

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

W. A. Mozart

Divertimento
for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons
in B flat major

KV.270

original piano transcription
[tbpt140]

29 September – 05 October 2019

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

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W. A. Mozart – Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt140]

Allegro molto (♩ ~ 180)

This piano transcription of Mozart's Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270, measures 1-25, is presented in a two-staff format. The music is in 4/4 time and begins with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major). The tempo is marked 'Allegro molto' with a quarter note equal to approximately 180 beats per minute. The transcription includes various musical notations such as dynamics (piano, forte, mezzo-forte, mezzo-piano), articulation (accents, staccato), and performance instructions (simultaneous, m.s., m.d.). The piece features a lively melody in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand, with frequent use of chords and arpeggios. The notation includes measure numbers 1 through 25, and the key signature changes to one flat (B-flat minor) at measure 21.

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10

11 12 13 14 15

16 17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24 25

W. A. Mozart – Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt140]

This image displays a piano transcription of measures 26 through 50 of Mozart's Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270. The score is written for two staves, with the upper staff representing the melodic line and the lower staff representing the harmonic accompaniment. The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 3/4. The transcription includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. 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 indicated at the beginning of each measure. The transcription includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The dynamics *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are used to indicate volume changes. Trills are marked with 'tr' and wavy lines. The transcription is a faithful representation of the original score, capturing the essence of the music in a piano-friendly format.

W. A. Mozart – Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt140]

This image displays a piano transcription of a section from Mozart's Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270. The transcription is presented in five systems, each containing two staves. The measures are numbered 102 through 126. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are used to indicate volume changes. The key signature is B flat major, and the time signature is 3/4. The transcription is a faithful representation of the original score, capturing the intricate details of the instrumentation and the composer's musical intentions.

W. A. Mozart – Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt140]

This image displays a piano transcription of measures 127 through 151 of Mozart's Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270. The transcription is presented in five systems, each consisting of two staves. The measures are numbered at the beginning of each system: 127-131, 132-136, 137-141, 142-146, and 147-151. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) at measures 129, 134, 139, and 144; *p* (piano) at measures 136, 141, and 147; and *tr.* (trill) at measures 135 and 140. The transcription captures the intricate textures of the original woodwind ensemble, with the piano part often mimicking the rapid passages and harmonic support of the instruments.

W. A. Mozart – Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt140]

This image displays a piano transcription of a section from Mozart's Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270. The transcription is presented in four systems, each with two staves. The measures are numbered 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, and 236. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). A trill is indicated in measure 164. The transcription is a piano arrangement of the original woodwind parts, with some simplifications and additions for the piano. The key signature is B flat major, and the time signature is 3/4.

W. A. Mozart – Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt140]

Andantino (♩ ~ 52)

This piano transcription of Mozart's Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270, Andantino movement, is presented in a two-staff format. The music is in 2/4 time, with a tempo of approximately 52 beats per minute. The key signature is B-flat major, indicated by two flats in the bass staff. The transcription is divided into measures, with measure numbers 1 through 25 displayed at the beginning of each line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff (treble clef) is labeled '1-' and the second staff (bass clef) is labeled '2-'. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo), and *tr* (trill). The transcription captures the intricate textures and melodic lines of the original score, providing a detailed and accurate representation of the music.

W. A. Mozart – Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt140]

This image displays a piano transcription of measures 26 through 50 of Mozart's Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270. The transcription is presented in five systems, each containing two staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The measures are numbered at the beginning of each system: 26, 31, 36, 41, and 46. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *fp* (fortissimo), and *fp* (fortissimo). The transcription captures the intricate textures and melodic lines of the original work, including complex passages like the one in measure 29 and the rapid sixteenth-note runs in measures 44 and 45.

W. A. Mozart – Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt140]

51 52 53 54

smorz. ...

MENUETTO. Moderato (♩ ~ 126)

1 2 3 4

13 14 15 16 17

18 19 20 21 22

23 24 25 26 27

f *p* *tr* *tr* *f* *tr* *p* *rf*

W. A. Mozart – Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270
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Measures 28-44. The score is in B-flat major. Measures 28-30 show a first ending (1) with a trill (tr) and a dynamic of *p*. Measures 31-44 show a second ending (2) with a trill (tr) and a dynamic of *p*. The bottom staff has a *dim. ...* marking.

Trio

Measures 45-49. The Trio section begins. Measures 45-49 show a first ending (1) with a dynamic of *p* and a second ending (2) with a dynamic of *f*. The bottom staff has a *dim. ...* marking.

Measures 50-61. The score continues with a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The bottom staff has a *dim. ...* marking.

Measures 62-66. The score continues with a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The bottom staff has a *dim. ...* marking.

Measures 67-71. The score continues with a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The bottom staff has a *dim. ...* marking.

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72

Mimetto D.C.
senza replica

105 106

finale:
f *rit. ...*

Presto (♩ ~ 352)

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10

11 12 13 14 15

32 33 34 35 36

p *f* *p* *f* *p*

W. A. Mozart – Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt140]

This image displays a piano transcription of measures 37 through 61 of Mozart's Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270. The transcription is presented in five systems, each consisting of two staves. The first staff of each system represents the upper parts (Oboes/Horns), and the second staff represents the lower parts (Bassoons). Measure numbers 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) at measures 46 and 54, and *p* (piano) at measures 49 and 57. A crescendo hairpin is visible in measure 40, and a decrescendo hairpin is visible in measure 54. A triplet of eighth notes is marked in measure 57. The transcription is a faithful representation of the original score, adapted for piano.

W. A. Mozart – Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt140]

This image displays a piano transcription of a section from Mozart's Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270. The transcription is presented in five systems, each containing two staves. The measures are numbered 94 through 134. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings. The first system (measures 94-98) features a forte (f) dynamic. The second system (measures 99-103) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system (measures 104-108) shows a transition in dynamics. The fourth system (measures 125-129) includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. The fifth system (measures 130-134) concludes with a forte (f) dynamic. The transcription captures the intricate details of the original score, including phrasing and articulation.

94 95 96 97 98

99 100 101 102 103

104 105 106 107 108

125 126 127 128 129

130 131 132 133 134

W. A. Mozart – Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt140]

This image displays a piano transcription of measures 135 through 159 of Mozart's Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270. The score is presented in two systems, each with two staves. The first system covers measures 135 to 139, and the second system covers measures 140 to 144. The third system covers measures 145 to 149, and the fourth system covers measures 150 to 154. The fifth system covers measures 155 to 159. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are used to indicate changes in volume. The transcription is a piano arrangement, as indicated by the title.

Measures 135-139: The first system shows measures 135 to 139. Measure 135 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The melody in the upper staff features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. A triplet of eighth notes is marked in measure 137, followed by a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.

Measures 140-144: The second system shows measures 140 to 144. Measure 142 features a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The melody in the upper staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. A slur is present over measures 142 and 143.

Measures 145-149: The third system shows measures 145 to 149. Measure 145 starts with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The melody in the upper staff features eighth and sixteenth notes, and the lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.

Measures 150-154: The fourth system shows measures 150 to 154. The melody in the upper staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.

Measures 155-159: The fifth system shows measures 155 to 159. Measure 158 features a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The melody in the upper staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.

W. A. Mozart – Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt140]

This image displays a piano transcription of measures 160 through 184 of Mozart's Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270. The transcription is presented in five systems, each containing two staves. The measures are numbered at the beginning of each system: 160-164, 165-169, 170-174, 175-179, and 180-184. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) at measures 161 and 178, and *f* (forte) at measures 167 and 174. A slur is present over measures 166 and 167, and a triplet marking '3' is shown at the end of measure 169. The transcription captures the harmonic and melodic structure of the original piece, adapted for piano.

W. A. Mozart – Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270
piano transcription – travelsbypiano [tbpt140]

185 186 187 188 189

190 191 192 193 194

195 196 197

This image shows a piano transcription of measures 185 through 197 of Mozart's Divertimento for 2 Oboes, 2 Horns and 2 Bassoons in B flat major KV.270. The transcription is arranged in three systems, each with two staves. The first system (measures 185-189) features a triplet of eighth notes in the upper staff of measure 185, marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system (measures 190-194) includes a fortissimo (ff) dynamic in measure 190 and a forte (f) dynamic in measure 193. The third system (measures 195-197) shows accents (>) in measures 195 and 196. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

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

These are piano scores, so 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

Accidentals (*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 accidental **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 5 bars each – and pasted on a customary A4-page.

Bar reset

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

Weird accidentals

Sometimes (rarely I hope) you may find accidentals notated in a strange way, for example F# in a context of G minor written as Gb (G flat). These are program quirks that generally happen in minor mode sections. The note is not actually wrong (G flat and F sharp are the same note) but in that context you should generally write it in another way to be easier to read. I generally fix these when I produce scores but occasionally one or two may slip through my quality checks. As far as I know, there is one instance when this quirk actually produces a wrong note: in F minor context, natural E written as E sharp. If you happen to find it (I hope not) please remember that’s (supposed to be) just a natural E. For transcription scores you can of course clear up any doubt by comparing with a score of the original composition.

Time signatures and metronome

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. $1/8 = 180 \rightarrow 3/8 = 60$). Metronome times are not set in stone of course; to underline that, I generally don’t write “=” but “~”

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)

Slurs (phrasing)

No slurs here, sorry. For transcription scores you can of course refer to the phrasing of the original works: I always try to carry on the spirit and message of the original compositions (these are transcriptions, not revolutions...). Sometimes I consciously change the *letter*, but not the *spirit*. I consider phrasing as part of the spirit, so you can assume it's the same as in the original.

Legato and Staccato

Traditionally, slurs are used not only for phrasing but also to note *legato*; so when consecutive notes are not tied by a slur they can be assumed to be *staccato*. This is absolutely not true here and it's probably one of the biggest differences in notation here with traditional, pretty typesetting.

There are no slurs: neither phrasing nor legato ones. So what do we do?

It is still possible to distinguish a *legato* note from a *staccato* note.

How? The point is, forget for a moment how the notes are *written* and focus on how they are *played*:

- a *legato* note is played for its *whole* duration
- a *staccato* note is played for *half* its duration, followed by a *pause* for the other half

There we go.

Staccato notes are noted with half the value, followed by half the pause. 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.

Legato notes are not noted in any special way: by default they are legato. An 1/8 note is to be played for 1/8 and that's it. But, if it's followed by an 1/8 pause, it means it's a staccato 1/4 note!

Imagine a 3/4 time bar filled with six consecutive 1/8 notes. No pauses in between? They are legato. If they were staccato, they would instead be written as 1/16 notes followed by a 1/16 pause each.

Imagine a passage with couples of 1/8 notes tied in couples by slurs: it means the first is legato, the second is staccato (elegant phrasing frequently found in classical music). How do we write it here? 1/8 note, 1/16 note, 1/16 pause.

Yes I know, it is visually awful at first, but after a while you get used to it: it's just another way of writing the same thing but it's correct and even closer to the reality of playing.

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 that doesn't match 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. Sometimes the program does not tie notes at all, for example in tercets. This does not necessarily mean they have to be played staccato: see previous paragraph and refer to inline score notes for additional directions.

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 written only 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, appoggiatura, acciaccatura, 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. For example an *acciaccatura* may be



written as ♩ or as a full sized 1/32 note, like this:

There may be a footnote describing trill resolutions, most of the time visually with a score snippet of the bars containing embellishments, rendered in “zoomed” time signature (see below)

Zoomed (bloated) 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. Example: a trill in 1/16 tercets within a 4/4 bar, is shown “zoomed” in a 6/4 bar so the 1/16 tercets become regular 1/16 and can be properly displayed.

Repeats

(in transcription scores) When comparing the original scores with my transcriptions, you might notice that sometimes passages typeset with repeats in the original do not have repeat signs in the transcribed version: the bars are explicitly shown twice. I’m not talking about *large* repeats as the two halves of a sonata movement but *shorter* repeats as those found in minuetto / trio or other suite/dance based movements, variation sets and so on. This may happen for two reasons:

- (most of the time): in my transcribed version, the repeat section contains some kind of variation: the second time is different from the first so it becomes *obbligato*. There may be a footnote expressing my preference if you choose to skip the repeat anyway (for larger sections).
- (sometimes): repeated section is too short; since adding repeat signs in my coarse typesetting translates to bitmap editing, if it becomes less efficient than unfolding the repeat I just repeat the bars explicitly

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.

For transcription scores, it is of course useful and recommended to familiarize yourself with the original work and its score. There you can find phrasing slurs and other notation details that may be missing in my rough scores; you can also have fun comparing the transcription with the original and spot where my version differs from the original and how. As a general rule when a notation detail is missing in my version (phrasing slurs for example) you can of course consider the one in the original score, however when notation details are slightly different (for example volume directions) then they are not to be considered mistakes but the result of conscious choices and integral part of the transcription.

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, bound to the original license terms. 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...