



ENGLISH

MOZART WAYS
VIE DI MOZART
VOIES DE MOZART
MOZART WEGE



Cuvillés Theater © München Tourismus

More on www.mozartways.com

MOZART BIOGRAPHY

TRAVELLING IN THE 18TH CENTURY

MOZART'S HISTORIC TRAVELS

MOZART WAYS TRAVELLING MAP

MOZART SITES IN EUROPE

TEN ITINERARIES IN MOZART'S FOOTSTEPS

PICTURE DATABASE

PROJECTS

EVENTS

MOZART LETTERS



Mozart Fountain © Anastasia Petrova/Shutterstock.com

MOZART CONNECTS

Mozart Festivals

Austria

Salzburg

Mozart Week

January/February

www.mozarteum.at

St. Gilgen

Nannerlfest

July

www.mozarhaus.info

Czech Republic

Brno

Amadeus Competition

October/November

www.amadeusbmo.cz

Germany

Augsburg

German Mozart Festival

May

www.mozartstadt.de

Mannheim

Summer in Mannheim

July

www.nationaltheater-mannheim.de

Schwetzingen

Mozart Festival

Schwetzingen

September/October

www.mozartgesellschaft-schwetzingen.de

Italy

Bologna

Orchestra Mozart Festival

April

www.orchestramozart.com

Ukraine

Lviv

LvivMozArt

August

www.mozartlviv.com

Mozart Houses

Austria

Mozart's Birthplace

Getreidegasse 9,

AT - 5020 Salzburg

Mozart Residence

Makartplatz 8,

AT - 5020 Salzburg

www.mozarteum.at

Mozarthus St. Gilgen

Mozartplatz 1,

AT - 5340 St. Gilgen

www.mozarthus.info

Mozarthus Vienna

Domgasse 5,

AT - 1010 Wien

www.mozarthusvienna.at

Germany

Mozarthus Augsburg

Frauentorstraße 30,

DE - 86152 Augsburg

www.kunstsammlungen-museen.augsburg.de/mozarthus

Constanze Mozart Library

c/o Hotel zum Löwen

Schopfheimer Str 2.,

DE - 79669 Zell im Wiesental

www.zeller-bergland.de

Italy

Accademia Filarmonica di Bologna

Via Guerrazzi, 13,

IT - 40125 Bologna

www.accademiafilarmonica.it



WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART'S 17 JOURNEYS

There is no better way to learn about W. A. Mozart's life and work than by tracing his heritage through Europe, visiting the buildings where he dwelled or performed. A great many places, large and small, still bear traces of W. A. Mozart, who became the most famous and universal composer in the history of the Western world: this is particular due to the impressions and influences he acquired on wide-ranging travels from the age of 5 until his last year. His father, Leopold Mozart, planned and organized all of the early journeys, from 1762 to 1773. Overall, Mozart traveled through ten European countries and visited over 200 cities and towns. At the time, main aims of such study and education travels were to further one's culture, to meet major authorities (in Mozart's case, musicians and music scholars), to become acquainted with other theories and practices, and exchange academic knowledge.

By tracing Mozart's historical routes, travelers will visit many of the most significant musical, artistic and architectural venues of our cultural heritage in Europe.

Austria

W. A. Mozart was born in Salzburg on January 27, 1756 and died in Vienna on December 5, 1791. Both cities were points of departure and final destinations of his travels through Europe. Mozart visited 29 other cities traveling through Austria and on his way to Italy, Germany, France, Czechia and Slovakia.

Czechia

Fleeing from smallpox, the Mozart family traveled from Vienna to what is now the Czech Republic in October 1767. They visited seven cities on further journeys. Prague also played an important role during the last years of W. A. Mozart's life. This is where he was celebrated with great success and created several of his best known works such as the Prague Symphony K. 504 and the opera *Don Giovanni*.

France

Two journeys took W. A. Mozart to France, where his performances delighted King Louis XV and his court. Mozart visited Paris as a child and again as a young man, meeting many of the great intellectuals of the time. During his second sojourn, his mother died there on July 3, 1778. W. A. Mozart visited a total of 18 cities on his journeys to and from Paris. His very first printed compositions (K. 6, 7 and K. 8, 9) were published in Paris as Opus I and Opus II.

Germany

W. A. Mozart traveled to Germany five times: three trips brought him to Munich and single ones to Dresden, Leipzig, Berlin and Frankfurt on the Main. Traces of W. A. Mozart can be found in 73 towns he passed on his Great Western European journey to Paris and London and on the second one to Paris. He visited Augsburg, his father Leopold's home town, five times. Mozart also was in Mannheim, where he met the members of the court orchestra, four times. Three journeys took him to Schwetzingen and Mainz.

England

On his major journey through Western Europe from 1763 –1766, W. A. Mozart set out from Salzburg and traveled through Germany and Belgium to Paris from where he continued via Calais to England. The Mozart family spent a total of 15 months in London. Wolfgang and his sister Maria Anna, called Nannerl, gave a number of concerts, including performances for the Royal Family. In London W. A. Mozart also met Johann Christian Bach, who exerted considerable influence on his musical development. It was while in London that Mozart composed his first symphonies.

