

t r a v e l s b y p i a n o

W. A. Mozart

Rondo for Violin and Orchestra
in B flat major

KV.269

original piano transcription
[tbpt92]

31 May – 09 June 2012

D O U J I N E D I T I O N

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W. A. Mozart – Rondo for Violin and Orchestra in B flat major KV.269
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt92]

Allegro (♩ ~ 155)

The image displays a piano transcription of the first 25 measures of Mozart's Rondo for Violin and Orchestra in B-flat major, KV. 269. The music is written for piano, with a tempo of approximately 155 beats per minute. The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 3/4. The score is presented in two staves: a treble staff (top) and a bass staff (bottom). The measures are numbered 1 through 25. The transcription includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The first measure (1) starts with a treble staff rest and a bass staff note. The second measure (2) has a treble staff note and a bass staff rest. The third measure (3) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The fourth measure (4) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The fifth measure (5) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The sixth measure (6) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The seventh measure (7) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The eighth measure (8) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The ninth measure (9) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The tenth measure (10) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The eleventh measure (11) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The twelfth measure (12) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The thirteenth measure (13) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The fourteenth measure (14) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The fifteenth measure (15) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The sixteenth measure (16) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The seventeenth measure (17) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The eighteenth measure (18) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The nineteenth measure (19) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The twentieth measure (20) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The twenty-first measure (21) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The twenty-second measure (22) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The twenty-third measure (23) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The twenty-fourth measure (24) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note. The twenty-fifth measure (25) has a treble staff note and a bass staff note.

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This image displays a piano transcription of the Rondo for Violin and Orchestra in B-flat major, KV. 269, by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The transcription covers measures 26 through 50, arranged in five systems. Each system consists of two staves: a single treble staff for the violin part and a grand staff (treble and bass) for the piano accompaniment. Measure numbers 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50 are printed above the first staff of each system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The piano part features complex textures with chords, arpeggios, and rapid sixteenth-note passages. The violin part includes melodic lines with slurs and grace notes. The transcription is presented in a clear, legible format suitable for study or performance.

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This image displays a piano transcription of the Rondo for Violin and Orchestra in B-flat major, KV. 269, by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The score is presented in a system of two staves, with measures 51 through 75 numbered at the beginning of each line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 3/4. The transcription captures the intricate details of the original score, including the complex rhythmic patterns and the interplay between the two staves. The piece is characterized by its lively tempo and the elegant, flowing lines of the violin melody. The piano transcription maintains the essential musical structure and dynamics of the original, allowing for a detailed study of the composition's harmonic and melodic elements.

51 52 53 54 55

56 57 58 59 60

61 62 63 64 65

66 67 68 69 70

71 72 73 74 75

f *p* *rit. ...*

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piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt92]

This image displays a piano transcription of the Rondo for Violin and Orchestra in B-flat major, KV. 269, by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The transcription is presented in a system of five staves, each containing two systems of music (treble and bass clef). The measures are numbered 76 through 100. The tempo marking *a tempo* is placed below the first staff. The dynamics *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are indicated. The transcription includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and articulation marks. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major). The transcription is attributed to travelsbypiano [tbpt92].

76 77 78 79 80

a tempo

81 82 83 84 85

f

86 87 88 89 90

91 92 93 94 95

p

96 97 98 99 100

W. A. Mozart – Rondo for Violin and Orchestra in B flat major KV.269
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt92]

This image displays a piano transcription of measures 101 through 125 of Mozart's Rondo for Violin and Orchestra in B-flat major, KV. 269. The score is presented in five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Measure numbers 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, and 125 are indicated at the top of each system. The transcription includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings: *p* (piano) at measures 101, 108, 110, 122, and 125; *f* (forte) at measures 108 and 110; *mp* (mezzo-piano) at measure 113; and *rf* (rassonnato forte) at measures 122 and 124. The piece is in 3/4 time, and the key signature has one flat (B-flat major). The transcription captures the intricate textures of the original score, including the violin's melodic lines and the orchestra's accompaniment.

W. A. Mozart – Rondo for Violin and Orchestra in B flat major KV.269
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt92]

This image displays a piano transcription of measures 126 through 150 of Mozart's Rondo for Violin and Orchestra in B-flat major, KV. 269. The transcription is presented in two systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Measure numbers 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, and 150 are indicated above the staves. The transcription includes dynamic markings such as *rf* (ritornello forte), *p* (piano), and *fp* (forzando piano). A tempo change is indicated by the marking *Più lento* at measure 150. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and articulation marks.

W. A. Mozart – Rondo for Violin and Orchestra in B flat major KV.269
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt92]

This image displays a piano transcription of the Rondo for Violin and Orchestra in B-flat major, KV. 269, by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The transcription covers measures 151 through 175, presented in five systems. Each system consists of a single musical staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The tempo is marked 'a tempo' above measure 153. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano) below measure 152, 'f' (forte) below measure 160, and 'p' below measure 169. The transcription uses a simplified notation style, with many notes represented by stems and beams, and some chords indicated by vertical lines. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major), and the time signature is 3/4. The measures are numbered at the beginning of each system: 151, 156, 161, 166, and 171.

151 152 153 154 155

a tempo

p

156 157 158 159 160

f

161 162 163 164 165

166 167 168 169 170

p

171 172 173 174 175

f

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piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt92]

This image displays a piano transcription of the Rondo for Violin and Orchestra in B-flat major, KV. 269, by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The transcription covers measures 176 through 200, presented in five systems. Each system consists of a single staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a piano (p) or forte (f) dynamic marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The transcription is a faithful representation of the original score, capturing the melodic and harmonic details of the piece.

Measures 176-180: The first system shows measures 176 to 180. The music begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The melody is primarily in the treble clef, with the bass clef providing harmonic support. The key signature is two flats (B-flat major).

Measures 181-185: The second system shows measures 181 to 185. The dynamics alternate between piano (p) and forte (f). The melody continues in the treble clef, with the bass clef providing harmonic support.

Measures 186-190: The third system shows measures 186 to 190. The music is marked forte (f). The melody is primarily in the treble clef, with the bass clef providing harmonic support.

Measures 191-195: The fourth system shows measures 191 to 195. The music is marked fortissimo (fp). The melody is primarily in the treble clef, with the bass clef providing harmonic support.

Measures 196-200: The fifth system shows measures 196 to 200. The music is marked forte (f). The melody is primarily in the treble clef, with the bass clef providing harmonic support.

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piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt92]

This image displays a piano transcription of the Rondo for Violin and Orchestra in B-flat major, KV. 269, by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The score is presented in two systems, each containing two staves. The first system covers measures 201 to 205, and the second system covers measures 206 to 210. The third system covers measures 211 to 215, and the fourth system covers measures 216 to 220. The fifth system covers measures 221 to 225. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 3/4. The transcription is attributed to travelsbypiano [tbpt92].

Measures 201-205:

Measures 206-210:

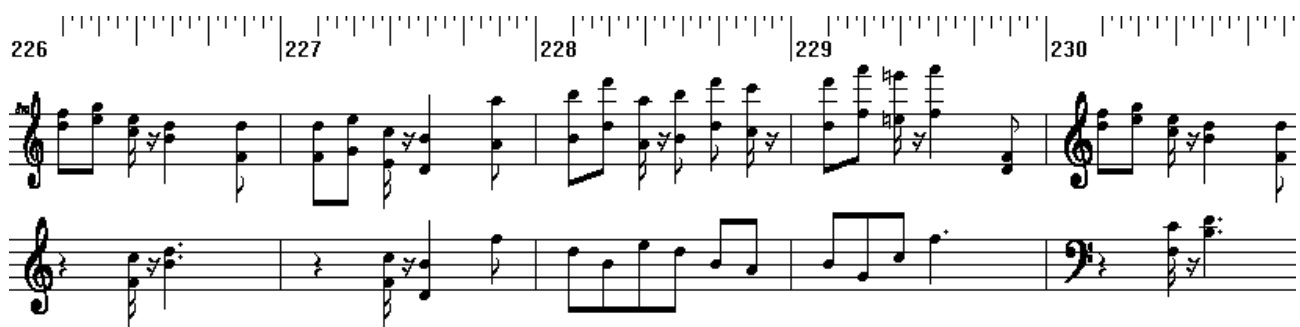
Measures 211-215:

