

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



20 STRING QUARTETS

FOR
PIANO



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

20 String Quartets

PIANO VERSION

Transcribed
by
Santino Cara



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Premessa – Premise

I quartetti per due violini, viola e cello le cui trascrizioni per pianoforte sono inserite in questo libro, rappresentano l'estro del Genio fin dalla sua giovane età. Mozart scrisse 23 quartetti, i primi 6 che vanno dal no.1 al no.6, furono composti in Italia intorno al 1772, sono denominati Milanesi. I successivi 6 quartetti, dal No.7 al No.13, vennero composti a Vienna tra il 1772 e il 1773 e sono chiamati appositamente Viennesi. Poi abbiamo i successivi 6, che vanno dal No.14 al 19 composti da Mozart tra il 1782 e il 1785 che dedicò a Franz Joseph Haydn. Segue poi il quartetto No.20 denominato "Hoffmeister" che Mozart scrisse verso la metà dell'anno 1786 per il suo amico compositore e editore Franz Anton Hoffmeister, ma non sappiamo se fu per commissione o semplicemente una dedica o altro. Gli ultimi tre quartetti che non fanno parte di questa raccolta, e che vanno dal No.21 al 23, sono denominati Prussiani perché vennero commissionati a Mozart dal re Federico Guglielmo II e furono composti tra il 1789 e il 1790. Come abbiamo visto, questi quartetti ricoprono tutto l'arco della vita di Mozart. Lo stile riversato in partitura, spazia dal "semplice" come nei primi quartetti, dal fugato al dissonante al cromatico, ma sempre con innovazioni e sperimentazioni a quel tempo sconosciute.

I movimenti dei quartetti sono variegati, mentre i sei quartetti milanesi sono di tre movimenti, tutti gli altri, hanno 4 movimenti di cui 2 sono sempre allegri, 1 adagio o andante, e l'altro è sempre Minuetto e Trio.

Sui quartetti ad arco di Mozart, molto conosciuti, sono state dette e scritte molte cose, talune fuori luogo ed altre propriamente tecniche e opportune. Noi ci limitiamo a descrivere i 20 quartetti trascritti per pianoforte inseriti in questo libro. Teniamo a precisare che questa raccolta è unica nel suo genere, intendiamo dire che trascrizioni per pianoforte dei quartetti di Mozart non esistono, o perlomeno raccolti tutti insieme in un unico libro a noi non risulta, forse ci sarà nel mondo qualche quartetto trascritto, ma sono cose sporadiche. Questo libro è preziosissimo per la sua rarità, con la trascrizione per pianoforte abbiamo cercato di fotocopiare le quattro voci dei quartetti adattandole alla tastiera del pianoforte. La difficoltà di esecuzione la possiamo definire avanzata, anche se in verità molti movimenti dei quartetti sono molto semplici da eseguire come ad esempio i Minuetti e trio, ma la definiamo avanzata perché tra i movimenti ci sono passaggi abbastanza impegnativi che richiedono prima di iniziare a suonare, una lettura accurata.

The quartets for two violins, viola and cello whose transcriptions for piano are included in this book, are the expression of genius since his young age.

Mozart wrote 23 quartets, the first 6 ranging from no.1 to no.6, were composed in Italy around 1772, are known as Milanesi. The subsequent six quartets, from the no.7 to no.13, were composed in Vienna between 1772 and 1773 are called specially "Viennese Quartets". Then we have the six subsequent, ranging from the no.14 to no.19 compounds by Mozart between 1782 and 1785 which he dedicated to Joseph Haydn. Then it follows the quartet no. 20 called "Hoffmeister" that Mozart wrote around the middle of 1786 for his friend composer and publisher Franz Anton Hoffmeister, but we do not know if it was for commission or simply a dedication or whatever. The last three quartets that are not part of this collection, and ranging from no.21 to the no. 23, are known as Prussians, were commissioned to Mozart by King Frederick William II and compounds between 1789 and 1790. As we have seen, these quartets cover the entire span of life of Mozart. The style poured in the score, ranges from simple as in the early quartets, fugato, dissonant, chromatic etc, but always with innovations and experiments at that time to others unknown.

The movements of the quartets are varied, while the six Milanese quartets are of three movements, all the others have four movements of which 2 are always cheerful, one adagio or andante, and the other is always Minuet and Trio. Of the Mozart's quartets, very well known, have been said and written many things, some out of place, and other proper techniques and appropriate.

We, we merely to describe the 20 quartets transcribed for piano included in this book.

