

Turkish military music enjoyed a great vogue in Europe in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Much music was written in imitation of this style, including the famous *Turkish March* from *The Ruins of Athens*, by Beethoven. No one did a better job than Mozart, and this march, from his 11th piano sonata, even imitates the sounds of bass drums and cymbals (see measures 25 through 31, etc.). This has always been one of Mozart's most popular works.

## Rondo alla Turca

from Sonata No. 11

Allegretto

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791)

K. 331 (300i)

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a treble clef and a piano (*p*) dynamic. It features a melody with eighth notes and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with chords. The second system continues the melody and bass line. The third system starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and features a melody with eighth notes and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with chords. The fourth system continues the melody and bass line, ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score includes fingering numbers (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs).

Ⓐ Here the original notation of the *appoggiatura* is  $\text{♯}$ . This is so often misinterpreted as an *acciaccatura*, and played ahead of the beat, that all modern urtexts notate it here as a small sixteenth note. Mozart wrote single sixteenth notes, large and small, as eighth notes with cross stokes.

Ⓑ Play the two small notes *very quickly*, with the first one *on the beat*.

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