Measures 216-220:

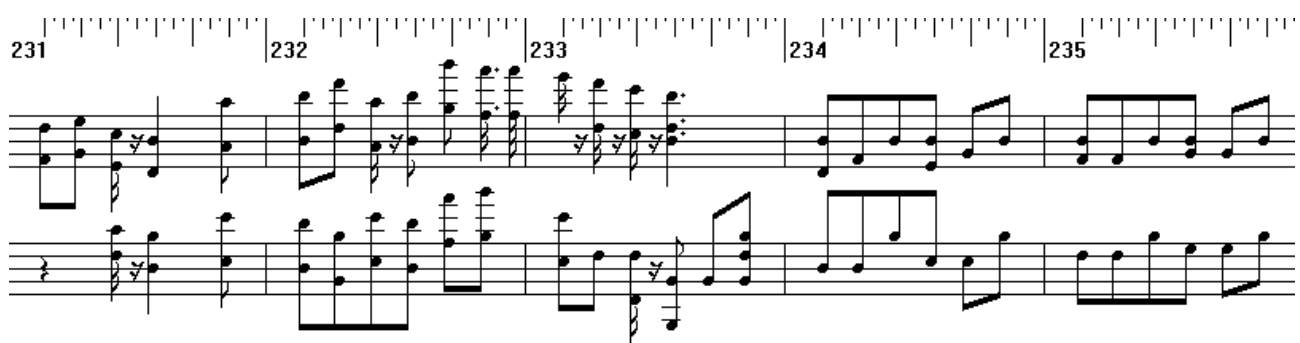
Measures 221-225:

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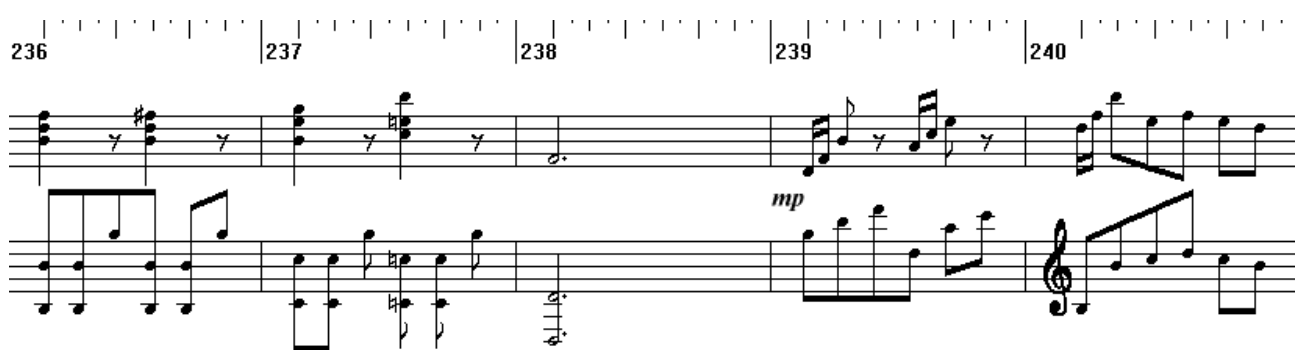
226 227 228 229 230



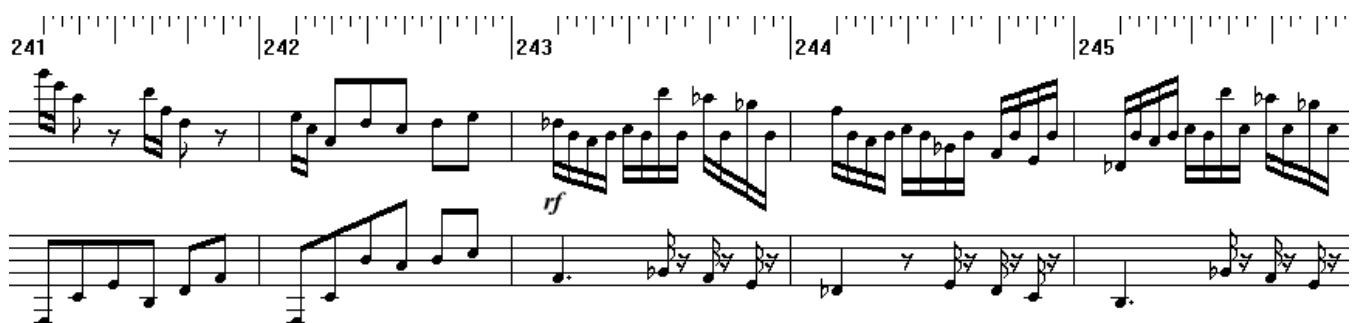
231 232 233 234 235



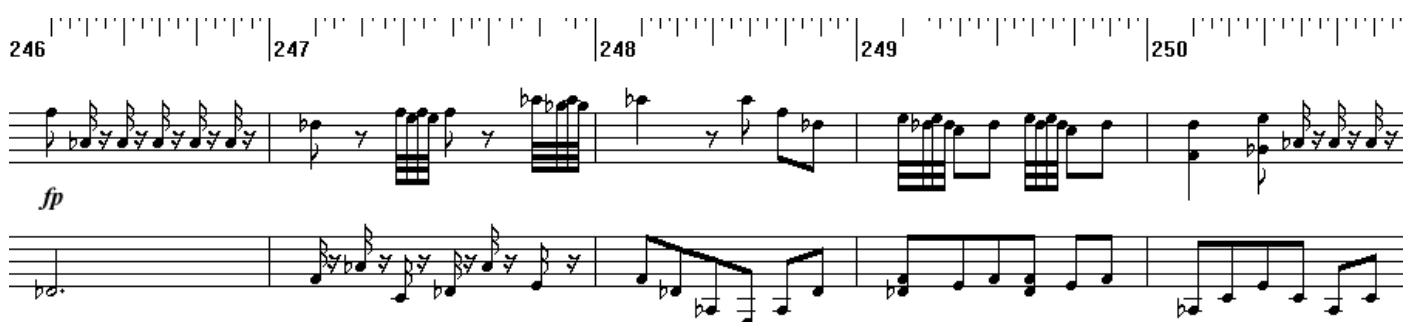
236 237 238 239 240



241 242 243 244 245



246 247 248 249 250



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This image displays a piano transcription of the Rondo for Violin and Orchestra in B-flat major, KV. 269, by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The score is presented in two systems, each containing two staves. The first system covers measures 251 to 255, and the second system covers measures 256 to 260. The third system covers measures 261 to 265, and the fourth system covers measures 266 to 270. The fifth system covers measures 271 to 275. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 3/4. The transcription is attributed to travelsbypiano [tbpt92].

Measures 251-255: The first system shows the beginning of the rondo. The upper staff features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

Measures 256-260: The second system continues the musical development. The upper staff has a more melodic line with some grace notes, and the lower staff maintains the accompaniment.

Measures 261-265: The third system introduces a dynamic change to *rf* (ritardando forte) in measure 263. The upper staff shows a melodic phrase, and the lower staff has a more active accompaniment.

Measures 266-270: The fourth system includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking in measure 268 and a *poco a poco cresc. ...* (poco a poco crescendo) marking in measure 270. The upper staff features a melodic line with a crescendo, and the lower staff has a corresponding accompaniment.

Measures 271-275: The fifth system shows the continuation of the musical piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with a crescendo, and the lower staff has a corresponding accompaniment.

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This image displays a piano transcription of the Rondo for Violin and Orchestra in B-flat major, KV. 269, by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The transcription is presented in five systems, each containing two staves (treble and bass clef). The measures are numbered 276 through 300. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are used to indicate volume changes. The transcription is a faithful representation of the original score, capturing the melodic and harmonic essence of the piece.

Measures 276-280:

Measures 281-285:

Measures 286-290:

Measures 291-295:

Measures 296-300:

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piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt92]

301 302 303 304 305

306 307 308 309

f *p*

f *p* *SMORZ. ...* *pp*

How To Read This Score

This score was not produced in the “proper” way, that is with a music typeset program, so it won’t **look** as **good** as it could (should?) be. Still, it is **sufficient and correct**, meaning it carries all the necessary information to be read and played as any other, and has been quality-checked to the best of my efforts.

The following notes are a few tips for readers accustomed to beautiful typesetting, to help them cope with the quirks they are more likely to notice, and to make them realize that maybe a score like this is not as deviant as they think after all.

Now, on to the tips.

Staves

Being a piano score, notes run as usual on two staves. Occasionally they may expand to three or even four staves if necessary. However, staves are not visually united by the customary { sign. There is only more white space to visually separate lines.

Key signature

Alterations (b, #) and clefs are noted with the usual symbols. However they will be noted only at the beginning of the first line without repeating them at the beginning of the following lines. Only when the clef or an alteration **changes**, it will be noted. It’s easier to understand if you think of a score that runs on one single line from start to finish, for which you would need a veeeeeeeeery long (and narrow) page to print out, that is instead clipped in many pieces – of about 4 bars each – and pasted on a customary A4-page.

Bar reset

At every bar change, all alteration changes from the key signature are implicitly reset.
signs are only noted within the same bar and in the same stave.

Time signatures

They are noted in the usual way. Sometimes the signature is in “alla breve” to improve readability. I usually note metronome indications too, although occasionally in a fancy way. For example for a piece in 6/8 it is customary to note metronome indication with 3/8 as basis. Most of the time I use 1/8 as basis instead: to get your usual base just divide by three (e.g. $1/8 = 180 \rightarrow 3/8 = 60$).

Tempo markings (Allegro, Andante and merry friends)

Noted in the usual way, however I’m a native Italian speaker so I may get creative sometimes... if everything fails just type the mystery word into any translator program online and you’re set to go.

Bar numbers

They are always marked. Traditionally if the first bar is almost empty, containing only a few notes as introduction to the second bar which holds the first true upbeat, it is not numbered as bar n. 1 and instead the second bar is considered to be bar 1. Not true here: bar 1 is the bar that carries the very first note, even if it contains only one note in the last interval. Personally I prefer this way of counting and I use it to count the official total number of bars in my pieces.

Volume (p, f, etc.) and accents

Noted in the usual way, in bold italic. When you sometimes see “rf”, it stands for “rinforzando” and means: play louder (than a moment before). Note that the “how much louder” part is left to the interpreter. Indications like “*crescendo*”, “*diminuendo*”, “*smorzando*” carry the customary meaning and are generally written like “*cresc.*”, “*dim.*”, “*smorz.*”. Crescendo and Diminuendo are noted in place of their graphical counterparts (you know, those long open fork-like signs)

Legato and Staccato

No slurs are indicated. Traditionally when a passage is not tied by a slur it may be interpreted as a staccato passage. Not true here. Even if a slur is not there, the notes are legato, or at least to be played with their full duration. Staccato notes are noted with half the value, followed by half the pause. I mean for example a staccato 1/8 note will be displayed as a 1/16 note followed by a 1/16 pause. While visually upsetting at first, it is logically correct: when you are playing your notes in staccato you are actually playing them for only half the duration and pausing for the remaining half.

Tails (note grouping)

The “tails” of the notes of duration 1/8 or shorter are usually tied together with one or more thick lines as the number of their tails. The program I use however sometimes groups the notes in a way which doesn’t follow the musical rhythm. For example in a 6/8 bar with 6 1/8 notes these should generally be grouped all together or 3 by 3. Unfortunately you will see them always grouped in 4+2, which is generally OK but only for a 3/4 rhythm.

When this kind of quirk becomes particularly vexing I generally include a footnote to point it out.

Bottom line: there is no deep meaning behind awkward groupings. Please try to focus on the notes instead of their tails.

Pedals, fingering

Noted rarely, and when noted, always consider them “with a grain of salt”. It’s best if you rely on your own sensibility or ask your teachers for practical advice. Fingering in particular is only written as a curiosity.

Right hand, Left hand

Generally the first stave is the right hand and the second stave the left hand (duh!) however keep in mind that the subdivision of notes between the two staves you’ll see is not necessarily the best or the most comfortable to play. I generally choose the one that is easier to **read**, not to play. Sometimes I even leave the messy subdivision I used when composing the piece directly on the score without playing it myself (in some preludes for instance): that’s what I call “composer’s score”. There, some work is definitely necessary to move notes from one stave to another in order to make the whole lot more easily readable and playable. The bottom line is: if you are uncomfortable with the hand distribution on the score, do not hesitate to find and play your own distribution of notes between the two hands.