Italy

During the 18th century travelers associated Italy with sun, rich colors, princely palaces with verdant gardens, exuberant celebrations, architecture, music and paintings by celebrated artists. W. A. Mozart travelled to Italy three times with his father Leopold: December 1769 to March 1771, August to December 1771 and October 1772 to March 1773. This country provided Mozart with a wealth of new experiences and shaped his artistic taste in

multiple ways. The first Quartets and the Milan operas (*Ascanio in Alba*, *Mitridate Re di Ponto*, *Lucio Silla*) were composed during these sojourns. As accomplished musician he was admitted into the "Accademia Filarmonica di Bologna", honoured by the Veronese Academy and awarded the Order of the Golden Spur by the Pope. His travels led him among other to Rovereto, Verona, Padua, Milan, Cremona, Mantua, Rome and Naples. Mozart visited a total of 51 Italian towns and cities and carried Italy and its music forever in his heart.

The Netherlands

Mozart and his family stayed in the Netherlands from September 1765 to April 1766. There he would have been inspired by the art treasures and the beauty of the landscape. In the Hague, first Nannerl then Wolfgang fell severely ill from typhus. At the request of the Princess Caroline von Nassau Weilburg both of them were entrusted to the court physician and successfully cured. Concerts were presented in Utrecht, Amsterdam, Haarlem and The Hague, and the family also stayed over in Moerdijk and Rotterdam. No less than twelve musical works were composed in this period, including two symphonies, K. 22 and K. 45a/A221, and the *Galimathias Musicum*, K. 32.

Switzerland

Switzerland was a transit country for W. A. Mozart on the way back from Paris to Salzburg in Autumn 1766. Traces of Mozart can be found in seven locations: Baden in Aargau, Geneva, Lausanne, Schaffhausen, Winterthur and Zurich.

Slovakia

"Upon wish of the Hungarian nobility" Mozart travelled to Bratislava. There, due the poor condition of the roads, Leopold Mozart also bought a new carriage which was then used for the great Western European Journey.

YOUNG MOZART WAYS

Young Mozart Ways

On the way to & with Mozart

In the field of music education and pedagogy, projects have been developed under the heading “Young Mozart Ways”. Their aim is to inspire the younger generations in the discovery of Mozart’s life and work as well as his pioneering European personality, and also to encourage their own musicality and enthusiasm for the classical tradition. Under the leadership of the Salzburg Region, such initiatives are proposed along the network and developed through cooperations, thereby fostering a sense of community and of mutual interest. By offering an exemplary exchange across national borders, which represents one of the main objectives of the European Union, a current and active relation with the field of cultural heritage can be realized.

Some project examples:

Young Ambassadors of the EMW

On the way with Mozart

Children and youth choirs as well as orchestras with a special relationship to Mozart and performing his works are appointed “Young Ambassadors of the European Mozart Ways”. A major component of the activities is the exchange on a



Bella Musica Orchestra © University Mozarteum

European level through meetings, competitions, travels to other partner cities along the Mozart Ways. Not only does this channel effectively assist in spreading knowledge about Mozart, but it also disseminates the positive resonance of Mozart’s music, individually and collectively, in the direct experience of performance.

- Choir “Amadeo” Salzburg, Austria
- Boys’ Choir “Les Pastoureaux”, Waterloo, Belgium
- Youth Choir of the Reims Cathedral, France
- Youth Choir of the Salzburg Cathedral, Austria
- BELLA MUSICA – European Youth Orchestra (Pre-College / University Mozarteum), Salzburg, Austria
- Mozarteum Children’s Orchestra, Salzburg, Austria

Mozart Classes

Under the guidance and expertise from the Mozartian city of Augsburg, special “Mozart Classes” have been designed and implemented in high schools. To perceive one’s homeland in the context of its culture, to experience one of the most important chapters of intellectual history in one’s own city, to discover what classical music is about and to appreciate Mozart’s music, which has been ours for over 250 years till today: these are the goals of this project in the footsteps of the great music educator and father Leopold Mozart and his world-famous children. Fresh discoveries around the Mozart family, personal encounters with travels to partner cities, joint musical experiences, the exchange of know-how in a precious dialogue with experts are at the core of sharing cultural heritage in diverse ways.

Mozart Classes are so far ongoing at the of the Ursulinen-Gymnasia of Augsburg, Salzburg and Vienna.



© Gymnasium St. Ursula Wien / Mozartklasse

Mozart Stories

Every city, every site which Mozart and his family visited even just once or where the composer lived, can give origin to traditional or unexpected “Mozart Stories”. Children should be motivated to seek out such Mozart anecdotes and write them down in their own words. Over time, a young picture emerges of Mozart’s life, his family history, and the culture of his time. The young authors write their stories in direct contact with musicologists and Mozart experts on site and make them known to their environment.



