book has “Wir tragen den Klumpen [*sic*] zu Grabe”—an obvious misreading of Weill’s handwriting in **Fh**—but it was neatly corrected to “Hunger” in all five locations. **Ce** and **Fm** have “Hunger.” **Tt1** and **Trp** are of limited help, as there is only a stage direction for the number, “Eine Trauermarschmusik hebt an” (music of a funeral march commences), and the sung text does not appear as such. But Severin’s subsequent oration starts out with “Wir wollen den Hunger begraben!”—which may have served as Weill’s inspiration for the sung text, and it may explain why, in m. 29 of **Fh**, Weill first wrote “wollen,” then crossed it out and entered “tragen” (to continue correctly with “zu Grabe”). Although Weill proofread both **Fh** and **Vm** of Nr. 1–5, neither source shows markings that would resolve the discrepancies. The state of **Vm** at the

time Weill received it is impossible to judge, however, as there are several revisions, the details of which can no longer be retraced (let alone dated). Some numbers in **Vm** (e.g., Nr. 13) do not give the complete sung text, presumably so Erwin Stein could save some work. And there are signs that the **Vm** pages may not have contained any lyrics at all when Weill received them: for Nr. 3, Stein happened to write out the first page (carrying mm. 1–18) twice; the original first page contains the vocal staff with complete melody but no lyrics; only the revised first page contains the vocal staff with melody and lyrics. Weill did not receive galleys of **Ve** for proofreading.

A letter from UE to Weill appears to solve at least the textual discrepancy. On 21 December 1932, Heinsheimer summarized a conversation with Weill that had occurred four days earlier: “Die Erleichterungen im Klavierauszug ‚Silbersee‘ und die Änderung in Nr. 1 (wir tragen den Toten zu Grabe) wird gemacht” (the simplifications in the piano-vocal score *Silbersee* and the change in Nr. 1 [recte: Nr. 2]—Wir tragen den Toten zu Grabe—will be made). Because **Cm** and **Ce** had been created by 16 December (and presumably Nr. 2 had been copied for **Fm** by that date), it would explain why the change appears only in **Vm/Ve**. It does not explain, however, what—if Heinsheimer is not mistaken—may have caused Weill to request the change, which seems to go against the spoken text of that scene. In addition to his line “Wir wollen den Hunger begraben,” Severin refers again to a “Hungerleib” (hunger’s body) being lowered into the grave, and he eventually concludes “Der Hunger knurrt. Seht an: er lässt sich nicht begraben” (Hunger rumbles. Behold, it cannot be laid to rest). Given that the play consistently indicates that the Burschen bury “hunger” in form of an effigy, the Edition upholds **Fh** (“Hunger”) but prints the alternative offered by **Ve** (“Toten”) in an on-page footnote.

No obvious reason can be adduced to explain why the vocal part for mm. 36–38 was omitted in **Vm** (see Plate 5 in Main Volume). Stein provided a vocal staff for these measures but it was never filled in. Possibly he meant to add it at a later point. Initially, he may have left it off because the top notes of the piano part’s right hand touched the vocal staff and left no room for text (which he might have placed above the staff, however). There is a penciled question mark in m. 37 of the vocal staff, but it seems to query pitch F $\sharp$ at 37.5 in the right hand. In the absence of a clear explanation, the Edition upholds **Fh** but again informs users about the absence of the vocal part in **Ve** (the top pitch G $\flat$ 4 is rather high, after all, and the dynamic *ff* for the orchestral accompaniment—which includes unmuted Brass here—may render the voices nearly inaudible).

As to the number of Burschen who sing, **Fh** has “Die 5 Burschen” the first time the voices appear in the staff margin and “Die 4 Burschen” thereafter, but a red pencil annotation changed “4” to “5” (adopted in first layer of **Fm**). The tenor book of **Cm/Ce** has “Die 5 Burschen” and “Die Burschen” thereafter. **Vm** queries the number “Die ? 5 Burschen 4?,” and **Ve** has “4 Burschen” throughout. The Edition assumes that all five sing the whole time. Apart from dramaturgical logic—Severin is, after all, one of the Burschen (if the only named one)—his tenor voice seems important for the last sung line in mm. 36–38, which raises the top pitch in Nr. 2 from Eb $\flat$ 4 (the highest note of the first four lines) to G $\flat$ 4. Some of the Burschen may have to sing the G down an octave.

Performance annotations in **Fm** abridged the number substantially by cutting mm. 11–20 (the violin pickup at 20/4 is moved to 10/4) and mm. 30–37. There are signs that “Hunger” was changed to “Toten” at some point. A penciled cue at the top of the number, “Wir sind fertig – wir kommen,” suggests that some spoken lines leading up to the number were cut as well.

16.3	Vn II	Edition takes A $\sharp$ 4 from red pencil annotation in Fh (copied into first layer of Fm). Fh appears to have B $\sharp$ 4 but notehead is ambiguous.
17.3	Vc, Kb	Edition takes $\flat$ for Ab2 from pencil marking in Fh .
18.4	Klav r.h.	Edition takes $\flat$ for B $\flat$ 4 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
18.6	Fl I	Edition takes $\flat$ for Ab5 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
19/4	Klav r.h.	Edition reads top note B $\flat$ 4. Fh is ambiguous (either B $\flat$ 4 or C5), and Fm has C5, but chord structure in Fl and Ob, Kl and Trp 2, and Vn and Br suggests that top note in Klav for 19/3–4 does not change.
20/4, 24/4	Vn, Br	Edition takes <i>arco</i> for Vn at 20/4 and for Br at 24/4 from pencil markings (Weill) in Fh (copied into first layer of Fm).
21.3	Vn II	Edition takes C5 from red pencil annotation in Fh (first layer appears to have D5 but notehead is ambiguous). Fm has C5 in first layer.

27–28	Kl, Trp 2, Pos 1, Vn II, Br	Edition adds tenuto and staccato marks for consistency (present in Fh only in m. 27 for Kl).
27	Trp 1	Edition adds articulation to match m. 28 (and compare Ob, Vn I).
27.1–3, 28.2–3	Fg	Edition adds tenuto marks to match Vc, Kb; see note below. Fh has tenuto at 28.1.
27.1–3, 28.1–3	Vc, Kb	Edition takes tenuto marks from pencil annotations in Fh (copied into first layer of Fm).
35/3–36/2	Fg	Edition adds crescendo hairpin to match Fl, Ob, Kl.
37.5	Klav r.h.	Edition takes ♯ for F♯4 from red pencil annotation in Fh . Weill placed the ♯ for F♯4 at 37.7.
37.7	Fl 2	Edition adds missing ♯ for F♯5.
38–40	Fg, Pos	Fm has consistent performance annotations removing slurs for the dotted notes on beat 2 (though not in m. 41, which is marked <i>pesante</i>); slurs in Klav l.h., Vc, and Cb are left intact.
38.3	Fg	Edition removes stray staccato mark.
42.1	Fg, Pos 1, Klav r.h., Br	Edition regularizes articulation, changing accent-staccato mark in Fg to accent, and changing accent in Pos 1, Klav r.h., and Br to accent-staccato mark.

Nr. 3

Tt1 and **Tp** contain four strophes for this number. Weill selected strophes 1, 2, and 4 for his setting and slightly altered the text of each (neither **Tp** nor **Tt1** transmits the text as Weill set it). The instrumental coda beginning in m. 96 is apparently intended to cover the change to the next scene (2. Bild).

R1 offers an interesting variant of **Fh**, changing the text of the last refrain and reverting to an original idea of Kaiser's (as transmitted by **Tt1** and **Tp**):

DIE FÜNF

Schnallt den Gürtel, bis das Leder bricht.
Das geht nicht!

In **Fh** the text of the last refrain is essentially the same as in the first two:

SEVERIN, DIE VIER BURSCHEN

Schnalle Deinen Gürtel enger um ein Loch!
Es geht noch, es geht noch, es geht ja immer noch.
Schnalle Deinen Gürtel enger um ein Loch.
Erst denkt man, es geht nicht, erst denkt man, es geht nicht,
erst denkt man, es geht nicht und dann geht's doch.

In **R1**, the last three lines are changed and the text is apportioned between Severin and the four Burschen (this was feasible without altering the dynamics of the orchestral accompaniment, as Busch sang his solo lines into a microphone):

DIE VIER BURSCHEN

Schnalle Deinen Gürtel enger um ein Loch!
Es geht noch, es geht noch, es geht ja immer noch.

SEV: Schnalle deinen Gürtel, bis das Leder bricht.

BUR: [pause] Das geht nicht! [pause] Das geht nicht!

SEV: Und wenn du denkst, es geht noch – das geht nicht.

Busch marked the change also in his annotated copy (**TpB**) of the play. (The general idea of changing the last two lines is also suggested in performance annotations—of unknown and therefore dubious date and origin—in one copy of **Ce**: “Erst denkt man, dass es geht, erst denkt man, dass es geht, erst denkt man dass es geht, doch geht es nicht.”)

Maurice Abravanel had received **Fh** so he could lead the recording session for **R1**, and he indicated some of the textual changes by jotting down the last two altered lines, using quarter rests where the Burschen pause at 92/4–93/1 and 93/4–94/1. Unfortunately, he did not notate further musical changes that **R1** introduced to accommodate—and presumably highlight—the altered text. Because these changes cannot be reliably reconstructed from **R1**, the Edition upholds **Fh** and presents information about the alternative offered by **R1** and **TpB** in an on-page footnote.

The Leipzig production appears to have omitted the second stanza, as performance annotations in **Fm** (cutting mm. 40–70) suggest. At the end of the number is an “attacca” annotation, but it is entirely unclear which number would have followed (Nr. 4 was cut in Leipzig, as was the entire store scene).

0	ALL	Ve/Ae have a glaring misprint: “♩ = 32” (rather than ♩ = 132). The error is introduced in Vm : Stein’s first version of mm. 1–18 carries the correct metronome mark, but when he wrote out the page anew, he inadvertently omitted the first digit.
0	Ttom	In Fh , Weill added “Jazz-Trommeln” in parentheses, presumably to ensure that the copyists would not mistake Tomtom—then still something of a “novelty” instrument, at least in the world of classical music publishing—for Tamtam. The problem had occurred in earlier Weill works (for example in <i>Happy End</i> ; see KWE I/6, Critical Report, p. 19), and it persisted here: the copyists of Nr. 19 and 22 rendered Tomtom as “Tamtam” in Fm .
1	Vn, Br	Edition renders “à 1” as <i>non div.</i>
2–4, 5/1	Woodwinds, Trp, Pos 2, Szg, Klav l.h., Kb	Edition consistently adds articulation in mm. 2–4 to match m. 1. Fh continues articulation only in m. 2, and only in Fg, Klav l.h. (accents) and Ttom (accent-staccato marks); m. 3 in Klav and mm. 3–4 in Ttom are notated with iteration signs (✕ and ✕✕ respectively), so the articulation remains in effect here, and Fm shows the measures fully written out. At 5/1, Edition adds <i>sim.</i> to indicate continuation of articulation.
20/2–3, 22/2–3	ALL	Fh has markings by Abravanel raising dynamic to <i>f</i> (returning to <i>mf</i> at 19/4), thereby achieving a form of “orchestral punctuation” (as captured by R1).
21.3	Trp 1, SEV	Edition upholds discrepancy: passing tone sounding B♭ in Trp is unchallenged in Fm and confirmed by Sm0 ; Severin’s A♭ matches 52.3.
21.4	Klav l.h.	Edition takes top note G3 from red pencil annotation in Fh (first layer appears to have F3, which is implausible).
21.5	SEV	Edition takes missing ♭ for B♭4 from pencil correction in Vm , adopted in Ve .
23.10	Kb	Edition takes G3 from Fm to match Fg, Vc. Fh has F3.
24.4	Ob	Edition takes missing ♭ for B♭5 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
26	Strings	Edition adds <i>sim.</i> to indicate continuation of accent-staccato marks.
27	Klav	Edition adds <i>sim.</i> to indicate continuation of accent-staccato marks.
30–31	Woodwinds	Edition adds accent-staccato marks to match preceding bars.
32.2	Ttom	Edition adds <i>ff</i> to match all other parts (at a comparable moment in m. 96 Weill keeps Szg at <i>f</i> , but there GrTr and Beck are cued).
36.1	Fg, Pos 2, Klav, Kb	Edition adds <i>sim.</i> to indicate continuation of accents in these bass parts.
41–44	Klav l.h.	Edition adds staccato marks to match m. 40 (cf. Fg and <i>pizz.</i> in Vc, Kb).
49/4	SEV	Edition takes <i>f</i> from pencil annotation in Fh (adopted in Fm and Ve).
50	Fg, Br, Vc, Kb	Edition adds staccato marks to match mm. 51–53.
52.1	SEV	Edition takes text (“uns”) from Vm/Ve (also found in Ae , for which Weill proofread the galleys). Fh/Fm have “ihn,” but a variation in the repeat of the line “Für uns gibt’s kein Geld in der Welt” (first sung in 49/4–51/1) seems improbable, and a performance annotation in Fm changed “ihn” to “uns.” The corresponding lines in strophes 1 and 3 are unchanged in their respective repeats.
63.5–64.1, 69.5–70.1	Vn, Br	Edition beams notes to match beaming pattern that appears between these two locations. Fh has a page turn after m. 63, and a facing page starts with m. 70, which may explain use of flags rather than beams.

64.1, 64.3	Fl, Ob	Edition adds staccato marks to continue articulation of m. 63, thus clarifying the two-bar pattern. In Fh , m. 64 follows a page turn.
65.2	Kl	Edition takes missing # for F#4 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
70.3–76.1	Trp	Edition takes “1.” from red pencil annotation in Fh . In Fm , which notates Trp on two staves, music appears only in Trp 1 staff. Weill had failed to indicate who plays. At 70.3, he crossed out an initially assigned <i>con sord.</i> in Fh .
70/4	SEV	Edition adds <i>mf</i> . In light of Trp doubling, <i>p</i> might be too soft (cf. 40/4).
75	Kl	Edition removes ties that lead nowhere (m. 76, which follows a page turn, starts with a rest).
81	Fg, Klav l.h., Vc, Kb	Edition adds staccato marks to match mm. 82–84 in Vc, Kb. See note for m. 50 above.
82–84.5	Fg, Klav l.h.	Edition adds staccato marks to match Vc, Kb.
85/1	Kb	Edition removes stray staccato mark. Fh has no articulation in Fg, Pos 2, Klav l.h., and Vc (cf. 85/3 and 86/1).
87.1	Ttom	Edition adds <i>mf</i> to match Brass, Strings.
93	Trp	Edition removes stray staccato marks to match Klav r.h., Vn I, and mm. 94–95.
93.1	Br	Edition takes C#4 from performance annotation in Fm . The first layer of Fh has B3 (mm. 94–95 in Klav, Szg, and Strings are notated with iteration signs repeating m. 93). Weill crossed out B3 and changed it to D4, which is not wholly plausible given the prevailing harmony (and compare mm. 31, 62). Weill could have been distracted momentarily by the bass clef in Vc, Kb and intended E4. In any event, the first layer of Fm adopted D4, but a performance annotation changed it to C#4 (also at 94.1, as that measure followed a page turn in Fm , which had prompted the copyist to write out the measure in full).
95/3	Trp 1	Edition reads F#5 (cf. mm. 93–94). Fh appears to have G#5 (but another G#5 with accidental at 95/4). Fm had G#5, which was corrected to F#5.
101.4	Vn I	Edition takes missing # for F#6 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
103–105	Fl 2	Edition enharmonically respells F#5 as E#5, matching Klav, Vn II.
105.7	Klav r.h.	Edition reads octave C5–C6, as did Fm . Fh also shows what might be an A5, perhaps crossed out, or perhaps only an ambiguously drawn ledger line.
106.1	Kl 2	Edition reads F#4 (sounding E4). Fh appears to have G#4 (sounding F#4), which was copied into Fm . But a sustained F#4 not doubled by any other part would be slightly odd here, and it is not reflected in Vm/Ve .
107/4–108/1	Pos 2	Edition removes slur to match Fg and corresponding spot at 108/4–109/1.
109.2	Pos 1	Edition takes Eb4 (matching Br) from red pencil annotation in Fh (first layer has F4); Fm appears to have copied F4, but it was neatly changed to Eb4.
109.4	Pos 1	Edition takes pitch B#3 from red pencil annotation in Fh (first layer is ambiguous, either A#3 or B#3); Fm has B3.
110/3	Klav r.h.	Edition adds missing ♯ for B#3 to match Trp 2, Vn II.

Nr. 4

The vocal parts in **Fh** exhibit several spontaneous revisions in ink, suggesting that Weill had not fully developed the apportioning of the text between the two characters in his continuity draft (no longer extant), or that he changed his mind during the orchestration process.

Fm has performance annotation “fällt weg” (in what appears to be Gustav Brecher’s hand) at the top of the number—a notable example of self-censorship in the Leipzig production. The program did not even list “Die beiden Verkäuferinnen” as part of the cast, and press coverage confirms that, in addition to the musical number, the robbery was cut as well.

8	Vc, Kb	Edition removes redundant <i>p</i> .
9–18	Vn	Edition continues bowing of m. 8 by repeating slurred staccato in m. 9 and adding <i>sim.</i> in m. 10. Fh has slurred staccato in m. 14 (which follows a page turn) to indicate continuation.

