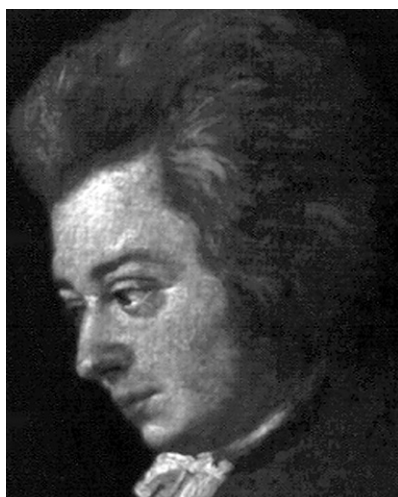


MOZART

21 OF HIS MOST POPULAR PIECES FOR THE PIANO

Including Original Piano Works and Transcriptions

A PRACTICAL PERFORMING EDITION



Mozart at 27
Unfinished oil painting by Joseph Lange
(Stiftung Mozarteum, Salzburg)

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*Selections are placed in
approximate order of difficulty.*

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Third Edition

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*Cover art: A detail from English Tea in the Salon of the Prince de Conti,
with Mozart Playing the Clavichord, (1766)
by Michel-Barthelemy Ollivier (French, 1712-1784)
Oil on canvas, 53 cm. x 68 cm.
Erich Lessing/Art Resource, New York*

This is one of Mozart's earliest compositions. It was written when he was only six years old, and copied by his father in the *Little Notebook for Nannerl*.

ALLEGRO IN F MAJOR

The musical score is presented in three systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a dynamic marking. The tempo is marked "Allegro" and the key signature is one flat (F major).

System 1: The tempo "Allegro" is written above the first measure. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed in the first measure of the bass staff. The piece begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The first system contains four measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 2 above the notes in the treble staff. The bass staff contains a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes and quarter notes.

System 2: The dynamic marking *f* is placed in the first measure of the bass staff, and *p* is placed in the third measure of the bass staff. The second system contains four measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 1, 2, and 5 above the notes in the treble staff. The bass staff continues with a series of eighth notes and quarter notes.

System 3: The dynamic marking *mf* is placed in the first measure of the bass staff. The third system contains four measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, and 2 above the notes in the treble staff. The bass staff continues with a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, ending with a final cadence.

This piece was composed for glass harmonica, an unusual instrument invented by Benjamin Franklin in 1757. The tone was produced in the same manner as when a finger is rubbed on the rim of a wet glass. The instrument had a series of glasses of graduated sizes nestled one inside the other and rotating on a spindle. The glasses were made wet by turning in a trough of water. The instrument was played by touching the glasses as they revolved. Mozart himself played on such an instrument when he was 17. Because the glass harmonica is so very rare, this work is generally heard on the piano.

ADAGIO IN C MAJOR

for Glass Harmonica

Adagio

p espressivo

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/2 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Adagio' and the dynamics are 'p espressivo'. The first system contains three measures. The second system contains three measures. The third system contains three measures, with a repeat sign at the end of the second measure. The dynamics change to 'mp' at the beginning of the third measure. The fourth system contains three measures. The score includes various fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks such as slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass clef.