

This piece, played at many festive occasions and often used as a wedding march, is sometimes attributed to the great English composer, Henry Purcell. It was actually composed by one of his friends, Jeremiah Clarke (c. 1673-1707).

Trumpet Tune

Tempo di marcia

Jeremiah Clarke

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate line for fingerings. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is common time (C). The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system includes a trill (*tr*) in the treble clef. The third system starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth system also features a trill (*tr*). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The score concludes with repeat signs at the end of the second and fourth systems.

Franz Josef Haydn was born near Vienna, Austria, in 1732, the same year George Washington was born. He ranks with the greatest composers, much admired by Mozart, Beethoven, and all discerning musicians. He died in Vienna in 1809.

Divertimento is an Italian word that means amusement, recreation, or fun. The plural is *divertimenti*. Pieces with this title were written for all sorts of musical instruments, including full symphony orchestra. They may consist of from three to as many as ten movements, which may include dances, especially minuets, as well as rondos, themes and variations, and others.

Divertimento in C Major

(1st Movement)

Franz Josef Haydn

Allegro moderato

The musical score is presented in three systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system begins with a piano introduction marked *f* (forte). The second system features a trill (*tr*) and a piano (*p*) section with various slurs and fingerings. The third system concludes with a forte (*f*) section and a final cadence. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Trills are marked with *tr*. The score includes two trill diagrams: one in the second system showing a trill on G4 with fingerings 3 1 and 2 3, and another in the third system showing a trill on G4 with fingerings 3 1 and 2 3. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

This piano transcription of the toccata from one of J.S. Bach's most famous organ works, TOCCATA AND FUGUE IN D MINOR, is not a simplification. All of the notes of the original are included.

Tocatta in D Minor

Adagio molto

Johann Sebastian Bach

The first system of the Adagio molto section shows the right hand (R.H.) playing a series of chords and single notes, with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The left hand (L.H.) plays a bass line starting with the first finger (1). The second system continues the piece, showing the R.H. and L.H. with various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and a '5va' (octave) marking for the left hand.

Allegro

The Allegro section begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The right hand (R.H.) plays a series of chords and single notes, with a first finger (1) starting. The left hand (L.H.) plays a bass line starting with the first finger (1). The second system continues the piece, showing the R.H. and L.H. with various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and a '5va' (octave) marking for the left hand.

*Pairs of eighths within the triplet pattern are played long-short to accommodate them to the basic triplet rhythm, according to the practice of the period. (This applies only to measures 6-14.)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Salzburg, Austria in 1756. He died in Vienna in 1791. He was one of the most gifted musicians who ever lived. His life is portrayed in the very popular play and movie, *AMADEUS*. This movement of the C Major Sonata is one of his best known piano compositions.

Sonata in C Major (1st Movement)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
K. 545

Allegro

The score is written for piano in C major, 2/4 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand starts with a quarter note C4, followed by a quarter note E4, and then a quarter note G4. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a trill (*tr*) in the right hand. The third system continues with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*mp*) dynamic. Fingerings and pedaling are indicated throughout the score.

*Dynamics and pedaling are not present in the original sources. They have been added by the editors.