



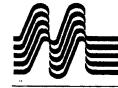
Famous Composers I

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Famous Composers
arr. Michel Carros
For Variable Instrumentation

- Johann Sebastian Bach
- Joseph Haydn
- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
- Franz Schubert

*Uitgave, Verlag,
Edition;*



Molenaar's
Muziekcentrale NV
Wormerveer
Holland

FAMOUS-COMPOSERS

N On de belangstelling voor de werken van de grote componisten ten bij de jongere muzikanten want te hoorde een bewerking gemaakt van een twintigjarig werkten van de beroemde componisten uit het verleden in een zeer eenvoudige zetting.

De serie bevat twee suites in 3-stemmige zetting en twee suites in 4-stemmige zetting, beide niet mogelijkheid tot aanvulling door een basinstrument en een toetsinstrument.

honorarium. Hij leerde toen ook Beethovens kennis die lessen bij hem nam.

Toen zijn broer Johann overleed, dacht men dat de beroemde componist zelf was overleden. Cherubini schreef speciale treurnuisten en in Parijs voerde men Mozart's Requiem uit. Haydn moest lachen om deze vergissing en zei dat als hij het geweten had, hijzelf naar Parijs gekomen zou zijn om de plechtigheid te dirigeren.

Later werd Wenen door de Fransen bezet en zelfs de vijandelijke officieren huldigen de beroemde componist.

Haydn schreef Oratoria, Klaviervierkens, concerten en vele symfonieën waarvan er 104 bekend zijn. 12 Symfonieën schreef hij voor zijn Londense concerten en vele symfonieën die zijn in zijn reizen, waarvan enkele met bijnamen: "La Poule" (voor Marie Antoinette), "La Poule" (driekondig op de oedeconjunctie). Met dem Paukenschlag (in Engeland "The Surprise" genoemd) omdat hij in een pp-fragmaat plotseling de pauken liet spelen om het publiek te schokken. "Die Uhr" omdat de begelijding aan een klok moet denken. "Abscheids-Sinfonie", de musici blazen één voor één hun kaars uit en stoppen met spelen.

Reden was dat de musici weg wilden van het huisververblijf van hun broeder, vorst Esterhazy, omdat hun vrouwen te lang alleen thuis waren.

3. **WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART** werd geboren op 27 januari 1756 en stierp op 5 december 1791. Zijn vader was violist en kapelmeester van het aartsbischoppelijk orkest te Salzburg, ook was hij componist. Zijn vijf jaar jongere zusje Nannerl kreeg pianolessen van haar vader. Wolfgang, die toen drie jaar oud was, luisterde aandachtig toe en wist zich wel te herinneren om na te spelen. Voordat hij zes jaar was beginnen zij te componeren. Een jaar later begon het reisprogramma van het orkest waarmee hij zijn eerste toernee maakte.

Hij trokken langs heel Europa: Wenen, Parijs, Londen, Belgrado, Holland, Italië en nog meer pleinen.

Hij ondervond evenwel waardering, h.v. van de paus kreeg hij bijzondere cervolle opdrachten. Zijn muzikal gebeuren was fabuleus. Na één keer luisteren notende bij een zeventiende Misere (vooral werk) van de componist Allegri zonder één fout te maken.

Op twaalfjarige leeftijd schreef hij zijn eerste kleine opera "Bastien et Bastienne". Hij had een gelukkige jeugd tot 1772. Hij werd concertmeester in het aartsbischoppelijk orkest van bischop Sigmund en mocht vrij reizen.

Van diens opvolger Hieronymus ontving hij een salaris van 450 guilders, maar deze verbod hem het reizen en trekken. Mozart nam in 1777 ontslag. Hij ging weer reizen zonder daar het geld voor te hebben. Zijn toerneer leidde hem echter weinig op. Ondertussen was Wolfgang verliefd gevonden op de jonge zangeres Aloisia Weber en wilde met haar trouwen.

Zijn vader wist dit te voorkomen, ondernam omdat de financiële positie van zijn zoon dat niet toeliet.

Leopold (Wolfgang's vader) reponde zijn zoon om toch vooral invloedrijke personen te bezoeken. Wolfgang zeer slecht afging.

Hij had daarna weinig concerten en nauwelijks leerlingen. Tenslotte trouwde Wolfgang weer na Salzburg terug, omdat ook Aloisia hem niet de steek had gelaten. Daar kwam weer in dienst bij de Bischof.

