

1886.709

Anleitung

so viel Walzer man will mit Würfeln
zu componiren ohne musikalisch zu
seyn oder Composition zu wissen.



— 8 —
Ladenpreis 4 Gr. Op. CXLII. 3 Bogen.

— S — S — S — S —
Berlin,
In der Reilstab'schen Musikhandlung.

Instruction

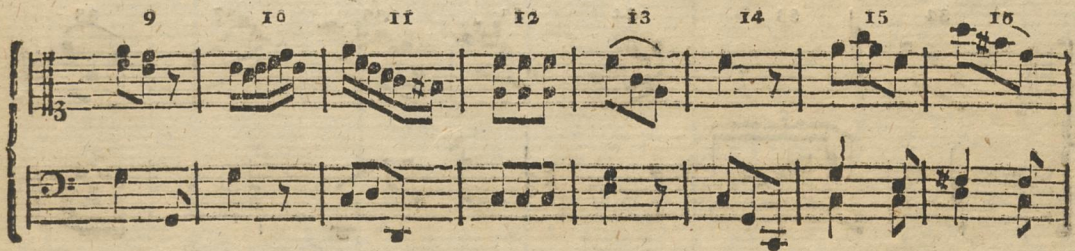
pour composer autant de Walzer que
l'on veut par le moyen de 2 Dèz
sans s'entendre a la musique
ou a la composition.



— 2 —
Prix 4 Gr. Op. CXLII. 3 Feuilles.

— S — S — S — S —
À Berlin,
dans le Magazin de Musique de Reilstab.

[ca. 1790]



25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Handwritten musical score for measures 25 through 31. The music is written on two staves, treble and bass, with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 25-29 feature complex, rapid sixteenth-note passages in the treble staff. Measure 30 contains a whole rest in the treble staff and a complex sixteenth-note figure in the bass staff. Measure 31 continues the treble staff's rapid passage. A bracket with '2' and '1' is placed over the bass staff in measure 30.

32 33 34 35 36 37 38

Handwritten musical score for measures 32 through 38. Measures 32-38 continue the rapid sixteenth-note passages in the treble staff. Measure 33 features a complex sixteenth-note figure in the bass staff. A bracket with '2' and '1' is placed over the bass staff in measure 33.

39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46

Handwritten musical score for measures 39 through 46. Measures 39-46 continue the rapid sixteenth-note passages in the treble staff. The bass staff features a series of chords and single notes, often with rests, providing a harmonic accompaniment to the treble's rapid runs.



71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78

Handwritten musical score for measures 71 through 78. The music is written on two staves, treble and bass, with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 71, 74, 76, and 77 feature complex, multi-measure chords in the treble staff. Measures 72, 73, 75, 78, and the bass staff throughout contain simpler rhythmic patterns and single notes.

79 80 81 82 83 84 85

Handwritten musical score for measures 79 through 85. Measures 79, 82, 83, 84, and 85 are primarily single notes or dyads in the treble staff. Measure 80 has a multi-measure chord in the treble staff. Measure 81 features a complex multi-measure chord in the bass staff, marked with a '2' and a '1' below it. Measure 84 has a multi-measure chord in the bass staff, marked with a '2' above it.

86 87 88 89 90 91 92

Handwritten musical score for measures 86 through 92. Measures 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, and 92 contain single notes or dyads in the treble staff. Measure 90 has a multi-measure chord in the treble staff, marked with a '#'. Measure 92 has a multi-measure chord in the bass staff, marked with a '2' above it and a '1' below it.

93 94 95 96 97 98 99

100 101 102 103 104 105 106

107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114

115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122

This system contains measures 115 through 122. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It features complex, often beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains mostly quarter and eighth notes, with some rests. A large brace on the left side groups the two staves together.

123 124 125 126 127 128 129

This system contains measures 123 through 129. The notation continues with similar complexity in the top staff. The bottom staff shows more rhythmic variety, including some beamed eighth notes and rests. A large brace on the left side groups the two staves together.

130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137

This system contains measures 130 through 137. The top staff continues with intricate melodic lines. The bottom staff features a mix of eighth and quarter notes. A large brace on the left side groups the two staves together.

138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145

This system contains measures 138 through 145. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. It features complex, multi-measure chords and melodic lines. The bottom staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with various note values and rests.

146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153

This system contains measures 146 through 153. The notation continues with complex chords in the treble staff and accompaniment in the bass staff. Measure 150 includes a fermata over a chord. The system concludes with a double bar line.

154 155 156 157 158 159 160

This system contains measures 154 through 160. The musical notation follows the same pattern of complex chords and accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.

161 162 163 164 165 166

Handwritten musical notation for measures 161 through 166. The notation is written on two staves, with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The music features various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure 162 includes a trill. Measure 164 has a whole note. Measure 165 has a half note. Measure 166 has a whole note.

167 168 169 170 171 172

Handwritten musical notation for measures 167 through 172. The notation is written on two staves, with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The music features various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure 169 includes a trill. Measure 170 has a whole note. Measure 171 has a half note. Measure 172 has a whole note.

