

## Sonatas and More 10 April 2025 - Vaughan Chetwynd

### Links and Notes

[Beethoven Kreutzer Sonata - Richard Tognetti & ACO](#) 7 mins

The **Violin Sonata No. 9** in A major, Op. 47, by Ludwig van Beethoven, is an 1803 sonata for piano and violin notable for its technical difficulty, unusual length (around 40 minutes), and emotional scope. It is commonly known as the ***Kreutzer Sonata*** (German: *Kreutzer-Sonate*) after the violinist Rodolphe Kreutzer, to whom it was ultimately dedicated, but who thoroughly disliked the piece and refused to play it.

[Beethoven Moonlight Sonata Piano - Sonata Claro de Luna](#) 5 mins

The **Piano Sonata No. 14** in C-sharp minor, marked ***Quasi una fantasia***, Op. 27, No. 2, is a piano sonata by Ludwig van Beethoven, completed in 1801 and dedicated in 1802 to his pupil Countess Julie "Giulietta" Guicciardi.<sup>[b]</sup> Although known throughout the world as the ***Moonlight Sonata*** (German: *Mondscheinsonate*), it was not Beethoven who named it so. The name grew popular later, likely long after Beethoven's death.

The piece is one of Beethoven's most famous compositions for the piano, and was quite popular even in his own day.<sup>[1]</sup> Beethoven wrote the *Moonlight Sonata* around the age of 30, after he had finished with some commissioned work; there is no evidence that he was commissioned to write this sonata.<sup>[1]</sup>

Bach:

1299 music compositions varying from 2 lines to works of over 200 printed pages for double choir and orchestra.

Wife Maria 7 children, 4 survived

Wife Anna Magdalena 13 Children 6 survived

[BACH - TOCCATA AND FUGUE IN D MINOR BWV 565 - ORGAN - SCOTT](#) 2 mins

Little was known about its early existence until the piece was discovered in an undated manuscript produced by Johannes Ringk. It was first published in 1833 during the early Bach Revival period through the efforts of composer Felix Mendelssohn, who also performed the piece in 1840. It was not until the 20th century that its popularity rose

above that of other organ compositions by Bach, as exemplified by its inclusion in [Walt Disney's](#) 1940 animated film [Fantasia](#) that featured [Leopold Stokowski's](#) orchestral transcription from 1927.

Organist Jonathan Scott performs Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) Toccata & Fugue in d minor BWV 565 on the 1895 T.C. Lewis pipe organ of Albion Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, UK.

It was written in 1707 when Bach was 22 and is thought to have been used as an item used to evaluate the ability of large church organs.

[Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring | The Tabernacle Choir](#) 4 mins

Johann Sebastian Bach composed the church cantata ***Herz und Mund und Tat und Leben*** (Heart and mouth and deed and life),<sup>[4]</sup> **BWV 147** in 1723 during his first year as Thomaskantor, the director of church music in Leipzig. His cantata is part of his first [cantata cycle](#) there and was written for the Marian feast of the [Visitation](#) on 2 July, which commemorates Mary's visit to Elizabeth as narrated in the [Gospel of Luke](#) in the [prescribed reading](#) for the feast day.

[JS BACH - ARIOSO - THE ORGAN OF ST LAMBERTI, MÜNSTER, GERMANY - JONATHAN SCOTT - YouTube](#) 5 mins

In classical music, **arioso** also **aria parlante**<sup>[4]</sup> is a category of solo vocal piece, usually occurring in an [opera](#) or [oratorio](#), falling somewhere between [recitative](#) and [aria](#) in style. Literally, arioso means *airy*. The term arose in the 16th century along with the aforementioned styles and [monody](#). It is commonly confused with [recitativo accompagnato](#).