We wish to clarify that this collection is unique, we mean that transcriptions for piano quartets by Mozart does not exist, or at least gathered all together in one book, perhaps there will be some transcribed quartet in the world, but they are sporadic things.

This book is valuable for its rarity, with transcription for piano we tried to photocopy the four voices of quartets on fit the piano keyboard.

The difficulty of execution we can define it advanced, although in truth many movements of the quartets are very simple to perform such as minuets and trios, but we call it advanced because of certain passages in other movements very challenging that require before you start playing, an accurate reading.

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String Quartet no. 1 in G major

K.80

Piano solo

From

"Lodi Quartet for two violins, viola and cello"

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2001

Adagio $\text{♩} = 48$

Piano

mp

poco rall

6

a tempo

rall

mp

a tempo

11

poco rall

a tempo

16

poco rall

a tempo

poco rall

a tempo

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String Quartet no. 2 in D major

K.155

Piano solo

From

"Divertimento String Quartet for two violins, viola and cello"

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2001

[illegible]

String Quartet no. 3 in G major

K.156

Piano solo

From

"The six Milanese Quartets for two violins, viola and cello"

Composed in Bolzano, Italy in 1772

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2001

Presto $\text{♩} = 92$

mf

p

mf

String Quartet no. 4 in C major

K.157

Piano solo

From

"The Six Milanese Quartets for two violins, viola and cello"

Composed in Milan, Italy in 1772

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2001

Allegro ♩ = 128

The musical score is written for a piano solo and consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The second system includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking. The third system starts at measure 12. The fourth system starts at measure 17. The fifth system starts at measure 22 and includes a fortissimo (ff) dynamic marking. The score is transcribed by Santino Cara, Rome, 2001.

String Quartet no. 5 in F major

K.158

Piano solo

From

"The Six Milanese Quartets for two violins, viola and cello"

Composed in Milan, Italy in 1772

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2001

Allegro ♩ = 138

The first system of the piano solo, measures 1-7. The treble clef staff begins with a half rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, all beamed together. The bass clef staff has a whole rest. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The tempo is Allegro with a quarter note equal to 138 beats per minute. The dynamic is mezzo-forte (mf). There are triplets in measures 1, 3, 5, and 7.

The second system of the piano solo, measures 8-14. The treble clef staff continues with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, all beamed together. The bass clef staff has a whole rest. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The dynamic is piano (p). There are triplets in measures 8, 10, and 12.

The third system of the piano solo, measures 15-20. The treble clef staff continues with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, all beamed together. The bass clef staff has a whole rest. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The dynamic is piano (p). There are triplets in measures 15, 17, and 19.

The fourth system of the piano solo, measures 21-25. The treble clef staff continues with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, all beamed together. The bass clef staff has a whole rest. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The dynamic is piano (p). There are triplets in measures 21, 23, and 25.

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String Quartet no. 6 in B $\flat$ major

K.159

Piano solo

From

"The Six Milanese Quartets for two violins, viola and cello"

Composed in Milan, Italy in 1772

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2001

Andante $\text{♩} = 82$

The musical score is written for a piano solo. It begins with a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 82 beats per minute. The score is divided into five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system starts with a treble staff and a bass staff. The second system starts with a treble staff and a bass staff. The third system starts with a treble staff and a bass staff. The fourth system starts with a treble staff and a bass staff. The fifth system starts with a treble staff and a bass staff. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. The dynamics range from piano (p) to mezzo-forte (mf).

String Quartet no. 7 in E $\flat$ major

K.160

Piano solo

From

"The Six Milanese Quartets for two violins, viola and cello"

Composed in Milan, Italy in 1772

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2001

Allegro $\text{♩} = 120$

mf

p

mp

String Quartet no. 8 in F major

K.168

Piano solo

From

"The Six Viennese Quartets for two violins, viola and cello"

Composed in Vienna in 1773

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2003

Allegro $\text{♩} = 136$

The musical score is written for a piano solo. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (F major). The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 136 beats. The time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into five systems, each containing a treble and bass staff. The first system starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic in the bass staff and a piano (p) dynamic in the treble staff. The second system continues with mf in the bass and p in the treble. The third system has mf in the bass and p in the treble. The fourth system has p in the bass and mf in the treble. The fifth system has p in the bass and mf in the treble. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and articulation marks.

String Quartet no. 9 in A major

K.169

Piano solo

From

"The Six Viennese Quartets for two violins, viola and cello"

Composed in Vienna in 1773

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

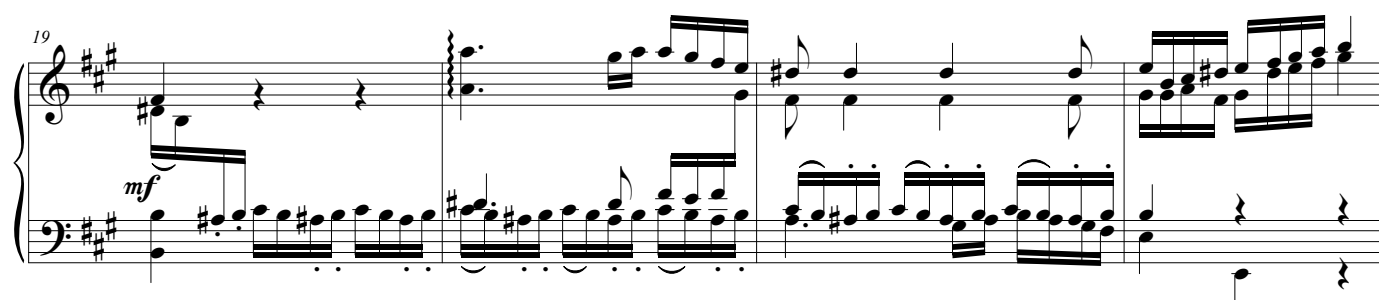
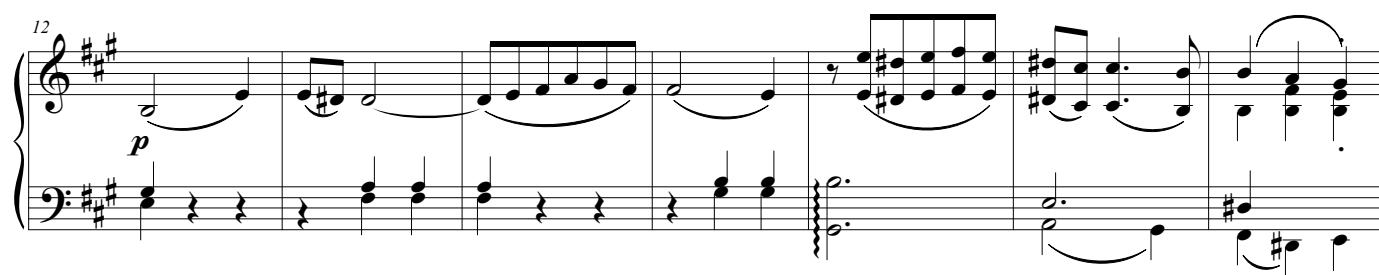
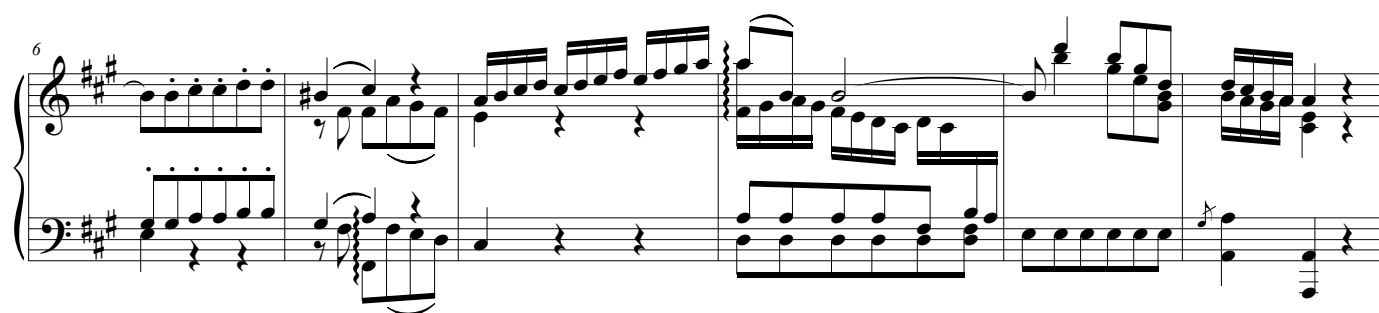
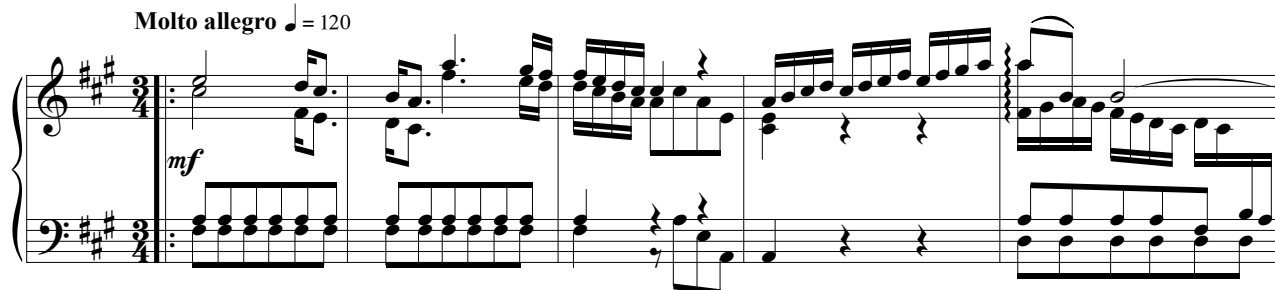
Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2003

Molto allegro ♩ = 120



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String Quartet no. 10 in C major

K.170

Piano solo

From

"The Six Viennese Quartets for two violins, viola and cello"

Composed in Vienna in 1773

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2003

Andante ♩ = 60

First system of musical notation (measures 1-7). The piece is in 2/4 time. The right hand starts with a half rest, followed by a series of chords and eighth notes. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure.

Second system of musical notation (measures 8-16). The right hand continues with chords and eighth notes. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *rall...*, *mp*, and *a tempo*.

Third system of musical notation (measures 17-22). The right hand features a series of sixteenth-note runs. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. A *rall...* marking is present at the beginning of the system. The system concludes with the word *(FINE)*.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 23-27). The right hand continues with sixteenth-note runs. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in the third measure of the system. The system ends with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking.

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String Quartet no. 11 in E $\flat$ major

K.171

Piano solo

From

"The Six Viennese Quartets for two violins, viola and cello"

Composed in Vienna in 1773

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2003

Adagio $\text{♩} = 54$

a tempo

Musical score for the first section of the piano solo, measures 1-14. The score is in E $\flat$ major (three flats) and common time (C). It begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The first system (measures 1-4) features a melody in the right hand with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a bass line in the left hand with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody with a piano (p) dynamic and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The third system (measures 9-12) features a melody in the right hand with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a bass line in the left hand with a piano (p) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 13-14) concludes the section with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a piano (p) dynamic. The tempo is marked Adagio with a quarter note equal to 54 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Allegro assai $\text{♩} = 136$

Musical score for the second section of the piano solo, measures 15-24. The score is in E $\flat$ major (three flats) and 3/4 time. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a tempo marking of Allegro assai with a quarter note equal to 136 beats per minute. The first system (measures 15-18) features a melody in the right hand with a piano (p) dynamic and a bass line in the left hand with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system (measures 19-22) continues the melody with a piano (p) dynamic and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The third system (measures 23-24) concludes the section with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

String Quartet no. 12 in B $\flat$ major

K.172

Piano solo

From

"The Six Viennese Quartets for two violins, viola and cello"

Composed in Vienna in 1773

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2003

Allegro spiritoso $\text{♩} = 128$

The image displays a piano solo transcription of the first movement of String Quartet no. 12 in B $\flat$ major, K.172, by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The music is in 3/4 time and B $\flat$ major, with a tempo of 128 beats per minute, marked 'Allegro spiritoso'. The transcription is for piano solo and consists of 23 measures, organized into five systems. Each system contains a treble and a bass staff. The dynamics are indicated by letters: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *tr* (trill). The piece begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic in the right hand, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The melody in the right hand features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the right hand, while the left hand continues its accompaniment.

String Quartet no.13 in D minor

K.173

Piano solo

From

"The Six Viennese Quartets for two violins, viola and cello"

Composed in Vienna in 1773

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2003

Allegro moderato ♩ = 120

The musical score is written for piano solo in D minor, 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a tempo marking of 'Allegro moderato' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats. The music features a trill (tr) and a tempo change from 'rall...' to 'a tempo'. The second system starts at measure 8 and includes a forte (f) dynamic. The third system starts at measure 14 and includes trills and a piano (p) dynamic. The fourth system starts at measure 19 and includes trills, piano (p), and forte (f) dynamics. The fifth system starts at measure 24 and includes a piano (p) dynamic and trills. The score is transcribed by Santino Cara, Rome, 2003.