173 174 175 176

Handwritten musical notation for measures 173 through 176. The notation is written on two staves, with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The music features various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure 173 includes a trill. Measure 174 has a whole note. Measure 175 has a half note. Measure 176 has a whole note.

Kirnberger gab vor langen Jahren eine Anweisung heraus, wie man Menuets und Polonoisen, ohne musikalisch zu seyn, componiren könne; man staunte das Kunststück an und amüfirte sich lange damit. Hernach erhielt man eins von Wiedenburg, wonach man kleine Orgelpreludia verfertigen kann, und welches ungeschickten Organisten gar nicht üble Dienste leisten wird. Im Jahr 1787 erschien ein dergleichen für Menuets, und daß bis dato noch niemand darauf gefallen, dies für die jetzt so allgemeine Walzerperiode anzuwenden, ist dem Herausgeber um so lieber, und er nuzt also diese kleine Speculation. Man verfährt folgendergestalt.

- 1) Die großen Buchstaben A bis H, welche über den 8 Columnen der Zahlentafeln stehen, zeigen die 8 Tacte eines jeden Theils des Walzers an; z. E. A den ersten; B den zweiten; C den dritten u. s. w. und die Zahlen in der Colonne darunter A zeigen die Nummer des Tacts in den Noten.
- 2) Die Zahlen von 2 bis 12 geben die Summe der Zahl an, welche man mit zwei Würfeln werfen kann.
- 3) Man wirft also z. E. für den ersten Tact des ersten Theils des Walzers mit 2 Würfeln 6, und sucht neben der Zahl 6 in der Colonne A, die Nummer des Tacts 148 in der Musiktafel des Walzers. Diesen Tact schreibt man aus und hat also den Anfang des Walzers. Nun wirft man für den zweiten Tact, z. E. 9, acht neben 9 unter B, und findet No. 84 der Musiktafel. Diesen Tact schreibt man nun zum ersten; und so fährt man fort, bis man nach 8 Würfeln den ersten Theil des Walzers fertig hat. Dann setzt man das Repetitionszeichen und geht zum zweiten Theile über; Will man nun einen längern Walzer haben, so fängt man noch einmal von vorne an, und so gehes ins Unendliche fort.

Il y a plusieurs années que Mr. Kirnberger fit imprimer une instruction pour composer sans s'entendre a la musique menuets & polonoises. On s'étonna de l'artifice & s'en amusa longtems. Ensuite Mr. Wiedenburg donna une pareille au Public pour composer de petites preludes pour l'orgue, la quelle ne servira pas mal les mauvais organistes. L'année 87 il en parut encore une pour faire des menuets; & que j'usqu'ici personne n'a encore eu l'idée d'en faire autant pour les Walzer, a present tant a la mode, convient d'autant mieux a l'Editeur, & il tire profit de cette petite speculation. On s'y prend ainsi.

- 1) Les grandes lettres A jusqu'a H, qui sont placées au dessus des 8 Colones des tables de nombres, montrent les 8 Mesures de chaque partie du Walzer. Par Exemple: A, la premiere, B, la seconde, C, la troisieme, &c. & les nombres dans la Colonne dessous les lettres demontrent le nombre de la mesure, dans les notes.
- 2) Les nombres de 2 jusqu'a 12 montrent la somme du nombre qu'on peut jeter.
- 3) On jette donc par exemple pour la premiere Mesure de la premiere partie du Walzer avec deux dèz 6 & cherche près du nombre 6 dans la Colonne A, le nombre de la mesure 148 dans la Musique pour le Walzer. L'on met cette mesure sur le papier & voila ce qui fait le commencement du Walzer. Apres cela on jette pour la seconde mesure p. E. 9 cherche pres de 9 sous B, & l'on trouve No 84 de la table de musique. L'on mets cette mesure a cote de la premiere & l'on continue ainsi jusqu'apres avoir jetté les dèz huit fois, & alors on a achevé la premiere partie du Walzer; Ensuite on fait le signe de repetition & commence la seconde partie. Veut on avoir un Walzer plus long on recommence de la meme maniere, & ainsi cela va a l'infini.

Table des Chiffres pour le Walzer.
Zahlentafel für den Walzer.

Première Partie.

Erster Theil.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	96	22	141	41	105	122	11	30
3	32	6	128	63	146	46	134	81
4	69	95	158	13	153	55	110	24
5	40	17	113	85	161	2	159	100
6	148	74	163	45	80	97	36	107
7	104	157	27	167	154	68	118	91
8	152	60	171	53	99	133	21	127
9	119	84	114	50	140	86	169	94
10	98	142	42	156	75	129	62	123
11	3	87	165	61	135	47	147	33
12	54	130	10	103	28	37	106	5

Seconde Partie.

Zweiter Theil.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	70	121	26	9	112	49	109	14
3	117	39	126	56	174	18	116	83
4	66	139	15	132	73	58	145	79
5	90	176	7	34	67	160	52	170
6	25	143	64	125	76	136	1	93
7	138	71	150	29	101	162	23	151
8	16	155	57	175	43	168	89	172
9	120	88	48	166	51	115	72	111
10	65	77	19	82	137	38	149	8
11	102	4	31	164	144	59	173	78
12	35	20	108	92	12	124	44	131