This item is from St Matthew Passion and is a contemplative interlude in the description of the events of Good Friday

[The Happiest Years Of Bach's Life | Classical Destinations With Simon Callow](#)

Classical Destinations: Bach and Mendelssohn 24 mins

[St Matthew Passion, J.S. Bach, Final Chorus](#) 6 mins

An inexhaustible wealth of musical inspiration and inner emotion characterize Johann Sebastian Bach's (1685 – 1750) St Matthew Passion, a piece representing the zenith of Protestant church music. Premiered on Good Friday 1727, the Passion slipped into

obscurity for a long time. It wasn't until the performance of an abridged version under the baton of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy in the year 1829 that a veritable Bach renaissance began – and the St Matthew Passion secured its rightful place in concert programs. Today, the 1736 edition is seen as the definitive version. The autograph survives to this day and is one of Bach's most precious original scores.

The **St Matthew Passion** (German: *Matthäuspassion*), BWV 244, is a *Passion*, a sacred oratorio written by Johann Sebastian Bach in 1727 for solo voices, double choir and double orchestra, with libretto by Picander. It sets the 26th and 27th chapters of the Gospel of Matthew (in the Luther Bible) to music, with interspersed chorales and arias. It is widely regarded as one of the masterpieces of Baroque sacred music. The original Latin title ***Passio Domini nostri J.C. secundum Evangelistam Matthæum*** translates to "The Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ according to the Evangelist Matthew"

[Yuja Wang: Mendelssohn Songs Without Words Op. 67 No. 2 \[HD\] - YouTube](#) 3 mins

The eight volumes of *Songs Without Words*, each consisting of six songs (*Lieder*), were written at various points throughout Mendelssohn's life and published separately. The piano became increasingly popular in Europe during the early nineteenth century, when it became a standard item in many middle-class households. The pieces are within the grasp of pianists of various abilities and this undoubtedly contributed to their popularity. This great popularity has caused many critics to under-rate their musical value.

The first volume was published by Novello in London (1832) as *Original Melodies for the Pianoforte*, but the later volumes used the title *Songs Without Words*.<sup>[1]</sup>

Mendelssohn Magnificat in D

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=loplCHh4ncw> 4 mins

Mendelssohn wrote a huge output of music. His repertoire is very wide ranging, from solo items through to oratorios, orchestras, organ, chamber music, voice and many instruments.

Try this link for a full list

[List of compositions by Felix Mendelssohn - Wikipedia](#)

## Hebrides Overture

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ed1pmhHXFwY> 11 mins

In 1829, following a trip to England, Mendelssohn and a friend travelled to the Inner Hebrides, off the west coast of Scotland. There they visited Fingal's Cave, a sea cave on the island of Staffa. Mendelssohn captures the unique characteristics of this cave in the Hebrides Overture.

[Mendelssohn: Wedding March / Abbado · Berliner Philharmoniker](#) 3 mins

***A Midsummer Night's Dream*** is a [comedy](#) play written by [William Shakespeare](#) in about 1595 or 1596. The play is set in [Athens](#), and consists of several subplots that revolve around the marriage of [Theseus](#) and [Hippolyta](#). One subplot involves a conflict among four Athenian lovers. Another follows a group of six amateur actors rehearsing the play which they are to perform before the wedding. Both groups find themselves in a forest inhabited by fairies who manipulate the humans and are engaged in their own domestic intrigue. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* is one of Shakespeare's most popular and widely performed plays.<sup>[1]</sup>

[Mendelssohn: 3. Sinfonie \(«Schottische»\) · hr-Sinfonieorchester · Andrés Orozco-Estrada - YouTube](#) last movement 12 mins

Mendelssohn was initially inspired to compose this symphony during his first visit to Britain in 1829. After a series of successful performances in London, Mendelssohn embarked on a walking tour of Scotland with his friend Karl Klingemann. On 30 July, Mendelssohn visited the ruins of Holyrood Chapel at [Holyrood Palace](#) in Edinburgh, where, as he related to his family in a letter, he received his initial inspiration for the piece: