**Baldassare Galuppi 1706-1785**

Born in Venetian Republic

Generation of Gluck, D Scarlatti, CPE Bach

Galant style (rococco) - light elegance. Theme supported by accompaniament - often Alberti bass. Few piano pieces in this style.

First movement resembles Mozart, last D Scarlatti

Famous in Europe for comic operas "father of comic operas"

Virtuoso performer & composer for keyboard instruments

Manuscripts lost during Napoleon's invasion of Venice 1797

**Brahms**

Stuck to "conventional" classical forms & great admirer or Beethoven, but style romantic

Perfectionist - destroyed many early works - claim 20 string quartets destroyed before first published

Determined to sound different - "curious logic of its own"

Wrote small sets of miniatures later in life

I Introduction to set, arpeggios, no theme, leads to second piece

II Possibly most well-known piano piece

III Most flamboyant piece in set

IV Slightly agitated at start. Middle section hints at melody. Dramatic end

V Romance in F. Unexpected key change in middle, rocking melody

VI Theme resembles Dies irae ("death motif"). Mysterious beginning. Heroic middle section. Tragic end

**Mendelssohn**

Some claim written when he was 15 - probably 4 years later

Great child prodigy

**Beethoven**

1 Many themes. Light hearted (entire sonata). Central development based on 3 notes. False recapitulation in D major

II Simple minuet and trio form. Return of theme lightly embellished

III Starts sounding like a fugue. Almost binary form (Scarlatti). Virtuoso piece

**Bortkiewicz 1877 – 1952**

Born Russian Empire (now Ukraine) to noble Polish family

Settled in Berlin

WW I – house arrest, deported to Russia

Russian revolution – fled, but returned when White Army returned

Escaped when communists took over. Moved to Austria, Paris, Berlin

Forced to leave 1933 during WW II, returned to Vienna

Much of printed work lost during allied bombing, lost source of income