

Wolfgang Amadeus
MOZART
莫扎特

THE PIANO SONATAS
AND FANTASIES

钢琴奏鸣曲与幻想曲全集
(袖珍本)

KALMUS STUDY S

No. 803

**WOLFGANG AMADEUS
M O Z A R T**

**THE PIANO SONATAS AND FANTASIES
IN TWO VOLUMES**

VOLUME I

K 279-K 284, K309-K 311, K 330, K 547a

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PREFACE

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART (1756-1791)

THE PIANO SONATAS and FANTASIES

The first 6 of MOZART'S 18 Piano Sonatas were all written in 1774 in Salzburg (K 279-284.) They are relatively unimportant, but are written in the elegant, somewhat superficial style of the period.

Sonata K 310 written in 1778 is the only one until K 457 which is written in minor key. It shows already in the few years of interval the great advance in style and maturity of the composer.

Two sonatas were written in 1777 the D major K 311 and the F major K 332. Following this comes one of the most played and popular sonatas, the A major sonata K 331. It is remarkable in its form. Instead of a regular first movement it contains a theme followed by variations. It was written in 1778.

Chronologically the Fantasies K 394, 397, 496 follow the K 331 sonata. They were written in Vienna around 1780. The Sonata K 457 and Fantasy K 475 were also composed in Vienna 1784 to 1785 respectively and are followed by Sonatas K 545 (facile) 1788, and K 570 and 576 in 1789. These two are Mozart's last piano sonatas.

The K numbers mean the numbers in the list of MOZART'S works made by Ludwig, Ritter von Koehel, an Austrian

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Sonate

W. A. Mozart, K. V. 279

Allegro.

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for two voices (soprano and basso continuo). The first staff shows a soprano entry with eighth-note patterns. The second staff shows a basso continuo entry with eighth-note patterns. Subsequent staves show alternating entries between the two voices, with dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The music is in common time, with various key signatures (G major, D major, C major, F major, B-flat major, E major, A major, D major) indicated by sharp or double sharp symbols.



Musical score for two staves (Treble and Bass) in common time. The key signature changes from one sharp to three sharps across the measures. Measures 1-4: Treble staff starts with eighth-note pairs (F#-G, E-F#), followed by sixteenth-note pairs (F#-G, E-F#). Bass staff starts with eighth-note pairs (D-E, C-D). Measures 5-8: Treble staff starts with eighth-note pairs (D-E, C-D), followed by sixteenth-note pairs (D-E, C-D). Bass staff starts with eighth-note pairs (B-C, A-B).

A page of musical notation for two staves, treble and bass, showing a continuous sequence of measures. The music is in common time and includes various key signatures (G major, F# major, E major, D major, C major, B major, A major, G major). The notation features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of each measure.

A page of musical notation for two staves, likely for piano or organ. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of eight measures, each starting with a quarter note.

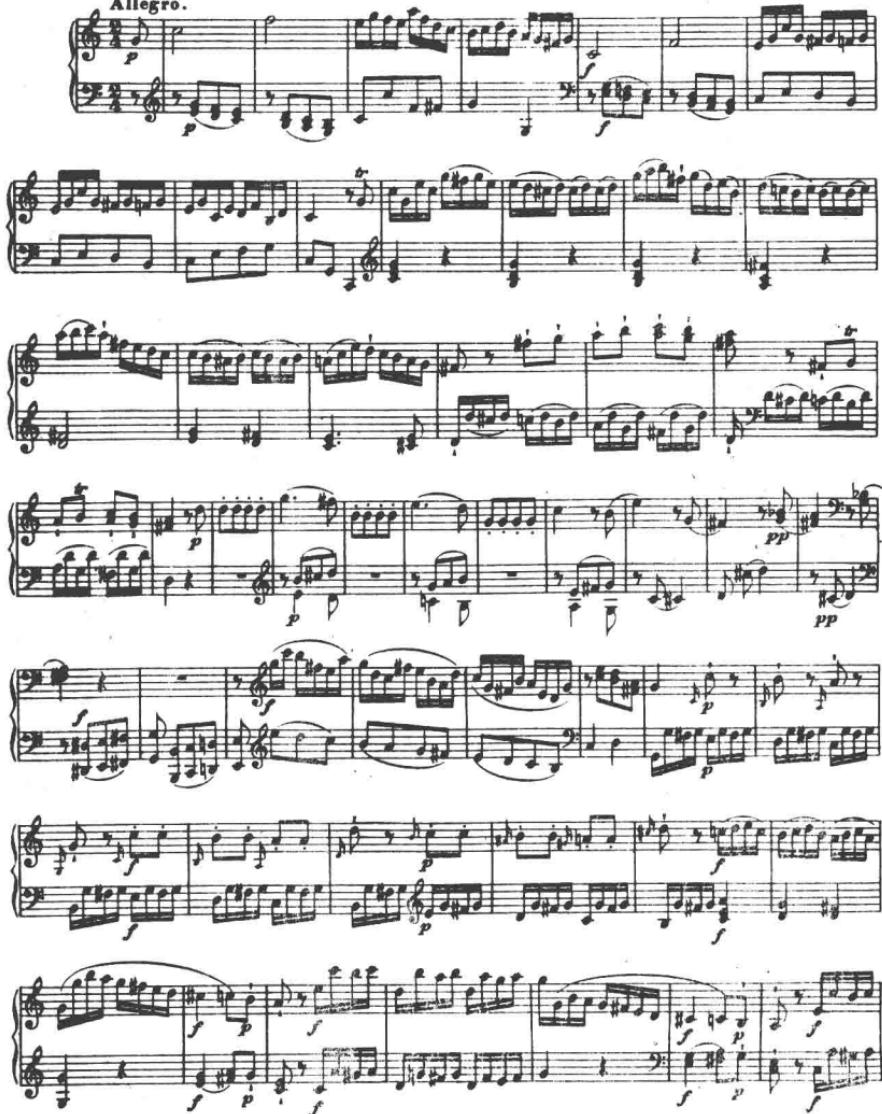
- Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 3: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 4: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 5: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 6: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 7: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 8: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

Andante.

The musical score consists of two staves of eight measures each. The top staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) and a melodic line primarily composed of eighth notes. The bottom staff follows with its own eighth-note patterns. Measures 2 through 4 feature eighth-note chords or groups. Measures 5 and 6 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 7 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 8 concludes with a piano dynamic (p).

A page of musical notation for two staves, likely for piano or organ. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of eight measures, each starting with a dynamic 'p' (piano). The notation includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some measure endings indicated by short vertical lines.

Allegro.



Musical score for two staves, numbered 11. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of eight staves of sixteenth-note patterns with various dynamics like forte, piano, and sforzando.

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Sonate

W. A. Mozart, K. V. 280

2.

Allegro assai.