18.6	1. VERKF	The clash of Eb against the E♯ in Kl, Br is corroborated by Ve/Ae (see critical note for 65.6).
19–20	Fg	Edition adds tenuto-staccato marks to match Ob (cf. also Fl, Kl).
21–25	Woodwinds	Edition adds <i>sim.</i> in m. 21 to continue tenuto-staccato marks in mm. 19–20 through m. 25.
24–27	Klav l.h.	Edition adds arpeggio lines to match mm. 19–23 (in Fh , m. 24 marks the beginning of a new page). Vm/Ve continue arpeggio as well.
31.2–33.1	Fl	Edition adopts revised slur in Fh , matching 79.2–81.1. Weill seems to have slurred 31.2–4 and 32.1–3 initially but then added the overarching slur (despite identical pitches at 31.4–5). Fm and Ve adopt the longer slur.
34–35	Fl, Ob, Fg	Edition adds staccato marks to match m. 36 (which follows a page turn in Fh). The articulation corresponds to <i>pizz.</i> in Strings.
36.2	Kl 1	Edition takes missing # for F#4 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
46.2	Br	Edition adds <i>arco</i> , given that Fh has <i>pizz.</i> at 34.2 and 50.2. Compare 94.2.
57	Fl, Ob, Kl, Trp 1	Edition adds <i>sim.</i> to continue tenuto playing of mm. 54–56 through m. 65 (in Trp 1 m. 64). Fh has sporadic tenuto marks after a page turn: in mm. 63–65 for Ob and in m. 63–64 for Kl.
62.2–3	1. und 2. VERKF	Edition takes pitches C5–B♭4 from Ve/Ae (matching previous iterations of this motive in mm. 9, 15, and 56). Fh/Fm have B♭4–A4. The first layer of Vm followed Fh ; a subsequent annotation at 62.2 changed B♭4 to C5.
64/3	Br	Edition changes E♯4 to F4. Fh has a pencil marking querying pitches F4–E♯4 at 64/2–3. Fm merely duplicates Fh pitches. Vm/Ve have no F on beat 2 and no E♯ on beat 3. But Br merely doubling Kl in this measure would seem—given the adjacent measures—an unlikely choice.
65.6	Trp 1, 1. VERKF	Ve/Ae corroborate the brief clash of Eb against the E♯ in Ob, Kl: in the accompaniment, beat 3 in r.h. repeats the ♭ sign in the melody and features a quarter-note chord (in cue-size notation) that contains a ♯ sign. Vm does not contain the ♯ sign, but Weill received galleys of Ve/Ae for this number, which may explain the introduction of the ♯ sign. In Fh , an unknown hand queried the dyad in Trp by circling it, but no action was taken; Fm contains no markings that would call pitches into question. Compare also 66.6, where (sounding) B in Fl and Kl briefly coincides with C in Vn I.
66.2	Kl	Edition adds <i>p</i> to match Fl.
74.6	2. VERKF	Edition adds ♯ for E♯4 to match corresponding passage at 26.6. Whereas Eb4 at 74.1 seems a plausible melodic inflection, Eb4 at 74.6 does not.
95.1, 96.1	Pos 2	Edition adds accent to match 94.1.
98–101	Fl, Kl	Edition consistently assigns tenuto marks (present in Fh only in m. 98 in Fl and in m. 101, which follows a page turn, in both parts).
98	Br, Vc, Kb	Edition adds <i>mf</i> to match prevailing dynamic level.
105.1	Fg	Edition adds tenuto mark to match Kl.

Nr. 5

[= old Nr. 4a]

Fh lists the number as “Nr. 4a. (Entr’acte).” **Vm** adopts the “Entr’acte” label, but **Ve** omits it. **Tt1** and **Tp** show no sign of the number. Edition places the music at the end of the store scene (2. Bild), before the action shifts to the two rural policemen on the bridge (3. Bild). This placement seems to be confirmed by a performance annotation in **Fm** that added a warning and a cue: “☐ Siehst Du was? Die Frucht” and “☐☐ mit blauen Kappen auf dem Hinterkopf.” There are some indications, however, that the Leipzig production ended up omitting the music.

4	Woodwinds	Edition does not reiterate articulation of m. 3, thus matching Nr. 4, m. 37. Fh has ✕ (i.e., staccato playing is intended to continue, but probably beyond m. 4, so the suggestion of a four-bar pattern should be avoided).
9	Woodwinds	Edition adopts Weill’s pencil revision in Fh , changing <i>p</i> to <i>pp</i> (adopted in first layer of Fm).

9	Klav	Edition takes <i>p</i> from red pencil annotation in Fh .
10	Ob	Edition reads B♭4 (held over from m. 9). In Fh , Weill emended pitch, seemingly changing B♭4 to C5 and even adjusting the tie/slur that starts in m. 9. Placement of the notes is unclear, however, and it is not impossible that he changed A4 to B4. Whatever the case, in light of the harmony in Nr. 4 (mm. 43, 91), C5 seems unlikely. Fm has B♭4.
14.1, 16.1, 20.1	Fl, Kl, Vn	Edition consistently assigns staccato marks to match 18.1 (which marks the beginning of a new page). Fh has staccato mark only at 14.1 in Fl.
15/3	Vn	Edition adds accents to match Fl, Kl (cf. 13/3, 17/3, 19/3).
22.1, 24.1	Br	Edition adds staccato mark to match Ob.
27.1	Kl 2	Edition adds # for C#5 (sounding B4) to match Fl 2, Vn II. In Fh , Weill curiously placed the # at 27.5. Fm matches Fh .
28/3	Br	Edition takes alto clef from pencil annotation (Weill's?) in Fh .
34.2	Trp, Pos	Edition adds staccato mark to match m. 33 (Fh has a page turn after m. 33).
38.3	Br, Vc, Kb	Edition adds accent-staccato mark to match other parts.

Nr. 6

[= old Nr. 5]

No source definitely indicates exactly when the number should begin. Performance annotations in **Fm** suggest that the first section of the music covers the transition of scenes from bridge (3. Bild) to guardroom (4. Bild). The warning provided reads “ Φ (Olim schiesst)” and the cue lists Der dicke Landjäger's last line: “ $\Phi\Phi$ versuchen eine Kugel an den Mann zu bringen.” An additional annotation is no longer fully decipherable with any degree of certainty (possibly “Erst wenn Vorhang fällt Musik”), but at least it clearly pertains to the curtain. Given the musical nature of the first section, it is conceivable that the music starts when the curtain goes, or is, down. The section beginning with m. 10 would be a likely point for the curtain to rise again. At least Weill composed such soft fugato passages where a transition occurs in other stage works, for example, in *Zaubernacht* (mm. 1728ff.) and in *Love Life*, “Opening” (mm. 161ff.).

14.2–15.5	Br	Edition adds slur to match Fg.
16.1	Ob, Fg	Edition disconnects notes from preceding slur, following red pencil annotations in Fh (adopted in first layer of Fm) that terminate slurs at last note of m. 15. In Fh , slurs in m. 15 extend across barline but do not continue in m. 16, which follows a page turn.
17–18	Vn, Vc	Edition adds <i>arco</i> , canceling <i>pizz.</i> from m. 12.
19.3	Klav r.h.	Edition takes missing ♭ for B♭3 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
22.2	Trp 2	Edition adds ♯ for A♯4 to match Ob, Klav r.h. A pencil annotation in Fh queried the A♭. Fm reflects first layer of Fh .
23.1–2	Kl 2	Edition takes ♭ for D♭5 (at 23.1) and # for C#5 (at 23.2) from red pencil annotation in Fh (to match Fl 2, Klav r.h.). First layer has D#5–C#5, which was copied in Fm , but a later hand subsequently adopted the red pencil annotation neatly.
31.4–32.5	Vc	Edition adds slurs to match Fg (and compare 58.4–59.5).
35	Ob, Kl, Fg	Fm has performance annotations changing $\circ$ to $\text{♪} \text{♯} -$ (i.e., cutting off with Pk and Strings).
39/4	Kl, Fg	Edition takes missing quarter rest from red pencil annotation in Fh .
43–44	ALL	Edition upholds unusual notation in Fh (Kl tied to 44.1 and Strings sustaining through end of m. 44, whereas Fg and Chor cut off after m. 43). Several solutions to address the different termination points seem possible. Faint markings in Fm changed whole note for Chor in m. 43 to dotted half note and crossed out whole note for Strings in m. 44. As the markings have been erased, it is not impossible that everybody cut off after 43/3.
46.1, 48.1, 50.1	Trp, Pos	Edition consistently assigns accent-staccato marks (present in Fh at 48.1 in Trp and at 50.1 in Pos; the other locations have staccato marks only).
53	Ob, Kl, Kb	Edition takes <i>p</i> from red pencil annotation in Fh .

53.2	CHOR	Edition takes <i>p</i> from Cm/Ce . All other sources lack a dynamic.
58.2	Kl 2	Edition takes $\flat$ for $C\sharp 4$ from pencil annotation in Fh . The first layer has an implausible $C\sharp 4$ that would clash with Soprano and Vn I.
60.1	Vn I, Br	Fm has performance annotation <i>espr.</i>
62.1	Strings	Fm has performance annotation “breiter.”
65.5	A	Edition reads $F\sharp 4$. Fh is ambiguous (either $F\sharp$ or G). Cm/Ce have $G4$, whereas Vm/Ve have $F\sharp 4$. The scribe of Fm appears to have copied $F\sharp 4$ first, but it was changed neatly in ink to $G4$. Both pitches work, but Alto moving parallel with Tenor seems more likely.
67.1	Fl, Ob	Edition changes isolated accent-staccato mark to accent, matching Kl and overall pattern (cf. 63.1, 65.1, 69.1).
73.5	CHOR	Edition takes “aus” from Tt1/Tp . The handwriting in Fh is ambiguous—either “aus” or “ans”—as Weill did not provide the customary “bend” above the lower-case <i>u</i> (i.e., $\bar{u}$) to distinguish it from <i>n</i> (as he most often did); Vm retained the ambiguity, though the writing in that source never provided such bends. Ve has “ans” (as does Cm), and Ce even attempts to clarify: “an’s.” But the grammar is clear: “der schön’re Vorsatz quillt” “aus Wissen” (noble intention wells up . . . from realization). The first layer of Fm appears to have had “ans,” but a subsequent annotation changed it emphatically to “aus” (after Brecher had penciled “aus” above the staff, complete with a bend for the <i>u</i>).
79.1	Vn I, Br	Fm has performance annotation <i>espr.</i> (as at 60.1; see note above).
85.4	A, Vn II	Edition reads $B\flat 4$. Fh is slightly ambiguous (either $B\flat 4$ or $C5$), and the scribe of Fm opted for $C5$, but $B\flat 4$ is more plausible and confirmed by Vm/Ve and Cm/Ce .
86–88	CHOR	Fm shows performance annotations changing rhythm in m. 86 from $\bullet$ to ♩ , in the second half of m. 87 from ♩ to $\text{♩} \sharp$, and in m. 88 from $\bullet$ to ♩ . The change in m. 87 is marked prominently.
91.1, 93.1	Klav	Edition adds accent-staccato mark to match other parts.
92	Pos	Edition takes <i>a 2</i> from red pencil annotation in Fh .
93.3	A	Edition reads $B\flat 4$. Fh is uncertain: Weill appears to have started writing another accidental (presumably $\flat$) but then made an unclear revision (possibly changing it to $\flat$). Cm/Ce and Vm/Ve all have $B\flat 4$. The scribe of Fm appears to have copied $B\flat 4$ first, but the $\flat$ was carefully erased at a later point. A red pencil annotation in Fh removed the unclear accidental.
94–95	Vn II, Br, Vc, Kb	Edition adds articulation to match Vn I (cf. Woodwinds, Brass).
96.2	Vn I	Edition renders “à 1” as <i>non div.</i>
98.2	Pos 1	Fh has pencil annotation circling the $A3$, perhaps querying whether pitch should be a $G3$ (matching progression in Kl 2 and Br). Fm has $A3$; performance annotations in that source are of no help, as Gustav Brecher marked Woodwinds and Brass <i>tacet</i> in mm. 97–100. Edition upholds $A3$.

Nr. 7

[= old Nr. 6]

In **Tt1** and **Tp**, Kaiser’s lyric begins with “Hast Geld du [*sic*], lass’ es nicht . . .”; Weill slightly abridged the Lotterieagent’s preceding speech by removing the last two lines: “Sie wollen Ware sehn. Sie sind recht raffiniert,” and he set the immediately preceding lines (“Was zahlen Sie für einen Rat . . .”) to create a short *parlando* introduction for the number.

A performance annotation in **Fm** suggests that the last two lines actually spoken by the Lotterieagent (“Ihr Scheck, Herr Olim. Ich gratuliere.”) were supposed to be delivered in Leipzig during m. 1. But the number ended up getting cut in that production (the pages were folded in the lower corner and held by a paper clip; the cue was moved to the beginning of Nr. 8). A review in the *B. Z. am Mittag* confirms the omission. The Erfurt production also omitted the number (see, for example, Richard Cohn’s review in *Tribüne*, 20 February 1933). Both productions, however, retained the character of the Lotterieagent, who appeared onstage to deliver the few spoken lines and hand Olim the check.

Tt1 does not show the Lotterieagent in the list of characters. The accidental omission appears to have gone undetected when Tp and Ve were prepared (they replicate the error).

2	LOTT	Edition leaves choice of dynamic to the performer (no source transmits a dynamic).
8/2	LOTT	Edition takes <i>p</i> from Ve . Fh and Vm lack dynamic.
8.2	Vn, Br	Edition adds <i>sim.</i> to indicate continuation of articulation pattern.
12.1	LOTT	Fm has performance annotation changing $\downarrow$ to $\downarrow \ddagger$.
30.2	Ob	Edition takes <i>p</i> from red pencil annotation in Fh to match prevailing dynamic level.
35.1	Fg, Klav	Edition takes <i>p</i> in Fg from red pencil annotation in Fh and adds it to Klav, matching prevailing dynamic level.
36	Trp	Edition adds <i>sim.</i> to continue articulation of m. 35.
45.1	Klav	Edition adds <i>mf</i> to match prevailing dynamic level.
46–48	Woodwinds	Edition adds articulation to match m. 45.
46.2	Klav r.h.	Edition adopts red pencil annotation in Fh moving $\flat$ (which Weill had inadvertently placed in front of C4) to inflect A3.
49.1	Klav	Edition adds <i>mf</i> to match Woodwinds, Trp, Ttom.
53.4, 54.4	Vc	Edition takes missing $\flat$ for Eb4 from performance annotations in Fm (cf. Fl 2, Klav, and Vn I–II).
61	Kl, Trp	Edition adds <i>sim.</i> to continue articulation of mm. 59–60.
81.2	Trp 2	Edition takes missing $\sharp$ for F#4 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
87	Br, Vc, Kb	Edition adds <i>p</i> to match prevailing dynamic level.
91	Woodwinds	Edition adds <i>sim.</i> to continue articulation of mm. 87–90.
97.1	Kl, Fg	Edition changes accent-staccato mark to accent, matching Fl, Ob, and subsequent measures.
97.1	Klav	Edition adds <i>mf</i> to match prevailing dynamic level.
101–104	Woodwinds, Brass	Edition adopts performance annotations in Fm that adjust the dynamic to make the Lotterieagent's spoken text audible. Brecher added <i>p</i> at 102/1 and 104/1, and <i>f</i> at 102/2. Edition further adds diminuendo hairpins in mm. 101 and 103 and brings dynamic back to <i>f</i> again at 104/2.
101.1	Ttom	Edition adds <i>mf</i> to match prevailing dynamic in Klav, Strings.
102/2	Pos 2	Edition takes half note F2 from red pencil annotation in Fh (first layer is blank). Fm adopted F2 in first layer.
105.4, 106.4	Br	Edition changes Bb3 to C4, matching pattern in preceding and subsequent measures of doubling the lowest note in Klav r.h. A singular C in Klav would be unusual, as would be the momentary clouding of the harmonic color of C-Eb-Bb by the Bb3 in Br.
113.1–3	LOTT	Vm/Ve have different text (“Zinseszins”). Edition upholds “Zinseszglück” in Fh (copied into Fm). The line “dass einem Zinseszglück . . . lacht” relies on an idiom (“jemandem lacht das Glück” [fortune smiles on someone]), and it is easier to sing in this rhythmically intensified context. “Zinseszins” had previously appeared always in conjunction with “Zins” (and does not invite isolated reiteration here). No text source transmits the lines that Weill set in mm. 108–115.
115.1	LOTT	Edition upholds quarter-note value in Fh . Weill notated a quarter note and added, inadvertently it seems, an eighth rest (the rest appears in all other parts), but he subsequently crossed out the rest, though not very clearly. Still, Vm and Ve have a quarter note. In Fh , a red pencil annotation changed the quarter to an eighth note to match all other parts (adopted in Fm), but the singer should not be forced to cut off at the same instant.
116	Woodwinds	Edition takes <i>p</i> from performance annotation in Fm to match Brass.
116.1	Kl	Edition adopts Weill's pencil revision in Fh (copied into first layer of Fm), changing Eb4 played <i>a</i> 2 to Eb4-G4.

Nr. 8

[= old Nr. 6a]

Fh and **Ve** label the last section (mm. 27ff.) “Nachspiel.” The music would cover the transition from “Wachstube” (4. Bild) to “Krankenhauszimmer” (5. Bild).

Fm has a performance annotation cutting mm. 10–17. The added cue for the beginning of the number (“Ich gratuliere, Herr Olim”)—compare the remarks for Nr. 7 above—confirms that Nr. 7 was cut. An additional annotation provides solid evidence that **Fm** was used in Leipzig: the annotation specifies that music is to start “wenn Garbe abgegangen” (when Garbe has exited), referring to actor Albert Garbe, who played the Lotterieagent in Leipzig.

N1 and **N2** seem to suggest that the productions in Leipzig and Erfurt took an intermission after the “4. Bild,” but Leipzig cut the “2. Bild,” offsetting all subsequent numbers by minus one, and **N2** may transmit a typographical error, as the program printed for the second and last performance on 22 February shows the intermission after the “5. Bild.”