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String Quartet no.14 in G major

K.387

"Spring"

Piano solo

From

"The Six String Quartets for two violins, viola and cello, dedicated to Haydn"

Composed in Vienna in 1782

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2007

Allegro vivace assai ♩ = 120

The musical score is written for a piano solo. It is in G major, indicated by one sharp (F#) on the treble staff. The time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro vivace assai' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems, each containing a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic in the bass staff. The second system features a piano (p) dynamic in the bass staff. The third system includes a crescendo (cresc.) in the bass staff. The fourth system starts with a forte (f) dynamic in the bass staff and ends with a crescendo (cresc.) in the bass staff. Various articulations, including trills (tr) and trill-like ornaments, are present throughout the piece.

String Quartet no.15 in D minor

K.421

Piano solo

From

"The Six String Quartets for two violins, viola and cello, dedicated to Haydn"

Composed in Vienna in 1783

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2007

Allegro ♩ = 102

The musical score is written for a piano solo in D minor, 3/4 time. It consists of 15 measures, divided into four systems. The first system (measures 1-5) begins with a treble staff containing a trill on G4, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo) at the start and *f* (forte) at the end of the system. The second system (measures 6-10) continues the melodic and accompanimental patterns, with dynamic markings of *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The third system (measures 11-14) includes a trill on G4 in the treble staff and a strong eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff, with dynamic markings of *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). The fourth system (measures 15) concludes the piece with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and a final *p* (piano) dynamic.

String Quartet no.16 in E ♭ major

K.428

Piano solo

From

"The Six String Quartets for two violins, viola and cello, dedicated to Haydn"

Composed in Vienna in 1783

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2007

Allegro non troppo $\text{♩} = 62$

Measures 1-6 of the piano solo. The music is in E-flat major (three flats) and 2/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

Measures 7-12 of the piano solo. The music continues with a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic in measure 12. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth notes, and the left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

Measures 13-18 of the piano solo. The music returns to a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 18. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment with eighth notes.

Measures 19-23 of the piano solo. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a steady accompaniment in the left hand. The dynamics are not explicitly marked in this section.

Measures 24-27 of the piano solo. The music begins with a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic in measure 24. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment with eighth notes.

String Quartet no.17 in B $\flat$ major

" The Hunt "

K.458

Piano solo

From

"The Six String Quartets for two violins, viola and cello, dedicated to Haydn"

Composed in Vienna in 1783

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2007

Allegro vivace assai $\text{♩} = 84$

Measures 1-7 of the piano solo. The music is in B-flat major and 6/8 time. It begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Measures 8-13 of the piano solo. The music continues with a mix of dynamics, including piano (p) and forte (f). The right hand has more complex rhythmic patterns, including a trill in measure 10, while the left hand maintains its accompaniment.

Measures 14-19 of the piano solo. This section includes a trill in measure 14 and a range of dynamics from forte (f) to pianissimo (pp). The right hand has a more active melodic line, while the left hand provides harmonic support.

Measures 20-26 of the piano solo. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The right hand has a more complex melodic line, while the left hand continues with its accompaniment.

Measures 27-32 of the piano solo. The music concludes with a forte (f) dynamic. The right hand has a more complex melodic line, while the left hand provides harmonic support.

String Quartet no.18 in A major

K.464

Piano solo

From

"The Six String Quartets for two violins, viola and cello, dedicated to Haydn"

Composed in Vienna in 1785

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2007

Allegro ♩ = 162

Measures 1-8 of the piano solo. The music is in A major (three sharps) and 3/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a series of eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Measures 9-16 of the piano solo. The music continues with a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 9, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 12. The right hand has a more active melodic line with some grace notes, while the left hand maintains a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

Measures 17-23 of the piano solo. The music features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand has a more active melodic line with some grace notes, while the left hand maintains a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

Measures 24-29 of the piano solo. The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a more active melodic line with some grace notes, while the left hand maintains a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

Measures 30-36 of the piano solo. The music begins with a crescendo (*cresc.*) in measure 30, leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 33. The right hand has a more active melodic line with some grace notes, while the left hand maintains a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

String Quartet no.19 in C major

"Dissonant Quartet"

K.465

Piano solo

From

"The Six String Quartets for two violins, viola and cello, dedicated to Haydn"

Composed in Vienna in 1785

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2007

Adagio $\text{♩} = 64$

7

13

19

25

Allegro $\text{♩} = 134$

String Quartet no.20 in D major

" Hoffmeister Quartet "

K.499

Piano solo

Composed in Vienna in 1786

by

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Transcribed

by

Santino Cara

Rome, 2008

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 78$