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MOZART – A SHORT BIOGRAPHY

1756 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is born on January 27 in Salzburg. He is the seventh child of Anna Maria (née Pertl 1720-1778) from St. Gilgen and Leopold Mozart (1719-1787) from Augsburg. Five of their children die, only Wolfgang and his older sister Maria Anna (1751-1829), called *Nannerl*, survive.

1759 Father Mozart creates a first music notebook for his daughter.

1761 Mozart composes his first works. Since he cannot write yet, the proud father documents them in Nannerl's music notebook.

1762 First journey to the Elector in Munich, followed by several months in Vienna. There the children play for Empress Maria Theresia. The time of travelling which then starts amount to a third of Mozart's life.

1763-1766 The father shows his children to the world. The Great West-European Tour lasts three and a half years and takes the family through Germany and the Austrian Netherlands to France, where they play for Louis XV and his court. Their journey continues across the Channel to England and King George III. There Wolfgang composes his first Symphony, K. 16. On their way back they travel through the Netherlands, France and Switzerland. Wherever they play, the audience – no matter whether mighty figures or simple people – react with utmost enthusiasm.

1767-1768 Presentation of Mozart's first singspiel, *Apollo et Hyacinthus*, in Salzburg. Journey to Vienna, Brno and Olomouc (in today's Czech Republic).

1769-1771 Appointment of the 13-year-old Mozart to the (unsalaried) position of 3rd concert master of the Salzburg

Court Chapel. First Italian journey of father and son to Milan with numerous excursions to other towns. Commission to compose the first Milanese opera *Mitridate, Re di Ponto*. Admission to the Accademia Filarmonica di Bologna (Padre Martini) and awarding of the Order of the Golden Spur in Rome by the Pope. Second journey to Italy. Second opera commission for Milan, *Ascanio in Alba*.

1772-1775 Mozart becomes salaried concert master of the Salzburg Court Chapel. Third journey to Milan, 3rd opera commission for *Lucio Silla*. The preparations for the opera *La finta giardiniera* take Wolfgang and Leopold to Munich in December 1774-March 1775.

1777-1778 Sixteen-month travel to Paris, where Wolfgang's mother dies. On his way to Paris, Mozart falls in love with Aloysia Weber in Mannheim. There he writes particularly touching works under the influence of the Mannheim school.

1779-1780 Wolfgang wants to marry Aloysia: however, she consents to wed the actor Joseph Lange. Mozart returns to Salzburg, where he is appointed court and cathedral organist.

1781 Premiere of *Idomeneo* in Munich. Mozart is called to Vienna by the Archbishop Colloredo of Salzburg. Mozart no longer wants to work for him and is released from service "with a kick in the ass". Mozart stays in Vienna and earns his living through piano lessons and concerts.



Mozart Family © Stiftung Mozarteum Salzburg



Constanze Mozart © Mozarthaus Vienna



Mozart's Sons © Stiftung Mozarteum Salzburg

1782 Premiere of the singspiel *The Abduction from the Seraglio*; Mozart marries Constanze Weber, Aloysia's sister.

1783 Last stay of Wolfgang (together with Constanze) in Salzburg. Mozart's first son Raimund Leopold lives only two months. On the way back to Vienna, he writes the Linz Symphony "head over heels".

1784-1785 Mozart starts to keep a catalogue of all his works; he becomes father again (Carl Thomas dies in 1858 in Milan). Admission to the Masonic Lodge *Zur Wohltätigkeit (Benevolence)*.

1786 Premiere of *The Marriage of Figaro* in Vienna.

1787 Mozart in Prague; premiere of *Don Giovanni*. His father dies in Salzburg.

1788-1789 Mozart has financial difficulties but composes among others the piano Concerto in D-major K.537 (*Coronation*), the *Jupiter Symphony* and after his return from Berlin (April-June 1789) the *Clarinet Quintet*.

1790 Premiere of *Così fan tutte* in Vienna. Journey to the coronation of the Emperor Leopold II in Frankfurt am Main at his own expense.

1791 Premieres of *La clemenza di Tito* in Prague and the *Magic flute* in Vienna; his son Franz Xaver Wolfgang is born (dies in 1844 in Karlsbad). Constanze is treated at the spa of Baden bei Wien; Mozart writes the *Requiem*, is taken ill and dies

on December 5, at 1 o'clock in the morning at the age of 35 years in Vienna. He is laid out in Saint Stephen's Cathedral, and his remains are buried in the cemetery of St. Marx.

The **European Mozart Ways** are an **international network** connecting cities, regions and institutions in the 10 European countries visited by Mozart during his travels, which covered over half of his life and contributed in most significant ways to the development of this unique figure in Western culture.

Main purpose of the Association, founded in Salzburg in 2002, is fostering new approaches to the communication of knowledge about W. A. Mozart. This is pursued firstly through the development and promotion of **tourist itineraries based on the historical travels**, and more broadly thanks to multiple **artistic, cultural, pedagogical and academic activities** of the Members of the network, shedding always new light on the biography and oeuvre of W. A. Mozart.

Within the Cultural Routes Programme by the **Council of Europe**, the Mozart itineraries are the only **“Major Cultural Route”** focused on the life and work of a musician.