5.1	T	Edition takes quarter note from Ve . Fh has whole rest for m. 5 (adopted in Cm/Ce), but a red pencil annotation added the quarter note and missing syllable (“-lim”). Vm initially adopted the whole rest but subsequently added the quarter note. The Tenor breaking off here seems unwarranted.
5.1–2	Strings	Edition takes tenuto marks from Fm (first layer) to match mm. 1 and 3. Fh has no articulation.
6.2	Kl, Fg	Edition upholds Fh and adds no dynamic, even though corresponding passage in Nr. 6 at 41.2 would suggest <i>p</i> here. Fm has performance annotations adding <i>pp</i> (but does so also in Strings, where it replaces <i>p</i>).
8	T	Fh is peculiar: the Tenor’s D4 is not doubled by any other part (and all other sources agree). Compare, by contrast, the corresponding passage in Nr. 6, m. 43, where Br doubles the D.
11.1	Kl	Edition takes missing # for C#4–C#5 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
18	CHOR	In Fh , Weill originally set the line “Jetzt bist du auf dem Wege” (identical to the line from Nr. 6, m. 53) and notated two measures complete for Woodwinds and Chorus, but leaving the Strings still blank. At that point he appears to have realized the error and crossed out the two measures in blue pencil. The harmony of the two discarded measures corresponds to that of the new mm. 18–19 (i.e., not that of mm. 53–54 in Nr. 6).
25	Kb	Edition takes <i>arco</i> from red pencil annotation in Fh .
45.2	Trp, Pos	Fm has performance annotation <i>sord</i> .
45/3, 47/3	Pos 1, Br	Edition adopts performance annotations in Fm , changing Pos 1 at 45/3 and Br at 47/3 from D♭4 to E♭4 (the annotation “es” in Br was subsequently erased). Although Weill clearly notated D♭4 in each case (reflected by Vm/Ve)—he even added tenuto marks underneath the slur in Br—the E♭4 corresponds sensibly to the harmony in Nr. 6, mm. 24–25.
51	Kl	Edition takes whole rest from red pencil annotation in Fh .

Nr. 9

[= old Nr. 6b]

In **Fh**, Weill added a note about the number’s function: “Diese Reminiszenz wird ganz leise dem Fiebertraum Severins unterlegt. Die eingeschobenen Schlagzeug-Takte können beliebig wiederholt werden, so dass die letzten Takte über den Schluss des Monologs hinaus klingen.” (This reminiscence accompanies Severin’s fever-dream very softly. The inserted percussion measures can be repeated as needed, so that the last measures extend beyond the end of the monologue.) The Edition makes no attempt to accommodate the spoken text within the score (**Fm** lacks pertinent performance annotations, and in any case the duration of the monologue will vary from production to production).

17.3	Fl 2	Edition takes # for C#4 from red pencil annotation in Fh . Erwin Stein appears to have read the # (in ink) for D#4 at 17.2 as applying to 17.3, so both Vm and Ve have progression D4–C#4, but D#4 (at 17.2) is clear in Fh .
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20.7	Fl 2	Edition reads D#4. The accidental in Fh is smudged and not recognizable as #. Vm/Ve have D#4, whereas Fm has D4.
21.1	Fl	Edition takes downstem from red pencil annotation in Fh (first layer has upstem only).
36.2–37.1	Vn II	Edition adds slur to match 34.2–35.1 and phrasing in Nr. 1.
49.4	Vn I	Edition follows Fm in removing isolated staccato mark.
54.1–55.5	Br	Edition adds articulation to match 50.1–51.5. Fm (first layer) has most of it.
55.1	Vn I	Edition takes missing # for F#4 from performance annotation in Fm (and confirmed by F#4 in Vm/Ve).

Nr. 10

[= old Nr. 7]

The last line to be sung by Severin and concluded by Olim, “Es besänftigt sich das wilde Hetzen – mit der Zeit . . .” (mm. 153–158), appears to have been sung by the chorus in the Leipzig production—an effective way to accentuate the close of Act I.

As elsewhere in the score, the muting of brass passages is not wholly clear. **Fh** calls for the muting of only two passages (Pos 1 in mm. 25ff., Trp 1–2 in mm. 79ff.), but others might benefit from muting. Although performance annotations in **Fm** are no longer fully decipherable, they offer at least some clues, as they appear at “suggestive” locations: Trp beginning with the anacrusis to m. 41 and Pos 1 at mm. 87ff. may have had muting added. There are also no instructions anywhere to remove mutes. Edition considers Weill’s muting indications in **Fh** as applying only to the passages immediately following the instructions and therefore cancels muting in Pos 1 after 39.1 and in Trp 1–2 after 87.1.

Performance annotations in **Fm** add a warning (“♢ Bald kleidest du dich auch wie ich”) and the cue (“♢♢ Um das, was war, abgründig zu vergessen!”). Further performance annotations indicate that the Leipzig production cut mm. 55–108 (marked “vi-de” and confirmed by folded bottom corners of the skipped pages that facilitated the jump).

1	ALL	Fm has performance annotation indicating 4/8 time.
5.1–2	Ttom	Edition removes stray staccato marks.
6.1	Klav l.h.	Edition takes missing # for D#3 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
14	Trp	Edition adds staccato marks to match m. 13 (cf. mm. 21–22).
40.3	Trp	Fm had two performance annotations—one for each part, notated on separate staves here—that have been thoroughly erased and are no longer decipherable. Given the location, however, one might surmise that they called for muting (see similar situation in m. 79, where Fh specifies <i>con sord.</i>).
43.3–4	Pos 2	Edition removes staccato marks in Fh that Weill appears to have written before slurring 43.3–45.1.
57–60	Vn, Br	Edition adds staccato marks to match mm. 55–56 and m. 61.
57.4	Kl 2	Edition changes C5 (sounding Bb4) to C#5 (sounding B4) to match Vn II at 3.4. A pencil annotation in Fh queried the pitch. Vm/Ve confirm B4.
63.1–67.1	Vn	Edition assigns staccato marks consistently to match 71.1–75.1. Fh shows staccato marks only at 63.4–64.1 (Vn I) and 66.4–6 (Vn I–II).
67.3	Fl 2	Edition changes G#5 to G5 to match Trp 2 at 13.3. Vm/Ve have G#5. Fh has conflicting annotations: a pencil marking queried the sharp sign; another pencil annotation reads “g!” whereas an annotation in red pencil shows “gis” (the latter reflected by G#5 in Fm).
87	Pos 1	Fh has pencil annotation “I. Pos sord?”; Fm has performance annotations changing <i>p</i> to <i>pp</i> and adding what seems to read “sordo.”
89–90	Br	Edition upholds Fh by not adding a tie that would match Vn. The rearticulated pitch matches Vn I in mm. 81–82 (and compare Pos 1 in mm. 27–28 and 35–36).
91, 92	Br	Edition adds slurs to match mm. 87, 88.
93.1	Klav, Vn	Edition conforms articulation, assigning accent-staccato mark in these parts. Fh has accent for Klav, accent-staccato mark for Vn I and nothing for Vn II.

94.2–4	Fl	Edition changes articulation, removing staccato marks at 94.2–3 and adding slur for 94.2–4 to match other parts and preceding measure. Fh has staccato marks only.
109–112, 115–116, 119–120, 123	Klav l.h.	Edition adds staccato mark for eighth-note chord to match articulation in Fl, Kl, and Klav r.h.
109–112	Vc, Kb	Fm has performance annotations adding tenuto marks for the quarter notes and staccato marks for the eighth notes (occasionally doubled by verbal instructions “ten.” and “kurz,” respectively).
113.1	Br	Edition adds <i>p</i> to match prevailing dynamic level.
117	Klav	Edition changes beginning of measure in l.h. from $\downarrow \gamma$ to $\downarrow$ in order to match Vc and Kb (cf. 123.1). In Fh , Weill had inadvertently duplicated mm. 115–116 in mm. 117–118 for Klav l.h., Vc, and Kb. He emended the bass line, writing the correct notation for Vc, Kb below the system, but he failed to correct all elements when retouching the Klav part.
131–134	Strings	Edition takes tenuto marks for articulated quarter notes from Fm (first layer). Tenuto marks in Fh are limited to mm. 131–132 in Vn, Br and to 132.2–134 in Vc. Presumably all such quarter notes in mm. 135–156 should be played similarly.
133.2–3	Br	Edition adds slur to match Vn I (and compare Pos 1 at 147.2–3).
137.4	Fl 1	Edition takes missing # for D#6 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
145–150	Klav r.h., Vn, Br, Vc	Edition consistently supplies staccato marks, which Fh lacks for Klav in mm. 145–146, 149–150; for Vn and Br in mm. 149–150; and for Vc in mm. 147–150.
149.2	Vc	Edition takes missing # for F#3 from blue pencil annotation in Fh (Weill notated the cautionary natural at 150.2).
153–158	SEV, OLIM	Fm has performance annotation “Chor” in m. 152, indicating that the chorus sang this music (either replacing or supporting Severin and Olim).
154.2–156.1	Kb	Edition adds slurs for 154.2–155.1 and 155.2–156.1 to match 153.2–154.1 (cf. legato in Fg, Pos 2).
155–160	Vn, Br, Vc	Edition adds staccato marks for rhythmic accompaniment figure to match mm. 153–154. Fm (first layer) shows staccato marks fairly consistently.
157	Ttom	Edition takes <i>p</i> from red pencil annotation in Fh to match other parts.
157–160	Klav r.h.	Edition consistently supplies staccato marks to match m. 161 (which follows a page turn). Fh has staccato marks only at 157.5–6.
158.4	Trp 1	Edition adopts red pencil annotation in Fh , changing B4 to A4 (sounding G4) to match harmony and 160.4.
159.2–160.4	Kl, Trp, Pos 1	Edition takes slurs from red pencil annotation in Fh (copied into first layer of Fm), matching Ob.
166.1	Kl, Trp	Edition takes missing # for F#4–A#4 (in Kl) and C#5–A#4 (in Trp) from red pencil annotations in Fh .

Zweiter Akt

Nr. 11

[= old Nr. 7a]

In **Fh**, Weill added “Introduktion” in parentheses. The Erfurt production appears to have used the music twice. At the end of the number, a performance annotation in **Fh** added “nach dem 2. Mal folgt 9 [= KWE Nr. 13],” suggesting that the music was played once as a curtain raiser to the “6. Bild” and again to lead into the “8. Bild” (the original stage set for the “7. Bild”—a hallway in the castle—was dropped, so no scene change music was required).

1	Vn, Br	Edition renders “à 1” as <i>non div.</i>
9–12	Klav l.h., Strings	Edition adds accents to continue articulation of m. 8 and to match Woodwinds, Brass, Pk, and Klav r.h.
9.1	Klav r.h.	Edition reads D♭5. Fh is ambiguous (either C♭5 or D♭5). Fm has C♭5 but this is implausible in light of other parts.

13.4, 14.4 18/2	Pos Klav r.h.	Edition adds staccato mark to match mm. 15–18. Edition adopts red pencil annotation in Fh moving misplaced flat sign (so C♭5 becomes C5, and A4 becomes A♭4).
21/2	Vn II	Edition takes missing ♯ for E♯4 from Vm/Ve . A performance annotation added it in Fm . Compare corresponding F♯4 in Trp 2 at 23/2.

Nr. 12

[= old Nr. 8]

Weill slightly altered the irregular metric structure of Kaiser's quintains (= stanzas 1–3), adding a few syllables and short words to make it fit a 6/8 rhythm; for the third lines—the longest ones, which, lacking a final rhyme, have the quality of an insertion—he decided to have Fennimore speak, and he revised these lines to make them sound more colloquial.

Fm shows performance annotations not only stemming from the Leipzig production (conducted by Gustav Brecher) but also from the Paris concert in November 1933 (conducted by Maurice Abravanel). At least some of the markings from the latter performance were not erased when UE photoduplicated **Fm** to create its postwar rental score (U.E. 10476). Subsequently, however, Abravanel's markings were erased in **Fm**.

13.1	FENN	Edition takes G4 from Ve/Ae . Fh has G♭4, adopted in first layer of Vm , but here a pencil correction removed the flat sign. Fm also adopted G♭4, but eventually all sources (including Fh) were changed to G4.
19.2	Vn II	Edition rejects red pencil annotation in Fh changing B♭4 to A♭4. The change is not corroborated by any other source; nor does the corresponding m. 48 contain an A♭.
22.4, 51.4	FENN	Edition takes text “nur” from Vm/Ve and Ae (also found in Tt1/Tp). Inexplicably, Fh transmits “ein,” which produces an undesirable rhyme with the preceding “kein” (as “ein” could be easily misheard as “kein” again). In addition to being clearer, “nur” creates a useful phonetic contrast with “ein” in mm. 69 and 71.
24.2–4	Vn I	Edition adds slur to match Vn II.
32.2–34.1, 42.2–44.1	KlFl	Edition terminates slurs at 34.1 and 44.1, matching Fl. In Fh , slurs end at 33.12 and between 43.12 and 44.1.
40.2	Kl 2	Edition takes cautionary ♯ for F♯4 from Fm , clarifying ill-defined revisions in Fh that could be misread as a sharp sign. (The E♭ in Strings is clear.)
41.4–42.1	Fg	Edition adds slur to match preceding and subsequent measures. In Fh , m. 42 begins on a new page.
44.2–6 47/2	Vn II, Br ALL	Edition takes slurs from red pencil annotations in Fh to match Vn I. Fm has performance annotation—in what appears to be Abravanel's hand—adding a tenuto instruction here, so Fennimore can hold the first note and emphasize “ <i>ei - ge - nen Sinn.</i> ”
57.4	Vc	Edition adds missing <i>arco</i> .
67.3–68.1	Vn I	Edition adds slur to match 65.3–66.1.
69.2	Br	Edition adds missing ♭ for A♭4 to match Fl 2, Kl 2.
71–72, 74	Ob, Kl	Fh has pencil annotations intended to clarify emendations that Weill had made in ink, but the pencil markings introduce an error (an implausible F♭4 in m. 71 for Kl 2). Edition simply follows Weill's emendations (which have F4 for Kl 2 in m. 71—as does Fm).
75.4–76.4, 79.4–80.4	Fl 2	Edition changes slurring to match mm. 1–5. In Fh , the slurring for Fl 2 and Fl 1 is identical, because both parts share a staff. In mm. 1–5, however, Weill notated parts on separate staves, giving Fl 2 a single slur for the two five-note groups, whereas Fl 1 interrupts the slurs to rearticulate the repeated pitches.
78.5	Fl 1	Edition takes F♯5 from Ve and performance annotation in Fm . In Fh , Weill notated F♭5 (but compare 3.5). In Vm , someone queried Stein's choice of F♯5 but Ve (proofread by Weill) confirms it.

82.1–6 Fl 1 Edition takes slur from performance annotation in **Fm**. The slur appears also in **Vm/Ve** (and compare m. 7). Tongued notes are not inconceivable, but one would expect them within the context of a *molto rit.*, of which there is no indication.

Nr. 13

[= old Nr. 9]

Honoring Weill's request, UE added this number to **Ae** at the last minute. To accommodate it, UE hastily pulled the plates for the supplanted Nr. 16 and prepared an engraver's model for Nr. 13 (which retained measure numbers that were nonsensical in the context of **Ae**; see facsimile in KWE IV/2, pp. 179–183). Time was too short for Weill to proofread the number. The **Ae** plates were also used to print **Ve** (where the measure numbers were crucial, of course).

No source transmits a tempo or metronome mark. An attempt to extrapolate a tempo from the overture proves futile, as it would lead to a much too slow $\text{♩} = 72$. In correspondence with UE, Weill referred to "Caesars Tod" as a *Ballade*, meaning a strophic narrative song with historical subject matter (not to be confused with the ballad of American popular music, which suggests a sentimental text and a slow tempo). In light of the number's character, the Edition assigns "Alla marcia, un poco tenuto" (less than half a year after the composition of *Der Silbersee*, Weill would use that designation for a musically comparable section in *Die sieben Todsünden*; see "Neid," anacrusis to m. 47). When Lotte Lenya recorded the "Cäsar-Ballade" in 1955 (**R2**), the orchestra started around $\text{♩} = 104$ and then slowed down a bit. The AdK's Ernst-Busch-Archiv (Fld. 754) holds a typed lyric sheet of Nr. 13—perhaps intended for a concert presentation by Busch (he sang the number on Radio Hilversum in spring 1933; see Introduction in Main Volume)—that carries the pencil annotation "2'40" at the end, which would correspond to a slightly swifter tempo of $\text{♩} = 108$.

1–4	Kb	Edition adds accents to match Vc. In Fh , Vc and Kb share a staff for these measures, but Weill provided accents only for the up-stemmed Vc part. In mm. 21–24, where each part has its own staff, Weill assigned accents to both parts.
3/3–4/1	Klav	Edition takes arpeggio lines from Fm to match 23/3–24/1. Fh , which employs iteration signs (✓) in mm. 1–3, lacks arpeggio lines at 3/3 and 4/1.
4.1, 24.1	Woodwinds, Brass, Strings	Fm has performance annotation shortening dotted half note to eighth note (followed by rests)—apparently an effort to make the harp's entrance more audible. Edition upholds Fh . By contrast, compare 44.1, where Fh has an eighth note, creating necessary silence for the subsequent <i>pianissimo</i> .
4.1	Klav l.h.	Edition changes Ab3 (already sounding in r.h.) to F3, matching 24.1, 44.1.
8.1	Kl	Edition adds tenuto mark to match mm. 5–7.
14–16	Brass, GrTr	Edition adds staccato marks to match m. 13. In Fh , GrTr is notated with iteration signs in mm. 14–15, so staccato would continue anyway.
20.4	Vn	Edition takes dotted eighth rest from first layer of Fm (cf. Fl, Ob), thus completing the measure. Fh is blank.
20.5	Vn	Edition takes <i>arco</i> from red pencil annotation in Fh . (Weill himself added <i>arco</i> in pencil at 21.1 in lower Strings.)
25.4	Fl	Edition changes staccato to tenuto mark, matching mm. 26–28 (and compare Trp). Fh has a page turn after m. 25.
26.4–27.1	Trp	Edition adds articulation to match preceding and subsequent measures.
31/3–4	FENN	In Fm , someone used a razor blade to change the dotted rhythm to straight eighth notes. Edition upholds Fh . Dotted rhythm confirmed by Vm/Ve .
32.2–4	Vn II	Edition takes slur from red pencil annotation in Fh to match Br.
34–36	Brass, GrTr	Edition adds staccato marks to match m. 33. In Fh , GrTr is notated with iteration signs in mm. 34–35, so staccato would continue anyway.
36.1	Ob	Edition adds tenuto mark to match pattern in preceding measures.
37/4, 38/4, 39/4	Fl, Kl	Edition takes staccato marks from Fm to match 36/4.

