

1222a.¹ CONSTANZE MOZART TO BREITKOPF & HÄRTEL,² LEIPZIG

Vienna, 14th Sept., 1797

I continue to wait in vain for news about the Easter Fair. You had in fact promised me this, but since it has not happened, I ask you now to draw up an invoice regarding my *concerto* so that I finally know where I stand. In anticipation of this I remain, sir, your

Constanze Mozart

My address is as always
Address Vienna

BD: Remarks by the addressee on the original:

1797	Vienna
14 7 ^{br} , ³	Mozart
22 –	

¹ BD VI. p. 451. The letter refers to the piano concerto KV 503, published by Constanze Mozart at her own expense (cf. No. 1215/5-7). As is clear from No. 1228/12, the publisher had drawn up the invoice questioned by Constanze in No. 1228/12 on 13th September, 1797 (No. 1222, lost). Nos. 1222 and 1222a crossed in the post. The existence of the invoices suggests that the work may have been published as early as 1797 or 1796, and not 1798.

² BD: The firm “Breitkopf” was founded in 1719. It later became Breitkopf & Härtel: On 1st November, 1795, Christoph Gottlob Breitkopf concluded a contract of partnership with Gottfried Christoph Härtel (1763-1827). This was followed in 1796 by a secret contract of sale in which the entire Breitkopf business was made over to Gottfried Christoph Härtel. The latter was also declared universal heir by Breitkopf shortly before his death in 1800. Christoph Gottlob Breitkopf (1750-1800). He composed and was an outstanding player of the glass harmonica. His father, Johann Gottlob Immanuel Breitkopf (1719-1794), made the acquaintance of Mozart, as well as of Haydn and Gluck, on a visit to Vienna in 1786. Constanze probably met Ch. G. Breitkopf and his wife during her stay in Leipzig (November, 1795). Leopold Mozart’s correspondence with J. G. I. Breitkopf started in the year 1772 (cf. No. 0263). He repeatedly tried to interest the publisher in his son’s music, but apparently without success during Mozart’s lifetime.

³ 7 = seven = *septem*; thus 14th September.