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Leopold and Wolfgang Mozart mentioned in a survey of institutions of higher learning (1780)

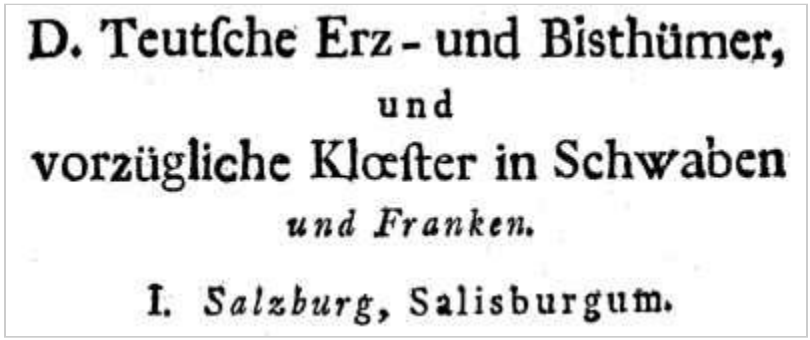
David Black

Friedrich Ekkard, *Litterarisches Handbuch der bekanntern hœhern Lehranstalten in und ausser Teutschland, in statistisch – chronologischer Ordnung.* 2 vols. Erlangen, 1780–82

[vol. I, 96]

D. Teutsche Erz- und Bisthümer,
und
vorzügliche Klœster in
und Franken.

I. *Salzburg*, Salisburgum.


D. Teutſche Erz- und Bisthümer,
und
vorzügliche Klœſter in Schwaben
und Franken.
I. *Salzburg*, Salisburgum.

[...]

[101]

Lehrer der schœnen Künste sind nicht bekannt: Muster aber sind der Kapellmeister Fischietti, der Vice-Kapellm. Lp. Mozart, aus Augsburg 1719, und dessen Sohn I. G. Wfg. Mozart, Clavecinvirtuos und Componist.

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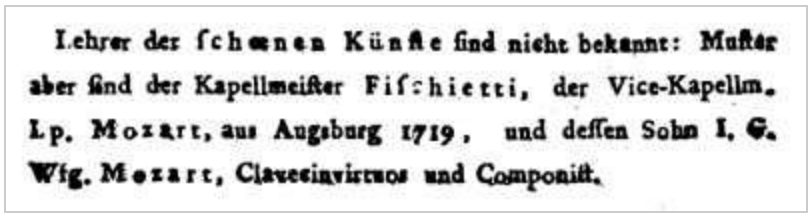

Lehrer der ſchönen Künſte ſind nicht bekannt: Muſter aber ſind der Kapellmeiſter Fiſchietti, der Vice-Kapellm. Lp. Mozart, aus Augsburg 1719, und deſſen Sohn I. G. Wfg. Mozart, Claveciniſtus und Componiſt.

[translation:]

D. German Arch- und Bishoprics,
and
select monasteries in Swabia
and Franconia.

I. *Salzburg*, Salisburgum.

Teachers of the fine arts are not known: however examples
are the Kapellmeister Fischietti, the Vice-Kapellmeister
Lp. Mozart, [born] in Augsburg [in] 1719, and his son I. G.
Wfg. Mozart, keyboard virtuoso and composer.

Commentary

Friedrich Ekkard (or Eckard, 1744–1819) was secretary of the university library in Göttingen and assistant to the famous historian August Ludwig von Schlözer. Ekkard's *Handbuch* has its origins in an *Akademischer Addreßkalender* (later *Akademische Nachrichten*) which appeared in Erlangen at irregular intervals from 1755, listing the names and titles of faculty at German, Austrian, Swiss, Dutch and Swedish higher education institutions. The *Handbuch* is an expanded version that gives some details of the history and holdings of the institutions.

The passage above appears in the first volume of 1780 following a list of faculty at the University of Salzburg. The little-known Domenico Fischietti (c. 1725–after 1810) was appointed Kapellmeister in Salzburg in 1772, much to Leopold Mozart's chagrin (*Briefe*, i:523). The idiosyncratic form of Wolfgang's name begins "I[ohann] G[ottlieb]" (with Gottlieb equivalent to the Latin *Amadeus* and the French *Amadè*). As surprising as it may seem for the Mozarts to be "nicht bekannt," they had little profile as music teachers. Although Leopold was the author of the eighteenth century's most famous violin treatise, and both he and his son taught the Cathedral's choirboys and private students, with few exceptions the family regarded this aspect of their duties with little enthusiasm.

The second volume of 1782 mentions three further *Kunst-Lehrer* from Salzburg: Michael Haydn ("lehrt Tonsezzen [*sic*]"), Anton Spizeder ("lehrt *Singen* und Clavier") and Antonio Brunetti ("lehrt Violine").

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