38/2, 39/2, 40/2	Strings	Edition takes accents from Fm to match 37/2.
40.5	Vn	Edition takes missing <i>arco</i> from red pencil annotation in Fh .
42/1–43/4, 44/1	Klav	Edition takes arpeggio lines in mm. 42–43 from Fm . Fh lacks indication (in m. 42, only 42/1 is notated, followed by three ↗). By contrast, at 44/1, Edition upholds Fh to match other parts. Fm continues arpeggio here and omits the accent-staccato marks (an accent only in r.h. confirms the arpeggio).
50.2	FENN	Vm/Ve and Ae have erroneous E4. D4 in Fh is clear (and adopted in Fm).
54.4–55.1	Kl	Edition ends slur at 55.1 to match 52.2–53.1. In Fh , slur starts at 54.4 and suggests continuation beyond the barline, but 55.1, which follows a page turn, lacks its continuation.
56.3	FENN	Edition takes text (“Et”) from Vm/Ve and Ae (also found in Tt1/Tp). In Fh , Weill wrote “E” (which is Italian rather than Latin).
56/4–60/1	Ob, Kl, Fg	Fh originally had music for these parts, but Weill voided it in blue pencil (Ob doubled the melody while Kl 1–2, Fg played half-note chords doubling top notes in Klav r.h. and top note in l.h.). Fm has rests in first layer.
61.1	Hrf	Edition takes missing $\flat$ for B $\flat$ 3 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
62/2	Klav r.h.	Edition reads top note B $\flat$ 4, matching vocal line. Fh has careless placement of notehead (an implausible C5).
70	Hrf r.h., Klav r.h.	Edition changes right-hand chords to match harmony of other parts; compare also harmony of the overture in m. 70 (which is transposed up a whole tone). Fh has E $\flat$ 4–G4–B $\flat$ 4–E $\flat$ 5 in Hrf and B $\flat$ 3–E $\flat$ 4–G4–B $\flat$ 4 in Klav. Fm followed. Pitch B $\flat$ is particularly odd here, producing a clash with sounding A in Kl 1 and Pos 1. An unknown hand in pencil (Erwin Stein at UE? Paul Walter in Erfurt?) queried all three occurrences in Fh , and Vm/Ve omit it. Edition retains the E $\flat$ and changes G4–B $\flat$ 4 in Hrf to A4–C5 and B $\flat$ 3–G4–B $\flat$ 4 in Klav to C4–A4–C5.
72/3	Trp	Edition takes accent-staccato mark from Fm to match Woodwinds, Pos, and Strings. Fh has staccato mark.

Nr. 14

[= old Nr. 10]

Designed to accompany Fennimore’s “Brötchentanz,” this music has another possible use that Weill proposed in a parenthetical note in **Fh**: “Diese Nummer kann auch als Einleitung zur 3. Szene des II. Aktes verwendet werden” (this number can also be used as an introduction to the third scene of the second act [i.e., the “8. Bild”). **Vm/Ve** did not incorporate the note, but performance annotations in **Fm** indicate that Weill’s suggestion was implemented in Leipzig. At the top of the number, the added warning reads “ $\clubsuit$ Arzt ab, Fr. v. Luber auf” followed by the cue “ $\clubsuit$ Ein frisches, hübsches Mädchen.” An instruction for the curtain (“Vorhang”) appears in m. 53.

For the dance itself, the Leipzig production created new full-score pages (part of **Fm-misc**, labeled “10a Tanz”) that duplicate Nr. 14 but shorten the number considerably by omitting mm. 1–10, 27/2–53/1, and 70–71 (i.e., thirty-eight of the original seventy-three measures were cut). The **Fm** pages for Nr. 14 bear the necessary instructions for the copyist, with precise directions for how to interlock m. 27 and m. 53. Since the (entire?) number had been performed as curtain music at the beginning of the scene, an abridged dance seemed like a logical choice. The warning added in pencil at the beginning of **Fm-misc** reads “Mädchen tragen die Früchteschüssel herein,” followed by the cue “Alle hersehen – der Tanz beginnt.”

Fh also has a performance annotation (“vi-de”) from m. 21 through m. 59; the passage may have been cut in the Erfurt production.

Anyone examining **Fm** for Nr. 14 will discover an oddity: The score exhibits the work of two different scribes. The copyist of Nr. 13 continued work on Nr. 14, but after three pages (mm. 1–26) a colleague took over, finishing the number (and proceeding to copy Nr. 15). For reasons unknown, the *Leipzig copyist* who created “No. 10a Tanz” for **Fm-misc** also copied mm. 1–13 of **Fm** anew. Whereas **Fm** accommodates these thirteen bars on one page with two systems, the newly copied version spreads them over two pages (i.e., only one system per page). The newly

copied leaf was inserted into **Fm**. The original first page of **Fm** was subsequently crossed out in red pencil, but it had already been marked with a warning (“**⚡** Die zwei Bananen!”) and a cue (“**⚡** hersehn — und der Tanz”). So it seems that the decision to use Nr. 14 as scene change music came at a slightly later point, and the warning and cue quoted above (“Arzt ab, Fr. v. Luber auf” — “Ein frisches, hübsches Mädchen”) are found only on the newly copied page inserted into **Fm**.

11	Hrf	Edition adds <i>pp</i> to match m. 1.
14–17.1	Pos 2	Edition adds staccato marks to match mm. 11–13.
15.4	Ob	Edition upholds B♭4 in Fh/Fm (despite a discrepancy with G4 at 5.5, even though mm. 1–6 and 11–16 are otherwise identical).
21	Hrf	Edition adds <i>mf</i> to match m. 29.
21.1	Vn, Vc	Edition adds staccato mark to match 11.1.
24, 26	Trp	Edition adds staccato marks to match m. 22 and Fl.
27.1	Klav	Edition adds staccato mark to match other parts (cf. 7.1, 17.1).
29	Szg	Edition adds <i>p</i> to match m. 21.
29–33	Hrf	Edition adds staccato marks to match mm. 21–25.
30.4	Trp 2	Edition adds missing ♭ for D♭5 to match Fl 2.
32	Trp	Edition adds staccato marks to match mm. 30, 34 and Fl.
33.5	Ob	Edition removes stray staccato mark.
34	Fl	Edition adds staccato marks to match mm. 30, 32 and Trp.
35.1	Klav	Edition adds staccato marks to match other parts.
42.2	Trp 1	Edition adds <i>mf</i> to match prevailing dynamic level.
47.1	Fl	Edition changes accent-staccato to staccato mark, matching 49.1.
50.7	Fl	Edition takes ♭ for E♭6 from Vm/Ve (also added with red pencil in Fh) to match 48.7.
53.1	Fl	Edition takes A6 from Vm/Ve to match sounding A in Kl, Trp 2, Klav r.h. and Strings. Fh has an improbable A♭6.
53.1	Fg, Pos 2	Edition changes staccato to accent-staccato mark in Fg and adds accent-staccato mark in Pos 2 to match Fl, Ob, Trp 1–2, Pos 1, Ttom.
55.4	Fl	Edition reads E6. In Fh , the subsequent measure has a ♯ for E♯6 at 56.2, raising the possibility that E♭ could have been intended at 55.4, but Fh has red pencil annotations adding ♯ in Klav and Strings (adopted in Fm and copied into first layer of Fm-misc).
58.2	Br	Edition reads D4. Fh is ambiguous (either E4 or D4). Fm has E4, but this is surely an error (cf. Fg, Klav, Vc).
59.3	Fg, Klav	Edition enharmonically respells B as C♭ to match Vc, Kb. Vm/Ve adopted C♭ as well.
62.2	Klav r.h.	Edition changes implausible ♯ to ♭ for B♭3, matching Br. Fm has B♭3 in first layer.
72.6	Kl	Edition adds ♯ for C♯4 to match B♭ in all other parts. Vm/Ve have an erroneous C♭ here.
72.8	Kl	Edition takes missing ♭ for A♭3 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
73.3	Vn II	Edition takes missing ♭ for E♭4 from red pencil annotation in Fh .

Nr. 15

[= old Nr. 11]

For the composition of this number, Weill altered the four stanzas of Kaiser’s text substantially, as the original metric structure did not lend itself to a musical setting. There are also unusual discrepancies between **Tt1** and **Tp**. For example, the former offers two options for the first two lines of stanza 1:

Erst trifft dich der andre
und du liegst still

(Erst trifft dich die Kugel
und du liegst am Boden)

Weill set the second option, whereas Kaiser selected the first option for inclusion in **Tp**.

When Weill had finished the orchestration, he seems to have made a last pass in **Fh** to add missing articulation, dynamics, crescendo hairpins, and the like. As these pencil markings appear in the first layer of **Fm**, the Edition adopts them without a critical note.

A performance annotation in **Fm** changed **C** to **♯** for the first refrain.

Further performance annotations in **Fm** suggest that initially the third stanza was to be omitted in Leipzig (the beginning of a “vi-de” is marked at the start of m. 60), but ultimately both the second and third stanzas were cut (in mm. 42–43, an unidentified hand in pencil added Severin’s vocal line and text for mm. 84–85, and the pages in between were folded to facilitate skipping). The cuts may explain why the original **Fm** pages that contained mm. 61–77 no longer survive; four newly copied pages replaced them.

The instrumental postlude starting in m. 116 was apparently intended to cover the scene change from dining hall (8. Bild) to the bedroom of Frau von Luber (9. Bild).

2–3	Klav l.h.	Edition adds staccato marks to match r.h.
2.5	Kl	Edition takes E5 from red pencil annotation in Fh copied into first layer of Fm . First layer of Fh has erroneous D5.
3.1	Ob, Kl, Vn II	Edition adds staccato mark to match 2.1 (and compare 3.1 in Nr. 17).
4/3–4	Vn, Br	Edition adds tenuto marks to match Klav r.h. (Fh shows z in m. 5). Unlike the staccato marks, which Weill placed quite consistently in mm. 4–16 for beats 1–2 in Klav, Vn, and Br, the tenuto marks for beats 3–4 appear only at this location in Klav, perhaps to leave room for intensification later on. Compare, by contrast, mm. 26ff. and passim.
9/3–4	Klav r.h.	Edition removes staccato marks to match Vn, Br.
10.2	Br	Edition takes missing b for C♭4 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
22.3	Vc, Kb	Edition changes C3 to E3 to match Fg. An inconsistency in the bass line seems unlikely in light of the harmony (and compare m. 24). A performance annotation in Fm may have made the same change, but a later hand—apparently after World War II—used white correcting fluid to obscure the old layer(s) and restored Fh pitches in ink.
22.8–10	Br	Edition changes E4 to D4, matching Kl, Klav, and prevailing pattern. A performance annotation in Fm may have made the same change for 22.8–9, but a later hand (see note above) used whiteout to obscure the old layer(s) and restored Fh pitches in ink.
23	Ob, Kl	Edition adds staccato marks to match m. 22.
38/3–4	Klav r.h.	Edition changes staccato to tenuto marks, matching Brass.
40–41	Pk	Edition adds accent-staccato marks to match Pos 2 (and compare 62.1).
40–41	Klav r.h.	Edition adds articulation to match Brass.
41.1	Pos 2	Edition adds <i>p</i> to match Pk.
42.1	Fg, Kb	Edition takes <i>p</i> in Kb from red pencil annotation in Fh (copied into first layer of Fm) and adds it to Fg.
50.1	Kb	Edition takes <i>arco</i> from red pencil annotation in Fh .
51.1	SEV	Vm/Ve have text “hilft’s”—a misreading of “heilt’s” in Fh and Tt1/Tp .
51.2, 52.2, 53.2	Vc	Edition adds staccato mark to match 50.2.
54–55	Klav r.h., Vn, Br	Edition adds articulation to match mm. 56–58 (which begin a new page in Fh).
57	Pk, Klav l.h.	Edition changes pitch class B♭ to A. Weill notated mm. 56–57 with an iteration sign (z) only in these two parts. In Fg, Vc, and Kb, he changed B♭2 to A2 but apparently neglected to change Pk and Klav.
59.5	Ob	Edition changes C♯5 to C#5, matching Klav r.h. and Vn I. The shift to C♯5 is intended to occur right after the oboe’s attack.
62.2	SEV	Edition adds <i>p</i> to match prevailing dynamic level.
63–65	Kl	In Fh , Weill accidentally notated part on staff for Ob. He had already written whole rests for all Woodwinds in mm. 62–65—and possibly some of the music for mm. 67ff. (which has Ob in the top staff, as the resting Fl dropped out)—when he added the Kl part in ink. In Vm , Erwin Stein rendered music at sounding pitch in cue-size notation and added “Klar.” A red pencil annotation in Fh explained that the music is intended for clarinets.

63.2	Kl 2	Edition changes E4 to Eb4; sounding Db matches prevailing harmony in Brass.
63.11	Br, Vc	Edition changes D to Db, as it matches prevailing harmony in Brass (and m. 64 now fits into a sequential pattern).
65.3	Pos 2	Edition reads Bb2. The pitch in Fh is slightly ambiguous, and the replacement page in Fm (see general remarks above) has Cb3. Vm/Ve confirm Bb2.
68.2–70.1	Pos 2	Edition adds slurs to match Fg and 67.2–68.1.
69	Vn I	Edition specifies two crescendo hairpins to match m. 67. In Fh , Weill added the hairpins in m. 69 for Vn I, Br, and Vc in pencil and assigned only one to Vn I (spanning 69.4–12).
70.1	Vn II	Edition adds <i>mf</i> to match prevailing dynamic level.
70.1	Br	Edition reads G4, matching Vn II. Fh is unclear. Weill originally seems to have notated Ab4 (= first pitch of m. 71), then converted b to ♯ and tried to amend notehead); Fm has implausible A♯4.
72.1	Trp 2	Edition adopts red pencil annotation removing erroneous b (cf. Kl 2).
74–75	Br	In Fh , Weill added the half-note dyad Gb4-Bb4 at 74.1 in pencil (originally a half rest) and supplied articulation: accent at 74.1 and tenuto marks for 74.2–75.1. The last tenuto mark contradicts the accent-staccato originally assigned in ink at 75.1. Edition upholds the original accent-staccato mark, as it matches Woodwinds and Trp. Similarly, Edition changes penciled tenuto mark at 74.3 to staccato mark, matching Woodwinds and Trp. At 74.1, however, Edition adopts the accent despite the tenuto marks elsewhere, as the accent signals a proper attack for the violas “landing” on the dyad after the rising triplet figures of mm. 69–73 (an attack that would not be conveyed by a tenuto mark). The difference in articulation appears to be intentional: at 74.1, Weill also added in pencil a tenuto mark for Vc and Kb (which share a staff here in Fh), matching the tenuto marks in Woodwinds and Trp.
74.1, 76.1	Trp 2	Edition adds missing b for Ab4 to match Fl 2 and Br (lower voice). Non-holograph pencil annotations above the system in Fh instruct to add b in Trp 2. A different unknown hand then penciled b in <i>both</i> Trp parts (but sounding Bb4 in Trp 1 is the correct pitch).
74.1	Vc	Edition adds missing <i>arco</i> .
74.2–3	Vc, Kb	Edition adds articulation to match Woodwinds and Trp.
76	Br, Vc, Kb	Edition adds articulation to match Woodwinds and Trp.
77.1	Fl, Ob, Kl, Trp	Edition changes staccato to accent-staccato mark, matching 75.1.
78–79	Br	Edition adds articulation to match Fl, Ob, Kl, and Trp.
80.7–8	Ob	Edition takes pitches G5–Ab5 from upper (<i>sic</i>) oboe line in Fh , where Weill erroneously entered also a lower line E♯5–F5 (presumably first, perhaps distracted by E♯5–F5 at 80.9–10). Fm copied both lines, but a performance annotation crossed out the lower one to match Fl, Vn.
82.1	Br, Vc, Kb	Edition adds <i>f</i> to match prevailing dynamic level.
84.3, 85.4	Ob, Kl	Edition upholds tenuto marks in Fh . Fm has staccato marks, which might seem plausible in light of other passages (e.g., Trp in mm. 74ff.), but compare Pos in mm. 6–8.
87.4–88.1	Ob, Kl	Edition takes slurs from pencil annotations in Fh (adopted in first layer of Vm , Fm).
88–90	SEV	Edition upholds text as transmitted by Fh : “Wasser und Öl sich vereinen.” Vm/Ve have “Wasser und Feuer sich einen,” but the variant does not occur in Nr. 17, where Vm/Ve follow Fh . The metaphor of oil and water not mixing is confirmed by Tt1/Trp .
96	ALL	Fm has a performance annotation <i>stringendo</i> .
97.1, 98.1, 99.1	Klav l.h.	Edition adds staccato mark to match 96.1.
110	Vn II, Br	Edition adds articulation to match Vn I.
112–115	Vn, Br	Edition upholds Fh , where the absence of articulation during Severin’s final line, “Leben um Leben,” seems plausible (it resumes with full force in m. 116).
116	Pk	Edition upholds <i>f</i> in Fh . First layer of Fm has <i>ff</i> , which matches all other parts, but Weill frequently scaled back dynamic level for percussion.

