

MINUET No. 1

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART (1756-1791)
K. 1 (1761 or 1762)

Transcribed by JERRY SNYDER

⑥ = D

Allegro

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The first staff includes a circled '6' with an equals sign and 'D', the tempo marking 'Allegro', and the dynamic 'mf'. The second staff features a circled '3' and a dynamic 'f'. The third staff starts with a dynamic 'mp'. The fourth staff has a circled '3' and a dynamic 'mf'. The fifth staff is labeled 'TRIO' and starts with a dynamic 'mf'. The sixth staff includes a circled '4' and a dynamic 'f'. The score concludes with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket.

First staff of music. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes. A dynamic marking *f* is placed above the first measure. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the staff.

Second staff of music. It continues the melody from the first staff. A dynamic marking *f* is placed above the first measure. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the staff.

Third staff of music. It continues the melody. A dynamic marking *f* is placed above the first measure. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the staff.

Fourth staff of music. It continues the melody. A dynamic marking *f* is placed above the first measure. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the staff.

Fifth staff of music. It continues the melody. A dynamic marking *f* is placed above the first measure. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the staff.

Sixth staff of music. It continues the melody. A dynamic marking *f* is placed above the first measure. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the staff.

THEME FOR VARIATION

from Sonata in A

'Theme and Variations' is one of the oldest of musical forms, indicating a tune followed by varied versions of it. In many examples, the harmonic basis remains the same throughout, while the melody is continually changed. In others, the harmony changes but the melody clings to some semblance of the original tune.

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART (1756-1791)
K. 331 (1779) Original in A
Transcribed by JERRY SNYDER

Andante grazioso

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes fingering numbers 3, 2, 2, 0, 0, 2, 3, 3. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes fingering numbers 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3. The fourth staff concludes the theme with a piano (*p*) dynamic followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes fingering numbers 2, 4, 2, 4, 3, 3.

Theme from 1st Movement
SYMPHONY No. 40

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART (1756-1791)
K. 550 (1778) Original in G minor
Transcribed by JERRY SNYDER

Molto Allegro

p *p* *i* *p* *i* *p* *i* *p* *i* *p* *i*

p *i* *p* *i* *p*

B II

B II

B II

B III

B VII

B VII

B VII

B VII

B VII

B VII

B II

B II

B II

f

f

p

mp

MINUET

from Finale, Act I
"DON GIOVANNI" (Don Juan)

'Don Giovanni' is Mozart's operatic version of the old Spanish 'Don Juan' legend, which tells how a young nobleman, famous everywhere as a pursuer of women, finally meets his end. In a graveyard, Don Giovanni mocks the statue of the father of one of the women he has wronged, and invites him to supper. The statue appears, seizes Don Giovanni, and consigns him to Hell.

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART K. 527 (1787)
Transcribed for guitar
by JERRY SNYDER

Moderato

p

mf

BV