Another point, just to be sure: as a general rule playing (volume, expression etc.) directions meant for both hands are written *between* the staves, those meant only for the first stave are written *above* it, those meant only for the second stave are written *under* it.

Trills, mordents and other embellishments

More likely to appear in my transcriptions, they may or may not be written in standard notation, that is shorthanded with standard signs: sometimes they may be written out explicitly with all the notes involved, without any shorthand sign. Somewhat ugly, but correct. Also, there may be a footnote describing trill resolutions and/or point out exceptions when necessary.

Zoom icon (on time signature)

“If the same music were written in a bar with this time signature, it would read like this.” This awkward device is used when the midi program on the real time signature shows the notes too close to be readable. You must convert back the notes to the real signature to play them at the correct speed.

Finally...

Try reading the score while listening to the example (digital or human) performances you can find on my YouTube channel or on IMSLP.org. This should clear up any doubt.

Questions and Answers

Q. So what does “DOUJIN EDITION” mean, anyway?

A. “Doujin” is a Japanese abbreviation for “self-published”, literally “the same person”. The O’s are replaced with zeroes to imply this is also a “zero edition” or “edition zero”. So, self-made digital publishing, edition zero.

Q. This is all fine and dandy (yeah, right...) but are you ever going to release a better looking score?

A. Most likely... NOT.

Q. Why not?

A. I don’t have the time. Consider that producing these flimsy “zero edition” scores already cost me several hours of sleep / free time and many a fit of rage and/or frustration.

Q. Free time? Isn’t this your main occupation?

A. Not (*shobon...*)

Q. What about getting your scores professionally edited, proofed, printed and bound by a publishing company?

A. That was my closet dream as a young boy... Well, if anything these “zero edition” scores should provide all the necessary data to produce a beautiful, high quality score. Core content is there.

Q. I want to produce a proper typeset edition of your scores.

A. Yes, you can!... but if you want to release your typeset edition, since it counts as a derivative work, you have to follow the same Creative Commons licensing terms I chose to publish my “source” edition (see front page). Thank you.

Q. I want to play your works in public / record and publish a performance!

A. Yes, you can!... provided you abide by the Creative Commons licensing terms specified in the front page. That’s mandatory. Aside from that, I’d be delighted to know when and where my works are played and even more to hear them played by someone else. So, this is not required, but if you can just send me a note with a link to an mp3 / YouTube video of your performance, you’d definitely make my day.

Q. Why did you choose “by-nc-sa” out of all the Creative Commons licenses available?

A. For a mix of practical and philosophical considerations. “Attribution” (by): well, that’s a given. “Non-Commercial” (nc): I’m not making any money out of this... so neither should you! “Share-Alike” (sa) is to explicitly allow derivative works. Personally, I believe that Music, as all the Arts in general, is Alive. Musical works are living beings. As such, they should be allowed to live, survive, evolve into further life. Forbidding derivatives would stifle that. For instance, it would forbid writing a set of variations on one of my themes, writing arrangements/transcriptions for different instruments... I don’t want that to happen. Besides, I have written myself a lot of piano transcriptions and a few variation sets of classical works, it just wouldn’t be fair if I did not allow the same for my own original works. “Share-Alike” (sa) also means that if you want to release your derivative works you must do so under the same licensing terms of the original work, and again this is to make sure that the Music can live, survive, and evolve.

Q. I have a request / inquiry.

A. Drop me a line (see links/contact page below)

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Links/Contact

Main site/blog

<https://travelsbypiano.wordpress.com>

YouTube channel

<https://www.youtube.com/user/travelsbypiano>

Scores/Recordings

[https://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Novegno, Roberto](https://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Novegno,_Roberto)

<https://travelsbypiano.musicaneo.com>

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Words of Thanks

Thank you for your interest in my modest works.

Thank you for reaching to the scores.

If you like this music, please consider archiving these scores
and/or sharing them with family and friends.

Thank you for your Support!..

... and Thank You
to the Great Masters of the Past...