122–123	Klav r.h.	Edition upholds Fh , where articulation drops out in m. 122 and resumes with m. 123. Klav is the only part that changes in m. 123—a fact brought out by the difference in articulation (e.g., the unique accents at 123/3–4).
130–137	Pk	Edition adds articulation to match mm. 124–129.
137.3	Pos 1	Edition takes missing $\flat$ for B $\flat$ 3 from performance annotation in Fm (copied into first layer of Fm-misc for “Neue Nummer 12a”).
139	Klav l.h.	Edition adds accents to match m. 138.

Nr. 16

[= old Nr. 12]

The number was engraved for **Ae** but dropped at the last minute to make room for Nr. 13. Weill had proofread galleys, and the plates were used for the printing of **Ve**.

The instrumental postlude in 3/8 time (mm. 75ff.) appears to serve as scene change music covering the transition from Fennimore’s room (10. Bild) to the castle’s staircase (11. Bild).

6.5–8.1	SEV	Tt1 contains two options for the lyric’s second line: “und von dem Winde ihren Staub erhebt” and “und wo kein Hauch die stille Luft belebt” Weill selected the first option for his setting but changed “von” to “vor” (present in Fh and Vm/Ve). For the printing of Tp , Kaiser also chose the first option, though he kept “von.” An annotation by Ernst Busch in TpB replaced the first option with the second, perhaps to avoid duplication of “erhebt” in the fourth line. Edition upholds Fh .
11	Fg	Edition takes B $\flat$ 2 from pencil annotation in Fh to match Vc, Kb. First layer of Fh has C3 (as does Fm).
15.2	Vc, Kb	Edition takes eighth rest from red pencil annotation in Fh . In Fm , copyist first added an extension dot at 15.1 but then revised and added an eighth rest (also found in Vm/Ve).
18.6	Fl 2	Edition reads C $\flat$ 5. Fh is ambiguous, either C $\flat$ 5 or B $\flat$ 4. While the latter would match the vocal line, the former seems plausible in terms of sequence (matching m. 17). Fm has B $\flat$ 4; Vm/Ve have C $\flat$ 5.
22–24	Vn, Br	Edition takes slurred staccato from faint pencil annotations in Fh to match articulation in m. 21 and corresponding passage in mm. 41–44.
24.2	Br	Edition adopts pencil annotation in Fh changing A $\flat$ 3 to A3 to match Hrf r.h. In Fm , a later hand changed $\flat$ to $\natural$; Vm/Ve also have A3.
25.1–27.2	Kl	Edition takes phrasing slur from pencil annotation in Fh (presumably Weill’s, who definitely added the vocal line’s <i>p</i> at 24.3).
30.2–31.1	Vc	Edition adds slur to match Kb.
36.3	Vn I	Edition reads A $\sharp$ 4. Fh is slightly ambiguous. Fm has B $\sharp$ 4, but this is implausible in light of overall pattern. Vm/Ve confirm A $\sharp$ 4.
36.5	Vn I	Fh shows some revisions, the exact nature of which is no longer discernible. Ultimately Weill entered an unmistakable B4, adopted in Fm and reflected in Vm/Ve .
37.6–38.2	FENN	Ve has sung text “auch schrei-tet” (already found in first layer of Vm , so possibly a copyist’s lapse). Edition upholds Fh ’s “fort-schrei-tet.” Tt1 and Tp have “vorschreit.”
41.6	SEV	Edition takes B $\flat$ 4 from Ve . Fh has B4. In Vm , $\flat$ appears to have been added (in pencil).
45.2	FENN	Edition takes B $\flat$ 4 from Ve . Fh has B4, which is not impossible. Vm is noteworthy here, as the $\flat$ was added in red crayon. In the same measure, Vm has an incorrect lyric (“heißen” at 45.7–8), whereas Ve gives the correct “warmen” (following Fh). Because Weill proofread galleys for Nr. 16, he may have reviewed and solved both issues.
51.2	Hrf	Edition adds missing $\sharp$ to E $\sharp$ 4, matching Vn I and SEV.

51.2–4	Vn, Br	Edition takes slurs in Vn II and Br from first layer of Fm (matching Vn I) and adopts performance annotations in Fm adding tenuto mark at 51.4 in Vn I–II and Br.
53.1–55.2	Kl 1	Edition adds phrasing slur to match 25.1–27.2.
53.1	Vc	Edition adds <i>div.</i> to match 25.1.
54.1–2	KlFl	Edition adds staccato marks to match Fl.
58.2–59.1	Vc	Edition adds slur to match Kb.
61.3–62.1	Vn II, Br	Edition takes ties from first layer of Fm .
68.2–71.2	Ob	Fm has a performance annotation adding the vocal melody. The doubling presumably served to support the actor Alexander Golling, who played Severin in Leipzig but lacked singing skills (as reviewers pointed out).
94.1	Fl	Edition removes stray tenuto mark.
115	Klav	Edition rejects red pencil annotation in Fh adding eighth-note octave D $\flat$ 2–D $\flat$ 3 followed by eighth rests (adopted in first layer of Fm). Weill had left the lower staff blank, so sustained top notes could be played (reflected in Vm/Ve).

Nr. 17

[= old Nr. 12a]

In Leipzig, this conclusion of Act II was replaced with an exact repeat of the instrumental postlude of Nr. 15 (i.e., mm. 116–142)—possibly an act of self-censorship that softened what could have been perceived as too harsh or “tendentious.” Press reports confirm that the chorus did not sing. **Fm** had been prepared for rehearsal, but the first page was eventually crossed out and the corners folded to facilitate skipping the number. A copyist in Leipzig duplicated the ending of Nr. 15 as “Neue Nummer 12a” (part of **Fm-misc**; see Plate 4 in Main Volume).

By contrast, the Magdeburg production used Nr. 17 and had the chorus sing it standing stage front, thereby choosing to ignore Weill’s specification “im Orchesterraum” (in the pit).

1	ALL	In Fh , Weill added in pencil “Tempo von Nr. 11” [= KWE Nr. 15]; Edition prints the actual tempo mark of Nr. 15 (Allegro agitato).
2.1	Fl	Edition changes accent-staccato to staccato mark, matching 3.1 in Vn. Although it is not inconceivable that Ob, Kl, and Vn end with an accent-staccato mark at 3.1—as Nr. 17 is a reprise, now with chorus and serving as the finale of Act II—the preponderance of evidence suggests a staccato mark, as the phrase does not end until 4.1.
3.1	Ob, Kl	Edition adds staccato marks to match Vn.
4.1	Fg, Klav l.h.	Edition changes accent in Fg to accent-staccato mark (matching Vc, Kb) and adds it to Klav l.h.
4.3–5	Pk	Edition adds staccato marks to match mm. 6ff.
5.1	Fg, Klav l.h., Vc, Kb	Edition assigns accent to match mm. 6–7 in Vc, Kb and mm. 8–11 in Fg. Fh notates m. 5 with $\times$ repeating m. 4, but the accent-staccato mark seems to be limited to 4.1 as the endpoint of the opening gesture (i.e., mm. 1–3).
6–11	Klav, Strings	Edition adds articulation to match m. 5 and Woodwinds.
6.1	Fg	Edition changes accent-staccato mark to accent, matching mm. 8–11 and Vc, Kb. Fh has iteration sign in m. 7.
8.2–9.3	Pos 1	Edition adds tenuto marks to match mm. 4–6.
12–13	Pos 2	Edition adds tenuto marks to match Trp, Pos 1.
17–19	Vn, Br	Edition upholds Fh in not assigning articulation. The intensification in m. 20 seems deliberate (cf. accents in upper Brass and Vc, Kb; also the swell in the chorus leading into m. 20).
20	Pos 1	Edition adopts red pencil annotation removing erroneous #.
22–23	Vn, Br	Edition adds staccato marks to match mm. 20–21.
23.2	Trp 1	Edition adds missing # for G $\sharp$ 5.
32–35	Klav l.h.	Edition adds slur to match Fg, Pos 2, Vc, and Kb.
34–37	Klav	Edition adds articulation to match Woodwinds and Strings.

37.1	Fg	Edition removes stray accent.
37.6	Klav l.h.	Edition reads center pitch D4, matching r.h. Fh is ambiguous (either D4 or C4); Fm has C4.
39.1	Trp	Edition takes missing # (both parts) from red pencil annotation in Fh .

Dritter Akt

Nr. 18 [= old Nr. 13]

Weill borrowed two sections of this introduction to Act III for the overture. For mm. 3–39, see critical notes for “Ouvverture,” mm. 3–39. For mm. 40–61 of Nr. 18, see critical notes for “Ouvverture,” mm. 96–117.

62.1	Brass, KlTr, Klav, Br, Vc, Kb	Edition adds staccato mark to match Woodwinds and Vn.
73.3	KlTr	Edition adds <i>f</i> to match prevailing dynamic level.
77–78	Fg	Edition removes staccato marks that Weill started to add, inadvertently it seems, to accents at 77.1–2, 77.4, 78.1, and 78.4. The other bass parts (Klav l.h., Vc, Kb) have only accents in mm. 77–79.
77.1	Vn I	Edition takes missing ♭ for D♭5 from pencil annotation in Fh .
78.1	Klav l.h.	Edition adds missing ♭ for B♭2.
79.3	Klav r.h.	Edition adds missing ♭ for E♭4.
89.2	Kl I	Edition adds missing ♭ for E♭4 to match Vn I.
91–92	Kl, Fg, Strings	Edition ends slurs at the end of m. 91. In Fh , the slurs extend across the barline, but in m. 92 (which begins a new system) these parts rearticulate, which is plausible in light of punctuation by Brass and Szg.

Nr. 19 [= old Nr. 14]

The introduction to this number (i.e., mm. 1–32) serves to cover the scene change from attic (12. Bild) to cellar (13. Bild). **Fm** shows performance annotations adding a warning (“Scene Dachboden ☐ Darf man an dem Jubilate nicht teilnehmen – dann Fr. v L. ab”) and a cue (“☐☐ ich fürchte mich vor seinem Zorn nicht mehr”); an additional annotation appears to read “runde Gardine Anfang No. 14” (round curtain beginning no. 14).

Fh notates the music with complete text underlay for both strophes. At the start of m. 33, Weill added a footnote: “Hier beginnt die 2. Strophe,” but he did not specify whether the chord in the Woodwinds should be performed in this context. The Edition recommends omitting the chord, viewing it as the close of the previous phrase.

The first strophe encompasses three quatrains that form a single sentence. The second strophe also consists of three quatrains, but inexplicably both **Tt1** and **Tp** omit the last quatrain; Ernst Busch added it by hand in **TpB**.

8	Ttom, Strings	Edition adds <i>sim.</i> to indicate continuation of staccato marks (through m. 44), which appear in Fh sporadically in mm. 1–20.
8.2–9.1	Ob	Edition ends slur at 9.1 to match 4.2–5.1. In Fh , slur ends before barline (rather high above 8.5). Fm continues slur to 9.1, but performance annotations seem to disconnect the dotted half note from the slur group (also in mm. 5, 67, and 71).
20.2–5	Ob	Edition ends slur at 20.5, matching 24.2–5. In Fh , the slur starts at 20.3 and goes well beyond the barline of m. 20, but mm. 21–23, which follow a page break, lack its continuation, presumably on account of the repeated B♭5.
21–28	Kl, Fg	Edition adds ties where they are missing in Fh : for Kl connecting 22.1–23.1 and 26.1–27.1; for Fg connecting 26.1–27.1 and 27.1–28.1. Because accidentals appear only in m. 21 and in m. 25, it is most likely that Weill in-

		tended notes sustained as four-measure units (matching Fl 2) rather than new attacks.
21.1	Fl 2, Kl, Fg	Edition adds <i>p</i> to match prevailing dynamic level.
29.1	Fl 2	Edition adds <i>b</i> for F#4, matching Br. In Fh , Weill had originally tied the note back to m. 28 but then crossed out the tie.
35.6	Kl 1	Edition takes missing <i>b</i> for Eb5 from performance annotation in Fm .
36.1–2	SEV	Ve has text “träu-feln” for strophe 2, as do Tt1/Tp . Edition upholds the word’s older form (“träu-fen”) in Fh , which Stein adopted in Vm and which is easier to sing. Fm also shows “träufen.”
46.1	SEV	Vm/Ve have erroneous text “schlug” in strophe 2 (past tense makes no sense in this context); Stein appears to have misread Weill’s handwriting in Fh . Present tense “schlägt” is confirmed by Fm and Tt1/Tp .
54–55	Strings	Edition adds staccato marks to indicate continuation of pattern.
59.1–3	Kl 1	Edition ends slur at 59.3. Fh is slightly unclear. Weill appears to have slurred 51.1–2 first, then added a new slur starting at 51.1 and ending midway between 59.3 and 60.1, but a new attack at 60.1 is likely in light of attack in Kl 2 and Fg.
62–66.1	Fl 1	Fm transmits a performance annotation changing the part to double Severin’s melody at the upper octave, with <i>f</i> added as a dynamic. This is peculiar, as a trained opera singer (the tenor Hans Lißmann) sang this aria in the Leipzig production as a visible “ghost singer” for actor Alexander Golling, who played the role of Severin. Presumably Lißmann would not have needed such support from the flute. Because it is unlikely that Golling attempted to rehearse the number with orchestra, the change in Fl 1 might reflect an experiment with a revised orchestration. Along with virtually all annotations in Fm , this marking was erased at a later point.
66.2–5, 70.2–5	Ob	Fm has faint performance annotations that appear to cut off slurs at 66.5 and 70.5. Edition upholds Fh , where slurs extend to 67.1 and 71.1 respectively, thereby echoing the articulation in mm. 4–5 and 8–9.
67–74	Ttom	Edition drops articulation, as pattern is clear. Fh has staccato marks in m. 65 and notates mm. 66–74 with iteration signs.

Nr. 20

[= old Nr. 15 and 15a]

Fh presents the music of Nr. 20 and 21 as a single unit, but with three clearly discernible subsections (dance, strophes 1–2 of vocal number, and strophe 3 of vocal number), each introduced by a verbal cue from Kaiser’s play. The Edition presents the dance plus strophes 1–2 as Nr. 20 and strophe 3—separated from the rest by a long stretch of dialogue—as Nr. 21.

A brief dialogue sets up the beginning of the vocal section, which has become known as “Das Lied vom Schlaraffenland” through publication in **Ae** and Ernst Busch’s recording (**R1**). In **Fh**, Weill notated the parts for Frau von Luber and Baron Laur on a single staff singing in unison (but sounding an octave apart). Weill rearranged Kaiser’s text on several levels. Of the five stanzas for Nr. 20 found in **Tt1** and **Tp**, he eliminated the fourth and grouped the remaining four stanzas into two strophes. He also revised several of Kaiser’s verses, which are metrically irregular, and he changed instances of quirky syntax to make certain verses better suited for delivery in the theater. For example, he altered the last stanza of the second strophe to make it metrically compatible with the corresponding one in the first strophe (added words highlighted in *italics*):

Kaiser’s text (**Tt1/Tp**)

Es gibt noch das Schlaraffenland,
 wo man gewaltig prast –
 und nichts verpasst,
 wonach die Gier im Überflusse fasst.
 Die rechte füllt die linke Hand
 im Schlaraffenland.

Weill’s setting (**Fh/Fm**, **Vm/Ve**, **Ae**)

Es gibt noch das Schlaraffenland,
 wo man gewaltig prast,
 und *wo man* nichts verpasst,
 wonach die Gier im Überflusse fasst.
 Die rechte füllt die linke Hand
 wie im Schlaraffenland.

Weill's revisions still left the fourth line two syllables short compared to the first strophe, but the first layer of **Fm-misc** introduced a textual variant (italicized below) that solved the issue:

Es gibt noch das Schlaraffenland,
 wo man gewaltig prasst,
 und wo man nichts verpasst,
 wonach *der Mensch* im Überflusse *gierig* fasst.
 Die rechte füllt die linke Hand
 wie im Schlaraffenland.

Fm had pencil annotations that are now erased and illegible, but their location suggests that they transmitted the same change. The Edition adopts the variant, which Weill would have witnessed in Leipzig—he may have suggested it himself—and which seems musically more convincing, especially since Trp 1 doubles the voice also in mm. 75–76 (not reflected in music example):

73

1. den Fin - ger auf - zu - he - ben, der der klein - ste ist.
 2. wo - nach die Gier im Ü - ber - flus - se fasst.
wo - nach der Mensch im Ü - ber - flus - se gie - rig fasst.

ff

In **R1**, Busch similarly sings “Wonach der Mensch im Überfluss noch gierig fasst,” and in the following verse he introduces another change, which has subtle political implications: Whereas Kaiser’s text—retained in Weill’s setting—has “die rechte füllt die linke Hand,” Busch swaps it to have the left hand (read: the proletariat) fill the right. The change is also noted in **TpB**, but it does not appear in **Fm-misc**.

Politics clearly played a role in this number sung by von Luber and Laur (as representatives of a vindictive, disempowered aristocratic class), whom Kaiser and Weill portrayed as familiar fairy-tale caricatures of the evil witch and an equally evil male sidekick. When Weill and UE arranged the number for publication in **Ae**, they made sure that all text (also the third strophe in Nr. 21) would be included. For **R1**, Busch and Abravanel shortened the number by omitting the second stanza of the first strophe and the first stanza of the second, which avoided the repeat of mm. 47–82, and Busch sang both stanzas of the (politically most charged) third strophe.