Dit duurde niet lang want hij werd weer ontslagen door de adjudant van de Bischof. De oorlog tegen Frankrijk bracht hem in de weer, een valkuil voor de muzikanten.

Na de oorlog keerde Wolfgang terug naar Wenen. Hij was nu een goede componist en kon nu goed voor zijn gezin zorgen. Hij was een groot succes in Wenen en Duitsland.

Concerten bijna uitverkocht. In 1791 was hij in Duitsland, maar de volgende dag overleed hij in Wenen. Mozart is wel genoemd staatsmedaille en een straat in Wenen is naar hem vernoemd.

INSTRUMENTATION "FAMOUS COMPOSERS" - 03.2036.04/04.0183.04/14.2036.04

	H	F	B	A	Sy.	St.
Condensed Score	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 Part I Flute, Piccolo, Violin, Accordeon, Gitar	4		6	12	12	
2 Part II Flute, Violin, Guitar, Accordeon	4		6	12	12	
3 Part I Oboe	2			2		
4 Part I Clarinet I Bb, Come/Trumpet I/Fifelhorn I/						
Soprano Saxophone	12	12	5	2		
5 Part II Clarinet II Bb, Come/Trumpet II/Fifelhorn II	12	10	6	2		
6 Part I Eb Clarines/Eb Come/Fifelhorn	1	1	1			
7 Part II Alto/Saxophone/Alo Clarinet/Horn Eb (high part)	8	8	1			
8 Part II Horn F (high part)	2	2				
9 Part III Bass/Euph. C/Bassoon/Trombone C/Violoncello	6	4	1	8		
10 Part III Bass/Euph. Bb/Trombone Bb/Tenorsaxophone §	6	6	6			
11 Part III Bass/Euph. Bb/Trombone Bb	6	6				
12 Eb Bass (Eb Bass = Bariton Saxophone) §	3	3	2			
Eb Bass ?	1	1				
Bb Bass §	2	2	2			
Bb Bass ?	1	1				
14 Basses I + II C/Stringbass	5	5				
15 Percussion	2	2	1			
16 Part III Horn Eb (low part)	3	3	3			
17 Part III Viola				4	4	
18 Part III Horn F (low part)				3	3	
19 Part III Accordeon, Gitar, Bass Accordeon						
20 Piano/Organ part						

H = Harmonie
F = Fanfare
B = Brass Band
A = Accordeon orkest
Sy = Symfonie orkest
St = Strijk orkest



Mozart is wel genoemd staatsmedaille en een straat in Wenen is naar hem vernoemd. Ook werd hij vaak niet of te weinig betaald voor zijn solo-concerten. Een bekende

FAMOUS COMPOSERS

M. CARROS

1. JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH (1685-1750)

Cond. Score C
Choral (Alle Menschen müssen sterben)

2. JOSEPH HAYDN (1732-1809)

Menuetto (Deutsche Tanz)

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Note dat deze uitgave uitsluitelijk bedoeld en opgezet gecreëerd voor
algemeen toonaangevende doeleinden.
Het gebruik van deelbladen mag niet worden toegestaan in
enige vorm, ook niet voor andere doeleinden dan
de oorspronkelijke bestemming.

03.2036.04

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3. WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART (1756-1791)

Moderato cantabile (Bundeslied)

for those days -enormous. This was also the time that he made the acquaintance with Beethoven, who came to study with him. When his brother Johann died it was erroneously thought to be death of the famous master himself! Cherubini wrote special funeral music and in Paris Mozart's Requiem was performed to mourn him. This error amused him and he stated that if he had known in time he would have travelled to Paris to lead the ceremonies himself. Later on Vienna was occupied by the French and even the enemy officers paid tribute to the famous composer.

Haydn wrote oratorios, works for keyboard, concertos and many symphonies and 104 of these are known to us. He wrote 12 symphonies for his London visits and a considerable number for his Paris engagements. Some of these symphonies were given epithets e.g. La Reine (for Marie Antoinette); La Poule (referring to the hen-pecked); Mit dem Eisenklang - called "The Surprise" as it is "Einsatz" - for the timpani placed in fragments in order to wake up the audience; "Die Uhr" (The Clock) because the accompaniment reminds us of a clock and the "Abschieds (Farewell) Symphonie" in which the musicians leave the stage one by one after having stopped playing.

In this way they wanted to point out to their employer, Prince Esterhazy, that they needed a leave of absence from the summer-residence as their wives had been left alone too long.

3. WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART was born in Salzburg on January 27, 1756 and died in Vienna on May 21, 1791. His father was a violinist and conductor of the court-orchestra of the archbishop of Salzburg. He was also active as a composer. Wolfgang's sister Nannerl was five years older and when she gave her piano lessons from her father, he used to listen and play the music from memory. Later he started to compose before his sixth birthday. A year later he gave his first public performance through Bishop's permission. His father and his sister supervised him throughout Europe: Munich, Vienna, Paris, London, Belgium, Holland, Italy and many more cities. He met with appreciation everywhere; the Pope honoured him with several commissions. His musical memory was fabulous.

After having heard a six-part vocal work by the composer Allegri he was able to write it down without even making the slightest mistake. At the age of twelve he wrote his first 'chamber-opera': 'Bastien und Bastienne'.

He enjoyed a happy childhood until 1722. He became orchestra-leader in the court-orchestra of the Archbishop Sigismund with the permission to go on concert tours. The successor of his patron granted him a salary of 450 florins, but forbid him to go on tours. In 1777 Mozart resigned and although he lacked the proper funds, went on a concert tour. This tour did not prove to be very profitable. In the meantime he fell in love with a young soprano, Aloysia Weber, and he intended to marry her. This was prevented by his father on account of his insecure financial position.

Leopold Mozart urged his son to flatter influential persons, but this was not a thing Wolfgang was very good at. This resulted in few concert dates and few pupils. As Aloysia had left him also, he returned to Salzburg and entered the service of the Archbishop again. This lasted till 1781 when he was kicked out by the adjutant of the Archbishop in the most literal sense of the word.

His operas had become very popular in the meantime. Back in Vienna he met the Weber family again. He married Constance, one of the daughters. As both of them had a habit of spending more than they earned, they lived in permanent debt.

Mozart did receive some support from Joseph Haydn, but at the peak of this difficulties Haydn was away to England. As Constance had fallen ill their whole income was spent on doctors and at the chemists'.

In order to make both ends meet Mozart was forced to produce faster and faster. Very often he was not paid at all or too little, especially for his solo concertos. An anonymous patron gave him the commission to write a Requiem and this would be his last work. Later on this patron turned out to be a count who wanted to show off as a composer. At 35 Mozart died of exhaustion.

His funeral was even more tragic than his life had been. It seemed that some Hungarians wanted to grant him an allowance of 1000- florins and from Amsterdam an even higher offer was made.

His wife Constanze could not be present at the funeral as she was seriously ill. Those few friends that were present left after the service, afraid to catch a cold in the bad weather.

Mozart was buried in a public grave and Constanze was paid off for the widow by the emperor. We don't know if Mozart has been really unhappy. Yet he must have found much satisfaction in his music.

He wrote about 50 concertos, a number of piano sonatas; string-quartets and quintets (various combinations) and more than 40 symphonies, 20 operas and "Singespiele", songs, choir music, duets, trios, country dances, divertimenti serenades and the like.

4. FRANZ PETER SCHUBERT was born on January 31, 1797 and he died on November 19, 1828. His father was headmaster at Lichtenfeld a suburb of Vienna and he did not have a wealthy existence since he had 19 children from 2 marriages.

At the age of 8 Franz learnt to play the violin from his father. He was admitted as "Sängerknabe" (choirboy) of the Vienna court chapel and received lessons from the very much respected composer Salieri. He wrote his first song at seventeen. From 1815 he was very productive: 4 operas, 144 songs, 2 symphonies, 2 piano sonatas and much church music.

Franz had many friends and also a girlfriend, who after having waited for four years, married someone else at her parents' wish, as Franz was not able to secure himself of a proper position.

On Sundays he used to come at his stepmother's home and beg for some coins in order to buy food.

On March 16, 1828 Schubert organised a concert at his own risk and turned out to be a success. He could now afford to buy a piano and he also bought off his debts. In the same year he died and his last song reflects his end of life.

Schubert wrote 15 stringquartets and many pianoworks (Sonatas, Impromptus, Moments Musicaux, Dances, Fantasies), also hundreds of songs and 9 symphonies. He is considered to be the greatest master of the "Lied" (Song). The song "Wie Genaulein" (the begin with the little organ) is thought to be symbolic description of the course of his life.

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4. FRANZ SCHUBERT (1797-1828)

Allegretto con moto (Das Dreimäderlhaus)

66 67 68 69 70 71
72 73 74 75 76 77 78
79 80 81 82 83 84 85
86 87 88 89 90 rit. -- 91
Glockenspiel mf

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