By contrast, the Leipzig production—presumably in another act of self-censorship—decided to leave out the potentially incendiary third strophe (i.e., Nr. 21). In Nr. 20, Frau von Luber and Baron Laur sang only the first strophe. In place of Nr. 21, the production had them sing the last stanza of the second strophe of Nr. 20 (i.e., anacrusis to m. 65 through m. 81) and then grafted on the last four measures of Nr. 21 to conclude the number. To provide Gustav Brecher with a navigable score, local copyists created **Fm-misc**.

The Leipzig production made additional changes to Nr. 20. Performance annotations in **Fm** indicate that mm. 1–12.7 were used as scene change music (added cue: Severin’s line “Lasst mich zu ihm!”) to cover the transition from cellar (13. Bild) to dining hall (14. Bild). The dance itself started with the pickup to m. 13 (the cue “Tanz einen Totentanz!”—originally at the number’s beginning—was moved here).

No source offers information on how individual stanzas or lines are to be allocated between von Luber and Laur. Apportioning here may be guided by vocal abilities: best voice leads.

0	ALL	Edition takes ($\text{♩} = 104$) from Ae . As that source omits the dance, the metronome mark appears only at the anacrusis to m. 47. But since Fh marks m. 1 “Molto animato” and the pickup to m. 47 “L'istesso tempo,” ($\text{♩} = 104$) would seem to apply to all sections. Neither Fh nor Ve has a metronome mark. A later hand (Weill's?) using pencil added it emphatically to Fh , but it is not reflected in Fm or Fm-misc .
3.5	Kl	Edition adopts red pencil annotation in Fh correcting F#4 to G#4.
6–8	Brass	Edition adds accents to match mm. 1–5.
9.7	Br, Vc, Kb	Edition adds staccato mark to match 88.7.
11.7	Klav l.h.	Edition removes errant $\flat$ that Weill may have intended for 11.12.
11.12	Klav l.h.	Edition adds missing $\flat$ for B $\flat$ 2.
17.1	Ob, Fg	Edition adds staccato mark to match Fg at 13.1, 15.1.
20.2	GrTr	Edition takes <i>ff</i> from Weill's pencil marking in Fh .
22–26	Klav, Strings	Edition adds staccato marks to match m. 21 and m. 27 (the latter marks the beginning of a new page in Fh).
29.1–3	Vn II	Edition upholds Fh , where part doubles Kl 1 (as opposed to Kl 2 at 30.1–3, 33.1–3, and 34.1–3).
29.2–3	Vc	Edition reads staccato marks, matching mm. 31–36 (m. 30 has iteration sign). Fh is unclear due to space constraints: in addition to the staccato marks, Weill added accents but then appears to have removed them.
34.3	Woodwinds	Edition adds staccato mark to accent, matching Vn and 30.3.
35–36	Klav r.h.	Edition adds articulation to match mm. 31–32.
35.1–2	Klav l.h.	Edition upholds rhythm of straight eighth notes (matching Tri, Br, Vc) despite the dotted rhythm in m. 31. Although Fm has dotted rhythm, Weill's careful alignment of r.h. versus l.h. in Fh —where mm. 31 and 35 appear on facing pages—suggests that he intended straight eighth notes (also adopted in Vm/Ve).
36.1–3	Brass	Edition equalizes articulation to match 32.1–3. Fh has accent-staccato marks in Trp and accents in Pos.
36.1	Klav l.h.	Edition adds accent to match 32.1.
36.3	Kl	Edition adds <i>a 2</i> , given that KlFl, Fl, and Strings play <i>ff</i> . This is the first of several instances in this number where Fh fails to specify whether a passage should be performed by one or two players.
38.5	Ob	Edition takes missing $\flat$ for Eb5 from performance annotation in Fm .
40–42	Woodwinds, Brass, Klav, Strings	Edition rationalizes incomplete and conflicting articulation, caused in part by a page turn in Fh after m. 39 and Weill's use of iteration signs. For eighth notes on beat 1 in Brass, Edition changes staccato to accent-staccato mark, matching m. 39; likewise, Edition changes staccato to accent-staccato mark for eighth notes on beat 2 in Woodwinds. In mm. 41–42, Edition changes staccato to accent-staccato mark in Klav and adds them to Strings.
43–44	Strings	Edition adds staccato marks to match Klav. The first layer of Fm-misc (“No. 15c”) shows music representing mm. 77–78 of Nr. 21 (corresponding to mm. 43–44 of Nr. 20), where 43.1 is shortened to sixteenth note followed by sixteenth rest, accent-staccato marks appear at 43.2–3 and 44.2–3, and staccato marks at 43.4, 44.1, and 44.4 (presumably the copyist adopted markings by Brecher on Fm pages that are no longer extant).
47 (anacrusis)	Kl	Edition adds <i>a 2</i> , given that both KlFl and Strings play <i>ff</i> .
50.2	Vn II	Edition reads Ab4. Fh is slightly ambiguous, and Fm has B4, but this is implausible, as it would leave the harmony incomplete, and String parts are sequential here. Vm and Ae have enharmonic G#4. Compare also Nr. 21 at 4.2.
52.5, 53.4	Vn II	Edition takes C#5 from Weill's pencil annotation (“cis”) in Fh (adopted in first layer of Fm). First layer of Fh has D#5.
61.6	Klav, Vn, Br	Edition upholds C in Fh (also confirmed by all other sources), which matches 15.6 in Nr. 21. Compare, by contrast, 23.6, which has C# in a subtly different context.

62.1	FR v L, LAUR	Edition follows Ae and removes <i>f</i> , because Fh does not scale back vocal dynamics to <i>mf</i> at anacrusis to m. 59 (although it does for the accompaniment).
63.4	Kl	Edition adds <i>a</i> 2 to match 62.4.
64.4	Kl	Edition adds <i>a</i> 2, since both KlFl and Strings play <i>ff</i> (cf. anacrusis to m. 47).
66.8	Vn II	Edition adds missing ♯ for E♯4 to match Kl, Vn I, and vocal line.
69.2–3	FR v L, LAUR	Vm/Ve and Ae have sung text “was” in first strophe; Edition upholds “wer” in Fh (which follows Tt1/Tp).
71.1	Trp 2	Edition reads B♭4 (sounding A♭4), matching 69.1. In Fh , Weill appears to have notated A♭4 first and then tried to amend to B♭4. Fm has A♭4 (sounding G♭4), but Vm and Ae confirm sounding A♭4.
73.2–76.1	FR v L, LAUR	Edition takes sung text for second strophe from Fm-misc (see general remarks above).
74.3	Ob, Kl, Fg	Edition upholds Fh in not providing a dynamic. While the <i>f</i> at 70.2 seems appropriate for the punctuating chord (also at 72.2), it is unclear whether the parts should be scaled back to match the <i>mf</i> of the remaining parts.
75.1–4	Klav l.h., Vc, Kb	Edition adds staccato marks to match Fg.
75.5	Ob	Edition reads A♯4, matching Vn I. Fh is slightly ambiguous (either B4 or A♯4), and an unknown hand in pencil queried it. Vm and Ae confirm A♯4 (and compare pattern in m. 57).
77 (incl. anacrusis)	Vn II, Br, Vc, Kb	Edition removes tenuto marks at 77.1 and 77.2 and slurs connecting anacrusis to m. 77 with 77.1, which Weill appears to have placed in Fh before he decided to slur anacrusis to m. 77 through 79.2.
83	Szg	Edition adds notation to match m. 82. In Fh the measure is blank. Fm accidentally omits Szg part in mm. 81–84.
84	Vc, Kb	Edition changes note values from ♩ to ♪ ♪, matching mm. 85ff. and previous iterations of this music. Fh has a page turn after m. 84 and notates parts on one staff.
90.12	ALL	Edition upholds sounding B♭ in Fh (confirmed by Vm and Ae), which better fits into the sequence here. Oddly, Fm was changed at a later point to sounding B♭.
91/2	Br	Edition adopts Weill’s revision in ink, preferring it to the original layer and a separate revision in pencil. The sequence of the two revisions in Fh is slightly unclear. The original layer continued sixteenth-note triplets (i.e., doubling Vc at the unison), which produced an awkward leap up a major seventh at 92.1, when Br begins to double Vc at the upper octave. A pencil revision (Weill’s?) in Fh added “coll - - -” at 91/2 above the slur plus what seems to be an arrow in ink pointing to the Vn II staff (which Weill had notated <i>colla parte</i> —“mit I. Viol.”—after 90.3). But a unison doubling of Vn I–II during beat 2 only shifts the issue of the leap to 91.7. Possibly later, Weill took a pen and changed the original triplets at 91/2 by converting 91.7 to an eighth note and crossing out the remaining five sixteenth notes, adding an eighth rest above the staff to complete the measure; but the arrow and “coll” are not crossed out. Curiously, Fm adopted the first layer of Fh (as did Im and Ie), which suggests that the revisions came later. That moment may have arrived in early February 1933, when UE sent Weill sections of Fh for the imminent recording session. Careful listening to R1 indicates that Weill’s ink revision is indeed what may have been recorded. In any event, the revision ensures a perfectly smooth “unwinding” of the musical gesture in mm. 90–92, and a brief pause in Br draws less unwanted attention (the part is covered by Vc) than an awkward leap.
93.1	Kl	Edition converts eighth rest into eighth note E3 (sounding D3). Although Fh is clear, the rest is odd in the context of a run ending on D (especially in light of Klav r.h. and Br). It seems as if Weill was momentarily unsure of the instrument’s lowest note.

Nr. 21

[= old Nr. 15b]

For mm. 47–78, **Fh** shows Weill's instruction for copyists to lift music from Nr. 20, mm. 13–44. The critical notes below do not repeat editorial actions taken in that passage of Nr. 20.

With the exception of the last five measures, the original **Fm** pages no longer exist for this number.

Presumably Weill intended the instrumental postlude to cover the scene change from dining hall (14. Bild) to country road with bridge (15. Bild), although the Leipzig production appears to have used the first section of Nr. 22 for that purpose (see below).

2.8	Brass, Vn, Vc	Edition adds <i>mf</i> for Brass and <i>f</i> for Vn, Vc (matching Woodwinds). Weill failed to cancel the <i>ff</i> still in effect from the beginning, but it is unlikely that he meant Brass to be louder than Woodwinds. Fh has performance annotations <i>p</i> above Trp (presumably intended for all Brass) and <i>mf</i> above Vn I (possibly intended for Vn II and Vc as well). Although these markings are plausible, a dynamic contrast with the section beginning at anacrusis to m. 13 seems desirable. The origin of the markings is unclear. Most likely they stem from the production of R1 (the recording's dynamics roughly match, except that <i>p</i> seems to have been adopted also by Ob and Kl).
6.3	Fg, Kb	Edition adds <i>f</i> to match prevailing dynamic level.
6.6–7.1, 7.4–8.1	Vc, Kb	Edition adds slurs to match Fg. (In Fh , Vc and Kb share a staff.)
10.2	Vn II	Edition reads F4, matching 56.2 in Nr. 20. Fh appears to have G4, but the canceled m. 10 in Fh (see note below) clearly shows F4, which is confirmed by Ve and Ae .
10.3	Kl	Edition specifies “1.” (matching Nr. 20 at 56.3). Fh , where m. 10 follows a page turn, does not state who plays. On the preceding page, however, Weill had started to notate m. 10 and specified “1.” While notating the Woodwinds he made an error (entering the parts on the wrong staves), which he tried to correct at first. Then he crossed out the entire measure and notated it anew on the next page.
13.4	Kl 1	Edition adds missing # for F#4 to match other parts.
15	FR v L, LAUR	Edition takes crescendo hairpin from Ve (matching Nr. 20, m. 61).
16.4	Ob, Klav r.h.	Edition changes staccato to accent-staccato mark, matching all other parts.
17.3, 19.3	FR v L, LAUR	Ae has text “im” (also found in Tt1 and Tp). Edition upholds “vom” in Fh (which also appears in Ve).
20.1	Orchestra	Edition adds staccato mark (except in GrTr) to match 18.1.
20.4	Kl	Edition adds <i>a 2</i> , given that both KlFl and Strings play <i>ff</i> .
25.2	Vc, Kb	Edition assigns D2 to both parts. Fh presents parts on one staff here (as it does for much of the number) and appears to have dyad D2–G2, but the G2 may just have been a slip of the pen that Weill emended to D2 without properly canceling the G2. Conceivably Weill may not have wanted to take Kb below E2, but he did so elsewhere in the score (see General Issues, Issues of Instrumentation). If D2 is out of reach for Kb, it should play D3 rather than G2.
27–28	Klav r.h.	Edition adds staccato marks to match mm. 23–26.
29–30	Vn, Br	Edition adds slurred staccato to match mm. 27–28.
30.3	Kl	Edition adds “1.” to match corresponding passage in Nr. 20, mm. 76ff., where Trp 1 and Pos 1 play.
31.4–32.1	Kl 1	Edition reads E4–G4 (sounding D4–F4). At 31.4, Fh is slightly ambiguous (either E4 or F4); at 32.1, pitch G4 is relatively clear, but one wonders if F4 (sounding E♭4) could have been intended, which would match voice (and also Trp 1 at 28.1). However, Vm/Ve and Ae all have D4–F4. R1 is of no help, as in this passage Kl and Fg appear to have dropped out and Busch's voice was doubled by a sustained E♭ in Pos.
37.2–38.2	Vn II, Br	Edition adds accents to match mm. 35–36.
43.1	Brass	Edition changes accent to accent-staccato mark to match 45.1.
46.4	Kl	Edition adds <i>a 2</i> to match Nr. 20, m. 12.

47–78	ALL	Fh instructs copyists to lift music from Nr. 20, mm. 13–44 (see above for critical notes regarding that passage).
79.1	KlFl, Fl, Ob, Brass	Edition adds staccato mark to match Kl, Klav, and Strings. In Fh , KlFl and Fl share a staff here.
79.1	Szg	Edition has only GrTr play. Fh is unclear, having a single notehead in bottom space (which Weill used for GrTr) with both a simple upstem and a flagged downstem, followed by eighth and quarter rest. Fm has quarter note Beck and eighth note GrTr, but this is implausible (and compare Nr. 20, m. 45).
79.2	Kl, Fg	Edition takes <i>ff</i> for Fg from Fm (first layer) and adds it to Kl. No dynamic in Fh . In Fm , the copyist may have added it prompted by <i>ff</i> in m. 46 (which appears on the same page in Fh ; see note for mm. 47–78). Arguably, Fg could have <i>f</i> (matching Kl), but as all active parts play the same rhythmic figure, <i>ff</i> seems appropriate for Kl and Fg (cf. Klav, Strings, and Nr. 14, m. 72).
80.1	Kl, Vn I	Edition changes accent-staccato to staccato mark, matching all other parts.

Nr. 22

[= old Nr. 16]

The handling and the pacing of the spoken dialogue will vary from production to production. It certainly did in the stagings in Leipzig, Magdeburg, and Erfurt. Weill presumably intended the first thirty-two measures to cover the last scene change, from country road with bridge (15. Bild) to the wooded banks of the lake (16. Bild). With “Melodram” at m. 33 he indicated in **Fh** the beginning of the dialogue, and the brief instrumental passages (i.e., mm. 57–62, 75–79, 97–102) between the choral sections serve as underscoring for the resuming dialogue. Beginning with m. 111, Weill specified exactly how to pace the dialogue. Although performance annotations in the sources do not offer a complete picture, it is instructive to observe how the productions appear to have handled aspects of Nr. 22:

- Leipzig: Performance annotations in **Fm** changed the heading “Finale” to “Zwischenakt,” suggesting that the production used mm. 1–32 to cover the penultimate scene change, from dining hall (14. Bild) to country road with bridge (15. Bild). This appears to have followed directly from the replacement of the original Nr. 21, the postlude of which would normally have covered that scene change. The transition to the last scene (16. Bild) began with the trumpet solo in m. 33, as the warning (“ Φ Landjäger ab”) and cue (“ $\Phi\Phi$ Stütze dich fest auf mich”) indicate. Olim’s first line (“Es ist keine Spur von einem Weg zu entdecken”) is penciled into m. 41. The extent of cuts within the number is unclear (mm. 56–73 were skipped in the 1952 version of Salomon’s suite, possibly adopting an earlier cut in Leipzig).
- Magdeburg: Busch’s markings in **TpB** suggest that the first stretch of dialogue was shortened (“Es ist keine Spur von einem Weg zu entdecken” through “Dennoch sind wir dicht am See” were cut). Music began after Olim’s line, “Dass überhaupt jetzt Schnee fallen kann”; the following three lines were cut, and the dialogue resumed with Olim’s “Was bedeutet das?”
- Erfurt: **Fh** has performance annotation adding cue “Stütze dich fest auf mich” at the beginning, suggesting that mm. 1–32 covered the last scene change.

Fh specifies “Fennimores Stimme,” whereas **Tt1/Tp** (also **TmS**) have “Frauenstimme wie Fennimore.” In the Magdeburg production, the singer who portrayed the Erste Verkäuferin sang the offstage part (Franziska Brandstetter was a soprano from the roster of the opera company, whereas Elisabeth Lennartz, playing Fennimore, came from the theater division). In Leipzig, a chorus member from the first sopranos filled in for Fennimore.

21.5	Kb	Edition takes missing $\flat$ for D $\flat$ 4 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
24.1–25.8	Kl	Edition slurs across both measures. The slurring in Fh is retouched and unclear. A first slur appears to have spanned 24.1–25.1, another one extended it to 25.7, yet another extended the slur beyond 25.8, but at 26.1, which follows a system break, a new slur starts.

27.1	Vn	Edition omits redundant <i>p</i> .
27/4	Fl, Kl	Edition adds # for C#5-G#5 in Fl to match pattern in 23/4–31/1. At 27.7 in Kl 2, Edition adds ♯ for E♯4 to maintain pattern of fifths, confirmed by Vm/Ve , which show ♯ for D♯4. Admittedly, Vm/Ve are a bit unreliable, with a weird mistake at 25/1 and 27/1, where the dyad A4-E5 ought to have been B4-F#5 (maybe Stein momentarily mistook Fl for Kl), and leaving off # at 27.2 and ♯ at 27.16 in the left hand. Nonetheless, sounding D♯4 for Kl 2 at 27.7 is plausible.
35–37, 39–41	Vn, Br, Vc	Edition adds staccato marks to match mm. 34 and 38.
55.2	Vn II	Edition adds missing ♭ for D♭4 to match harmony. Fh has D♭4 at 55.6 (Weill seems to have inadvertently mirrored m. 53; same situation at 73.2 below).
56.2	Vn I	Edition adds missing ♭ for E♭4 to match harmony.
57–60	Vn, Br, Vc	Edition adds staccato marks to match preceding and subsequent occurrences of this pattern.
69, 73	CHOR	Ve has erroneous text “Anblick” (sight), apparently a misreading of the correct “Ausblick” (forward look) in Vm , confirmed by all remaining sources: Tt1/Tp , Dh , Fh , and Ce (all books); Cm was not created for Act III.
73.2	Vn II	Edition adds missing ♭ for D♭4 to match harmony. Fh has D♭4 at 73.6 (Weill seems to have inadvertently mirrored m. 71).
75–79	Vn, Br, Vc	Edition adds staccato marks in m. 75 (matching m. 74) and adds <i>sim.</i> in m. 76 to indicate continuation through m. 79.
76	GrTr	Edition takes notation from penciled iteration sign in Fh , adopted in first layer of Fm .
91.1–3	Fg	Edition terminates slur at 91.3 to match Fl in m. 88, Ob in m. 89, and Kl in m. 90. Fh slurs 91.1–92.1.
103	ALL	Edition takes placement of stage direction “Ein ungeheurer Orkanstoß fegt vorüber” from Weill’s pencil annotation in Fh (not reflected in Vm/Ve).
103.1	Kb	Edition adds missing <i>arco</i> (95.4 and 121.1 have <i>pizz.</i>).
115	OLIM	Edition takes placement of spoken line from Fh (the line does not appear in Vm/Ve).
119	SEV	Edition takes placement of spoken line from Fh (the line does not appear in Vm/Ve).
120.2	Trp 1	Edition cancels muting (<i>con sord.</i> specified in m. 112), as neither m. 145 nor m. 191 have muting indication in Brass.
127	SEV	Edition upholds text of Tt1/Tp : “Jetzt scheint die Frühlingssonne,” which is consistent with Kaiser’s stage direction “Frühlingsgrün erscheint die Landschaft.” In Fh , Weill wrote “Jetzt scheint die Sonne” (adopted in Ve)—possibly an attempt to address what could be considered a logical inconsistency, as Severin had stated earlier in the same scene “Noch ist kein Winter” (it isn’t winter yet). Logic, however, would seem to hold limited sway in the context of a fairy tale.
135.1–2, 136.1–3	Kl 1	Edition adds slurs to match Ob.
151.2	Vn II	Edition changes F4 to F#4, matching F# in vocal part (similar to mm. 167–168, where the accompaniment pattern is “inverted”).
159.1–160.2	Vn II	Edition adds slur to match Vn I.
168.3–169.1	FENN	Edition upholds text “verstört” (unsettles) in Fh , also adopted in first layer of Fm . Vm/Ve have “zerstört” (destroys). A performance annotation in Fm changed “verstört” to “zerstört,” presumably in an effort to match Ve , but “verstört” is confirmed by Tt1/Tp and TmS .
170.1	Fl 2	Edition reads D4, matching Vc. Fh appears to have E4; Fm has D4.
176.2	Br	Edition takes missing ♭ for B♭4 from pencil annotation in Fh .
179	CHOR	Edition adds <i>p</i> . No source provides a dynamic. The only other dynamic (<i>p</i>) in this section appears in m. 199, as an orientation after the swell in mm. 195–197, so <i>p</i> in m. 179 seems plausible.
179.1	Fg	Edition adds <i>pp</i> to match Fl, Ob, Kl.

183.2–3	S	Edition takes eighth-note values from Ce (also found in Vm/Ve). The situation in Fh is slightly ambiguous. Although the rhythm appears notated ♩, the horizontal positioning of 183.3 (including that of the verbal text) suggests straight eighth notes for 183.2–3, especially when compared to A, T, B. The dot for 183.2 and the second flag for 183.3 seem to have been added at a later point in ink, but it is unknown when and by whom. The first layer of Fm had dotted rhythm, but a pencil annotation appears to have amended it to match Ce and Ve ; after World War II, somebody using white correction fluid emphatically confirmed that change.
184.5	Hrf l.h.	Edition takes G4 from Fm , where pitch has been changed from F4 to G4, presumably to match Alto and to avoid conflict with the E in Soprano and Br. Fh has F4. Vm/Ve have no F in harmony.
187.1–189.1	Vc	Edition adds slur to match Br.
191.1	Pos	Edition adds <i>p</i> to match Trp. Fm has <i>p</i> in first layer.
195.3	Vn II	Edition changes misplaced Bb4 to Ab4, matching Alto.
200.2	A	Edition takes missing ♭ for Db4 from red pencil annotation in Fh .
208.3	FENN	Vm/Ve have text “der” (also the chorus at 224.3), suggesting that Erwin Stein inadvertently changed the case to dative. Edition upholds accusative “die” in Fh (confirmed by Tt1/Tp and also found in TmS and Ce).
212–218	Ttom	Edition takes rests from Fm (first layer). Fh is blank in mm. 212–217; in m. 218 Weill wrote “Pauke” into the staff for music beginning in m. 219. The measures appear on a page facing mm. 203–211, and conceivably Ttom could continue (given music in Klav), but eventually player would have to switch to Pk. A logical endpoint for Ttom might be 215.1; if two players are available, part could continue through m. 218.
215.1–218.1	Kl	Edition extends slur to match Trp. In Fh , slur terminates at 216.2, which would be at odds with slurring pattern that begins at m. 147 in Strings.
219.1	Vn I	Edition adds <i>div.</i> to match 147.1.
220/3	FENN	Edition takes eighth rest from Ve . Fh is blank after quarter note at 220.1, leaving measure incomplete. Fm has dotted quarter note.
221	Trp, Pos 1	Edition adds <i>sim.</i> to indicate continuation of accents through m. 226.
223.1–226.1	Fl	Edition adds slur to match Ob, Kl.
223.1–226.1	Vn, Br	Edition upholds Fh in not providing slurs for Vn II, Br (the Fm copyist added slurs to match Vn I). Given repeated pitches, Edition uses double-stem notation for Vn I (playing <i>divisi</i>), as the lower voice corresponds to Vn II, Br. See also note for mm. 229–230, 233–234 below.
223.3	CHOR	Edition takes text “noch” from Vm/Ve to match 207.3. Fh has “nur” (and so adopted by Ce), but such a small variant seems uncalled for in this otherwise exact repeat of the stanza just sung by Fennimore. Tt1/Tp , where the stanza appears only once, have “noch.”
224.3	CHOR	Vm/Ve have text “der” (see note for 208.3 above).
229–230, 233–234	Vn I	Edition uses double-stem notation and adds accents in lower voice in mm. 230 and 234 to match Vn II, Br. Fh has single-stem notation, but only one slur connecting pitches of the upper voice, and accents only in mm. 229 and 233.
231.1–233.1	Ob, Kl	Edition adds slur to match 227.1–229.1. In Fh , the Fl slur for 231.1–234.1 seems to have been intended to apply to Ob and Kl as well.
233–236	Brass, Klav	Edition adds accents to match mm. 227–232. In Fh , Klav has accents only in mm. 227–228.
233, 235, 237	Kb	Edition takes accents from red pencil annotations in Fh .
237.1	Hrf l.h.	Edition removes erroneous ♭ for top pitch: F4, not Fb4, matches the harmony (cf. r.h.).
237.1, 238.1	Klav l.h.	Edition adds accent-tenuto marks as corresponding articulation for attacks in Fg and Pos 2. Fh has no articulation; Ve has tenuto marks.

TABLE:

COMPARISON OF NUMBERING SYSTEMS

The table offers a comparison of the old numbering system as transmitted by Ve (published in 1933) and the system used in the Edition.

		Ouvertüre
		ERSTER AKT
Old	KWE	
[Nr. 1]	Nr. 1	Zwei Burschen: „Gräbst du?“
[Nr. 2]	Nr. 2	Burschen: „Wir tragen den Hunger zu Grabe“
[Nr. 3]	Nr. 3	Severin und die vier Burschen: „Der Bäcker backt ums Morgenrot“
[Nr. 4]	Nr. 4	Die beiden Verkäuferinnen: „Wir sind zwei Mädchen“
[Nr. 4a]	Nr. 5	Zwischenspiel
[Nr. 5]	Nr. 6	Chor: „Olim! Tut es dir nicht leid?“
[Nr. 6]	Nr. 7	Lotterieagent: „Was zahlen Sie für einen Rat“
[Nr. 6a]	Nr. 8	Chor: „Olim! Was willst du tun?“
[Nr. 6b]	Nr. 9	Reminiszenz (Severins Fiebertraum)
[Nr. 7]	Nr. 10	Severin, Olim: „Was soll ich essen in der Morgenfrühe“
		ZWEITER AKT
[Nr. 7a]	Nr. 11	Introduktion
[Nr. 8]	Nr. 12	Fennimore: „Ich bin eine arme Verwandte“
[Nr. 9]	Nr. 13	Fennimore: „Rom hieß eine Stadt“
[Nr. 10]	Nr. 14	Brötchentanz
[Nr. 11]	Nr. 15	Severin: „Erst trifft dich die Kugel“
[Nr. 12]	Nr. 16	Severin, Fennimore: „Auf jener Straße“
[Nr. 12a]	Nr. 17	Chor: Reminiszenz
		DRITTER AKT
[Nr. 13]	Nr. 18	Introduktion
[Nr. 14]	Nr. 19	Severin: „Wie Odysseus an den Mast des Schiffes“
[Nr. 15, 15a]	Nr. 20	Totentanz — Frau von Luber, Baron Laur: „Es wächst uns in den Mund“
[Nr. 15b] ¹	Nr. 21	Frau von Luber, Baron Laur (Fortsetzung): „Wer Zeit sich lässt“
[Nr. 16]	Nr. 22	Finale (Melodram Olim, Severin; Chor, Fennimores Stimme)

NOTE:

1. Ve has no subdivision here, but a red pencil marking in Fh labeled this item [15]“b.”

SOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

Title pages are transcribed diplomatically in bold-face type, with line breaks indicated by a vertical line (|). Weill's handwriting is rendered in italics; all other hands or typeset text are given in Roman type. If no title page exists, a transcription of the caption title or the first line of the manuscript is usually supplied. Paper measurements are given in centimeters (width by height).

SOURCES

Full Score Format

Fh Full score, holograph.

Date: [Oct. 1932–Jan. 1933].

Location: Universal Edition–Kurt Weill Archives SC 1998.4,
Sibley Music Library, Rochester, N.Y., Box 6, Fld. 3.

First page of music:

Silbersee. Ouvertüre Kurt Weill

Holograph in black ink, with holograph and non-holograph annotations in pencil (lead, red, and blue). Nested bifolia and leaves. Each act paginated separately in pencil, with non-holograph measure numbers entered every five measures in red pencil (continuous for each act). All recto pages bear a round purple stamp (“ARCHIV DER UNIVERSAL-EDITION A.G.”) in lower right corner. First page has marking at bottom: “L 1 UE 596.”

Page count:

225 pages of music.

Paper types:

K.U.V. Beethoven Papier Nr. 38 (26 Linien)

[26.8 × 33.8 cm; span: 28.5 cm]

»Sünova« Nr. 11 - 26 zeilig

[27.1 × 34.0 cm; span: 30.7 cm]

Contents:

Overture (7 pp.), Act I (92 pp.), Act II (70 pp.), Act III (56 pp.).

Condition: good.

Remarks:

The last page bears Weill's colophon: “(Klein-Machnow. | 1. Dezember 1932)”; Weill composed the overture in the first half of January 1933. Pages 1–38 of Act I are on K.U.V. Beethoven; the remainder of the score is on Sünova. A handful of bifolia (both paper brands) carry a stamp of a Berlin store: “Ed. Bote & G. Bock, W. 50, Tauentzienstr. 7B | Noten u. Schallplatten.”

UE logs and a letter to Weill (3 Feb. 1933) reveal that the Erfurt production used **Fh** as a conductor's score, but—unlike **Fm**—the score bears few markings, of which only a fraction seem attributable to the Erfurt production.

Nr. 3 and 20/21 contain markings by conductor Maurice Abravanel, who led the recording session for **R1**.

Fm Copyists' score used in Leipzig production.

Full score, manuscript.

Date: [Dec. 1932–Jan. 1933].

Location: Universal Edition, Vienna.

First page of music:

Kurt Weill „Der Silbersee“ Partitur | Ouverture

[first line obscured by recent paste-over (white paper)]

Manuscript in black ink, showing the work of several copyists who also entered measure numbers every five measures (highlighted with red circles). Occasional paste-ins, some by the original copyists, others of later date. Continuous pagination (added later) in black ink in top outside corners; traces of earlier pagination systems in pencil still faintly visible. Conductor's markings in pencil (cuts, cues, dynamics, *tacet* markings, etc.) erased but still partially legible. Small tears repaired with clear adhesive tape. Fourteen original pages no longer exist: four of these were reconstructed in 1971 (on postwar paper J.E. & Co. No. 8—24 linig) holding mm. 61–77 of Nr. 15; the other ten were reconstructed, also in 1971, yielding fourteen (*sic*) pages (on postwar paper J.E. & Co. No. 6—20 linig) holding all of Nr. 21 except for the last five measures. In addition, one inserted leaf of 24-stave paper, written by Copyist A of **Fm-misc**, duplicates mm. 1–13 of Nr. 14. Score was presumably bound. All original bifolia have been cleanly cut apart; leaves were recombined by gluing the inside edges onto a sturdy strip of white paper. Purple stamp (horizontal: “Universal-Edition Actiengesellschaft”) at the bottom of pp. 1 and 3.

Page count:

312 pages of music.

Paper type:

J. E. & Co. Protokoll Schutzmarke No. 31 (30 linig)
[26.1 × 33.8 cm; span: 31.8 cm]

Remarks:

UE had two manuscript copies created in 1932/33. Both were generated by the same copying service ("Hoffmann") and each comprised 306 pages (Overture: 20 pp.; Act I: 121 pp.; Act II: 84 pp.; Act III: 81 pp.). Not yet including the overture, the first copy was completed by 3 Jan., the second one by 14 Jan. 1933. **Fm** represents the first copy.

Photomechanical reproductions of **Fm** have served as postwar rental material (U.E. 10476).

Among the faintly legible conductor's markings are a number of cuts, including Nr. 4 in its entirety (which was omitted in Leipzig but performed in Magdeburg and Erfurt). At the top of that number a note in what appears to be Gustav Brecher's hand reads "fällt weg," and the pages were folded lengthwise to facilitate skipping the number. The pages of Nr. 7 and 17 were also folded—at the corners—to facilitate skipping (confirmed by reviews in *B. Z. am Mittag* and *Leipziger Volkszeitung*). A cue for the start of Nr. 8 mentions an actor, Albert Garbe, who participated in the Leipzig production.

Nr. 12 and 13 contained performance annotations by Maurice Abravanel at the time when **Fm** was photoduplicated (see above). The annotations have been subsequently erased. (Abravanel used **Fm** to conduct Nr. 4, 12, and 13 as part of a concert in Nov. 1933 in Paris.)

In the early 1950s, **Fm** was sent to Jerusalem twice, where Karel Salomon used it to create and then modify an orchestral suite. An unidentified hand penciled in instrument abbreviations, indicating substitutes for the sung parts. In 1954, **Fm** was relayed to Berlin, where Boris Blacher created a reduction.

Fm-misc Pages copied out for the Leipzig production.

Full score, manuscript.

Date: [Jan.–Feb. 1933].

Location: WLRC, Series 18, Fld. 128.

First page of music:

Nº 10a Tanz. | Allegro moderato

Copyists' score in black ink. Three bifolia (two of which have an inserted leaf). Pencil pagination in top outside corners.

Page count:

16 pages of music.

Paper types:

C. A. Klemm A. No. 8 [24 staves]
[25.8 × 33.7 cm; span: 29.4 cm]

C. A. Klemm A. No. 11 [26 staves]
[26.0 × 33.8 cm; span: 29.7 cm]

Contents:

"No. 10a Tanz" [= Nr. 14, mm. 11–27.1, 53.2–69, and 72–73]

"Neue Nummer 12a" [= Nr. 15, mm. 116–142]

"No. 15c" [= Nr. 20, mm. 65 (incl. pickup)–82/1 (with text "Es gibt noch das Schlaraffenland ...") sung by Frau von Luber) plus Nr. 21, mm. 76/2–80]

Remarks:

The paper brand is a clue that the pages were written in Leipzig (where the headquarters of the firm C. A. Klemm were based). A warning and a cue (erased but still faintly visible) were added at the start of each number. Style and handwriting of these verbal indications match those found in **Fm**.

Two scribes created the material: Copyist A wrote nos. "10a" and new "12a"; Copyist B wrote no. "15c."

Piano-Vocal Format

Vm Piano-vocal reduction, manuscript.

Date: [Nov.–Dec. 1932].

Location: Universal Edition–Kurt Weill Archives SC 1998.4, Sibley Music Library, Rochester, N.Y., Box 6, Fld. 5.

Silbersee | I. Akt | Nº 1 / Kurt Weill

Manuscript (Erwin Stein's hand) in pencil. Revisions and additional markings in pencil (lead and orange-red). Measure numbers added every five bars in cherry-red pencil. Act I contains markings also in blue pencil. Pagination in pencil at top outside corners: pp. 1–80 (Acts I–II; page number "62" erroneously assigned twice); pp. 1–29 (Act III; p. "26" erroneously assigned twice). All recto pages bear a round purple stamp ("ARCHIV DER UNIVERSAL-EDITION A.G.") in lower right corner. First page has marking at bottom: "L 1 UE 559."

Page count:

111 pages of music.

Paper types:

J. E. & Co. Protokoll Schutzmarke No. 3 (14 linig)
[26.8 × 33.9 cm; span: 28.6 cm]

J. E. & Co. Protokoll Schutzmarke No. 4 (16 linig)
[26.8 × 34.0 cm; span: 28.2 cm]

J. E. & Co. Protokoll Schutzmarke No. 5 (18 linig)
[26.7 × 33.9 cm; span: 27.3 cm]

J. E. & Co. Protokoll Schutzmarke No. 6 (20 linig)
[27.0 × 33.9 cm; span: 28.3 cm]

Remarks:

The numbers originally intended for **Ae** contain markings in thick blue (Nr. 3 and 4) and thick red pencil (Nr. 7, 12, 16, and 20/21), indicating system and page breaks for the engraver of **Ae**; Nr. 13 has no such markings.

Red pencil was used to delineate voices that were supposed to appear in cue-size notation (in both **Ae** and **Ve**). Stein wrote out most of these parts in a slightly smaller hand. In Nr. 3, some of these circled passages are crossed out in pencil—which Weill appears to have done himself when he reviewed the first section of **Vm** in Nov. 1932.

Ve Piano-vocal reduction, published.

DER SILBERSEE | EIN WINTERMÄRCHEN | von | GEORG KAISER | MUSIK VON | KURT WEILL | KLAVIERAUSZUG | AUFFÜHRUNGSRECHT VORBEHALTEN | UNIVERSAL-EDITION A. G., WIEN / LEIPZIG | COPYRIGHT 1933 BY UNIVERSAL-EDITION | Printed in Austria

Copyright 1933.

144 p.; 31 cm

Publisher's no.: 10464.

Remarks:

On 8 February 1933, UE received the first print run (297 copies) from the printer.

Most of the numbers appear as photostats of neatly handwritten pages ("Schwarzschrift"). Nr. 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, and 16 are engraved. The plates are identical with those of **Ae** (except for Nr. 16, which was dropped at the last minute from **Ae** and replaced with Nr. 13 at Weill's request). Nr. 20/21 in **Ve** are handwritten and do not correspond to the engraved pages that transmit an abridged version in **Ae**.

Piano Format

PmO Piano reduction of the overture, manuscript.

Date: [Jan. 1933].

Weill, Silbersee | Ouverture

Location: Universal Edition–Kurt Weill Archives SC 1998.4, Sibley Music Library, Rochester, N.Y., Box 6, Fld. 6.

Manuscript (unknown hand) in pencil. Additional markings in red pencil. Measure numbers added every five measures in pencil.

Page count:

3 pages of music.

Paper type:

J. E. & Co. Protokoll Schutzmarke No. 2 (12 linig)
[26.9 × 34.0 cm; span: 27.5 cm]

Arrangement

Ae Selection, piano-vocal format.

SECHS STÜCKE AUS DER MUSIK ZUM SCHAUSPIEL | **DER SILBERSEE** | EIN WINTERMÄRCHEN | von | **GEORG KAISER** | MUSIK VON | **KURT WEILL** | GESANG UND KLAVIER | AUF-FÜHRUNGSRECHT VORBEHALTEN | **UNIVERSAL-EDITION A. G., WIEN / LEIPZIG** | COPYRIGHT 1933 BY UNIVERSAL-EDITION | **Printed in Austria**

Copyright 1933.

31 p.; 31 cm

Publisher's no.: 10471.

Remarks:

Contains Nr. 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, and 20/21. For detailed information and facsimile of Nr. 13 see KWE IV/2.

Vm served as the engraver's model for **Ae**.

On 10 February 1933, UE received the first print run (500 copies) from the printer.

Choral Parts

Cm Chorus parts for Acts I–II, manuscript.

Date: [Dec. 1932].

Location: WLRC, Series 18, Fld. 125.

Chorus parts in black ink, rehearsal markers circled in red; some paste-overs.

Contents:

Sopran (2 pp.) with Nr. 6 and 8; Alt (2 pp.) with Nr. 6 and 8; Tenor (5 pp.) with Nr. 2, 3, 6, 8, and 17; Bass (6 pp.) with Nr. 1, 6, 8, and 17.

Page count:

15 pages of music.

Paper type:

J. E. & Co. Protokoll Schutzmarke No. 2 (12 linig)
[26.9 × 34.0 cm; span: 27.5 cm]

Remark:

UE records identify the copying service: "Hoffmann."

Ce Chorus parts, printed.

Date: [Dec. 1932].

Location: WLRC, Series 18a, Box 1.

Page count:

25 pages of music: Sopran (5 pp.), Alt (4 pp.), Tenor (8 pp.), Bass (8 pp.).

Publisher's nos.: 10465a, 10465b, 10465c, 10465d.

Remarks:

Copyist Wolf created fair copies for Acts I–II using **Cm**; for Act III, he extracted fair copies directly from **Fh**.

UE used the "Opalographie" process (i.e., image duplication) to print one hundred copies of each part, which came off the press on 16 December 1932. Ten copies of each part survive: Of the ten soprano copies, nine are inscribed with names of choristers who participated in the original productions (three from Leipzig; six from Erfurt). The remaining parts bear the stamp of a Belgian rental agency ("A.L.M.O, Frankrijkde 128, Antwerpen").

Instrumental Parts

Im Instrumental parts, manuscript.

String books only.

Date: [Dec. 1932].

Location: WLRC, Series 18, Fld. 126.

Copyists' parts in black ink, measure numbers (every five measures) circled in red. Some paste-overs. Occasional proof-reading markings in red pencil.

Page count:

225 pages of music: Vn I (52 pp.), Vn II (54 pp.), Br (42 pp.), Vc (40 pages), Kb (37 pp.).

Paper types:

J. E. & Co. Protokoll Schutzmarke No. 1 (10 linig)
[27.0 × 34.3 cm; span: 27.2 cm]

J. E. & Co. Protokoll Schutzmarke No. 2 (12 linig)
[26.9 × 34.0 cm; span: 27.5 cm]

Remark:

The corrections in red pencil are adopted in **Ie**.

- Ie** Instrumental parts, printed.
String books only.
Date: [Jan. 1933].
Location: WLRC, Series 18a, Box 1.
String parts in black ink.
Page count:
Vn I (45 pp.), Vn II (40 pp.), Br (41 pp.), Vc (36 pp.), Kb (27 pp.).
Publisher's nos.: 10477a, 10477b, 10477c, 10477d, 10477e.
Remark:
The parts were delivered to UE on 24 Jan. 1933 (violin books: 200 copies each, remaining books: 100 copies each).

Text

- Tt1** Perusal script.
Libretto, typescript (100 pp.).
Date: [Nov. 1932].
ARBEITSEXEMPLAR | DER SILBERSEE | Ein Wintermärchen | von | Georg Kaiser | Musik von Kurt Weill | Dieses Arbeitsexemplar, das nur eine vorläufige | Fassung des Werkes enthält, soll nur im Einverständnis mit einem der Autoren ausgegeben und | darf vom Empfänger unter keinen Umständen weiterverliehen werden. | Den Bühnen gegenüber als Manuskript gedruckt. | Das Aufführungsrecht ist allein zu erwerben von dem Verlage | FELIX BLOCH ERBEN | (Inh.: Fritz Wreede) | Berlin-Wilmersdorf 1, Nikolsburger Platz 3
Location: AdK, Agnes-Straub-Archiv, Fld. 119.
Typed script created as perusal material, second half of November 1932. Front matter (2 pp.), Act I (pp. 1–32 [one page paginated “-24/-25-”]), Act II (pp. 33–69), Act III (pp. 70–98), Back matter (1 p.).
Remarks:
Two punch holes appear on the left of every sheet, each act stapled individually; original Bloch Erben folder missing. Back matter states that script was prepared by typing service C. Sommer, Cunostr. 58, Berlin-Grünwald. The number “36” stamped at top of title page and on p. 70 (= first page of Act III). The only annotation appears in the list of characters, where a mark in red pencil flags “Frau von Luber.” Agnes Straub was a distinguished actress based in Berlin.
The book is largely identical to **Tp**, but several of the lyrics differ slightly (oddly, some are closer to those Weill actually set).

- Tp** Libretto, published.
DER SILBERSEE | EIN WINTERMÄRCHEN | IN DREI AKTEN | VON | GEORG KAISER | GUSTAV KIEPENHEUER VERLAG · BERLIN
Berlin: Kiepenheuer, 1933
224 p.; 20 cm
Remark:
Simultaneously released in both hard- and softcover binding, the editions carry a dust jacket with a drawing by Caspar Neher depicting a scene from the play's opening.

- TpB** Copy of **Tp** annotated by Ernst Busch.
Libretto, published.
Date: [Feb.? 1933].
Title page identical to **Tp**. Only bound body of the book; no covers. Extensive annotations in pencil, red and blue crayon, cuing the part of Severin; pp. 79–80 and 221–224 missing.
Location: AdK, Ernst-Busch-Archiv, Fld. 1645.
Remarks:
Busch played the role of Severin in the Magdeburg production and recorded **R1**.
A few pages in Act II (6. Bild) have underlined words with a Dutch translation scribbled in the margin. Busch lived in his early years of exile in the Netherlands, later also in Belgium.
Another copy of **Tp** (softcover) in the Busch-Archiv (Fld. 2630) shows some markings (wavy lines in the page margins signal which passages are sung in the play) that may have been entered after World War II: Pasted on both the outside front cover and on the title page is a printed sticker identifying the licensing agency: “DIE DREHBÜHNE, Willheim-Wreede o.H.G., Berlin W 35, Lützow-Ufer 1” (which is changed by hand in each case to: “Felix Bloch Erben, Berlin W 15, Schlüterstr. 41.^{II}, Tel.: 322925”).

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Draft

- Dh** Assorted sketches for Nr. 3, 5, 19, and 22.
Draft, holograph.
Location: WLA, Box 1, Fld. 18.
First page of music:
Ihr sollt den Weg noch nicht finden
Pencil sketches on two facing pages (the inside of a bifolium).
Page count:
2 pages of music.
Paper type:
K.U.V. Beethoven Papier Nr. 38a (28 Linien)
[26.8 × 33.8 cm; span: 31.6 cm]
Remark:
The two pages of sketches survive among materials belonging to Weill's *Die Bürgschaft* (1931–32). One exterior page of the bifolium contains a false start in ink of a full-score page for *Die Bürgschaft* (Act II, Nr. 16, mm. 1198–1200, woodwinds and trumpets only, but misaligned); subsequently, Weill used the page to sketch a detail of the opera's third act (m. 84 of Nr. 17) and, later still, some unattributable material. The other outside page holds a sketch for the opera's Nr. 19.

Piano-Vocal Format

- VhC** Illustration copy of Nr. 13.
Piano-vocal score, holograph.
Date: [1932/33].

Location: unknown; a facsimile appeared in N1.

First page of music:

Caesars Tod

Holograph in dark ink.

Page count:

1 page of music.

Paper type:

[unidentified, 26 staves]

[measurements unavailable]

Remark:

The piano accompaniment differs from that in **Ve/Ae**. A caption in **N1** identifies **VhC** as “Faksimile der 1. Niederschrift,” but it appears to show a fair copy of the lost **Dh** for Nr. 13.

Short Score Format

Sm0 Draft for piano-conductor score of Nr. 3.

Date: [Jan. 1933].

Location: Universal Edition–Kurt Weill Archives SC 1998.4, Sibley Music Library, Rochester, N.Y., Box 6, Fld. 6.

First page of music:

Allegro giusto (♩ = 32) [*sic*] | **Der Bäk-ker backt uns** [*sic*] **Morgen-brot** [*sic*]

Early galley proof of **Ae** for Nr. 3 (paginated: 3–8, but no title) with instrumental cues and additional parts (some pasted in) written in red pencil. Only pp. 3–6 are marked. One half of a loose leaf of music paper carries a revision of mm. 50–55 (i.e., bottom of p. 5): Erwin Stein wrote two systems with four staves each in pencil and added instruction “folgt Kl A S. 6”; an unknown hand in red pencil added instrumental cues and additional parts.

Page count:

6 pages of music.

Remark:

Sm0 appears to have been one of the sample pages for a piano-conductor score that Stein created on UE’s suggestion. Weill discouraged the idea, and the plan was abandoned.

Text

TmS Lyric for “Schlußgesang” (i.e., last four stanzas of Nr. 22) in Kaiser’s hand.

Libretto, manuscript.

Date: [1932].

Location: unknown; a facsimile appeared in **N1**.

Frauenstimme wie Fennimore

Manuscript in ink, 1 page.

Remark:

A caption in **N1** identifies the manuscript as “Georg Kaiser: Schlußgesang aus „Silbersee“ / Faksimile der 1. Niederschrift.” Kaiser used sentence-style capitalization, so only verses that follow a closing punctuation mark begin with upper case (as in **Tp**).

Tt2 Rental script.

Libretto, typescript (169 pp.).

Date: [1946–1955].

Title page:

Der Silbersee | Ein Wintermärchen | in drei Akten | von | Georg Kaiser | Musik von Kurt Weill | Alle Rechte vorbehalten. | Unverkäufliches Manuskript. | Das Aufführungsrecht ist allein | zu erwerben von dem Verlag | **FELIX BLOCH ERBEN** | Berlin-Charlottenburg 2, Hardenbergstrasse 6

Location: WLRC, Series 20/S3/194-

Typed script. Front matter (2 pp.), Act I (pp. 1–54), Act II (pp. 55–116), Act III (pp. 117–166), Back matter (1 p.).

Remark:

Back matter states that script was prepared by Althausen’s Ver-
vielfältigungsdienst in Berlin-Halensee, Johann Georgstr. 2.

Recordings (excerpts)

R1 One 78 rpm disc, recorded on 8 February 1933 by Carl Lindström A.G. and released as Gloria 10713. Performers (as identified on label): Ernst Busch mit Orchester. Leitung: Kapellmeister M. de Abravanel.

Contents: Nr. 3 and 20/21.

“Der Bäcker backt um’s Morgenrot” (BI 1225); “Das Lied vom Schlaraffenland” (BI 1226)

Remark:

The label bills the work as a “Schauspiel-Oper von Kurt Weill, Text: Georg Kaiser.”

R2 One 33½ rpm disc, recorded on 5–7 July 1955 in Hamburg-Harburg’s Friedrich-Ebert-Halle by Philips and released as *Lotte Lenya singt Kurt Weill* (Philips B 07089 L), with “Roger Bean und sein Orchester.” U.S. release on Columbia ML 5056 as *Lotte Lenya Sings Berlin Theater Songs of Kurt Weill*.

Contents: Nr. 12 (“Ich bin eine arme Verwandte”) and 13 (“Cäsar-Ballade”).

Remarks:

Owing to her aging voice, Lenya sings Nr. 12 down an octave and Nr. 13 down a fourth.

In March 1933, Lenya was scheduled to record unnamed numbers from *Der Silbersee* for Electrola with an orchestra conducted by Gustav Brecher. On 26 Feb. 1933, Weill informed UE that the recordings would be made “on Thursday” (i.e., on 2 Mar. 1933). It is doubtful that the recording session took place. If it did, no discs were pressed and the matrices have disappeared.

Programs

N1 Program for original production at Altes Theater, Leipzig (premiere: 18 Feb. 1933).

Remark:

Contains facsimiles of **VhC**, **TmS**, and two items from **M**.

- N2 Program for original production at Stadttheater Erfurt (premiere: 18 Feb. 1933).

Remark:

Contains excerpt of script: "4. Bild," with dialogue pruned and lyric for Nr. 7 omitted (the number was cut in Erfurt).

Miscellaneous

- M Designs by Caspar Neher.

Location: Theatermuseum, Vienna, HÜ 9.638–639, HÜ 9.661–666, HÜ 11.747, HÜ 11.750, HÜ 11.963–965, HÜ [blank].

Twelve set designs and two cover designs (presumably intended for **Tp**) in pencil, ink, and watercolor.

Remark:

Neher may have designed the sets already for the envisaged production at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin. The designs were used in the Leipzig production. Two appeared in **N1** (as black-and-white facsimiles).

ABBREVIATIONS

<u>German</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>English</u>
Instrument Names		
Bratsche	Br	Viola
Fagott	Fg	Bassoon
Flöte	Fl	Flute
Harfe	Hrf	Harp
Klarinette	Kl	Clarinet
Klavier	Klav	Piano
Kleine Flöte	KlFl	Piccolo
Kontrabass	Kb	Contrabass
Oboe	Ob	Oboe
Posaune	Pos	Trombone
Schlagzeug	Szg	Percussion
Trompete	Trp	Trumpet
Violine	Vn	Violin
Violoncello	Vc	Violoncello
(Percussion Instruments)		
Becken	Beck	Cymbals
Glocke	Gl	Chime
Große Trommel	GrTr	Bass Drum
Kleine Trommel	KlTr	Snare Drum
Pauken	Pk	Timpani
Rührtrommel	RhTr	Tenor Drum
Tamtam	Ttam	Tam-tam
Tomtom	Ttom	Tom-tom
Triangel	Tri	Triangle

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