

9270.g 2.

ANLEITUNG

INSTRUCTION

Walzer oder Schleifer mit zwei
Würfeln zu componiren, so
viele man will, ohne
etwas von der Musik
oder Composition
zu verstehen.

Pour composer autant de Walzer
ou Schleifer que l'on veut,
par le moyen de 2. Dès
sans savoir la
Musique ou la
Composition.

P A R

W. A. MOZART.

INSTRUCTION

ISTRUZIONE

To compose without
the least knowledge
of Music so much German
Walzer or Schleifer as
one pleases, by throwing a
certain Number with two Dice.

Per comporre
delle Walzer
oppure Schleifer
col mezzo di due Dadi
senza aver la minima notizia di
Musica ovvero della Composizione.

C H É Z

N. Simrock

À B O N N .

N^o 48.



Pr

ZAHLENTAFEL.
TABLE de CHIFFRES.

Erster Theil.
Premiere Partie.

	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

Zweiter Theil.
Seconde Partie.

	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



TABLE de MUSIQUE.

3.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

1. 2.

Detailed description: This system contains the first eight measures of the piece. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 5/8 time signature. The bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 4 has a flat sign above it. Measure 5 has a first ending bracket with a '1.' below it, and a second ending bracket with a '2.' above it. Measure 8 ends with a fermata.

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.

Detailed description: This system contains measures 9 through 16. The notation continues in the same clefs and key signature. Measure 16 ends with a fermata.

17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.

1. 2.

Detailed description: This system contains measures 17 through 24. Measure 24 has a first ending bracket with a '1.' below it and a second ending bracket with a '2.' above it.

25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32.

1. 2.

Detailed description: This system contains measures 25 through 32. Measure 30 has a first ending bracket with a '1.' below it and a second ending bracket with a '2.' above it.

33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40.

1. 2.

Detailed description: This system contains measures 33 through 40. Measure 33 has a first ending bracket with a '1.' below it and a second ending bracket with a '2.' above it.

41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48.

Detailed description: This system contains measures 41 through 48. Measure 48 ends with a fermata.

Musical notation for measures 49-56. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various rhythmic values and accidentals. The bass staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes. Measure numbers 49 through 56 are printed below the treble staff.

Musical notation for measures 57-64. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various rhythmic values and accidentals. The bass staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes. Measure numbers 57 through 64 are printed below the treble staff.

Musical notation for measures 65-72. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various rhythmic values and accidentals. The bass staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes. Measure numbers 65 through 72 are printed below the treble staff.

Musical notation for measures 73-80. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various rhythmic values and accidentals. The bass staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes. Measure numbers 73 through 80 are printed below the treble staff.

Musical notation for measures 81-88. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various rhythmic values and accidentals. The bass staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes. Measure numbers 81 through 88 are printed below the treble staff.

89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96.

Musical notation for measures 89-96. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measures 91, 93, and 95 contain rests in the upper staff. The lower staff features first and second endings for measures 91, 93, and 95.

97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104.

Musical notation for measures 97-104. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measures 99, 101, and 103 contain rests in the upper staff. The lower staff features first and second endings for measures 99, 101, and 103.

105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112.

Musical notation for measures 105-112. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measures 107, 109, and 111 contain rests in the upper staff. The lower staff features first and second endings for measures 107, 109, and 111.

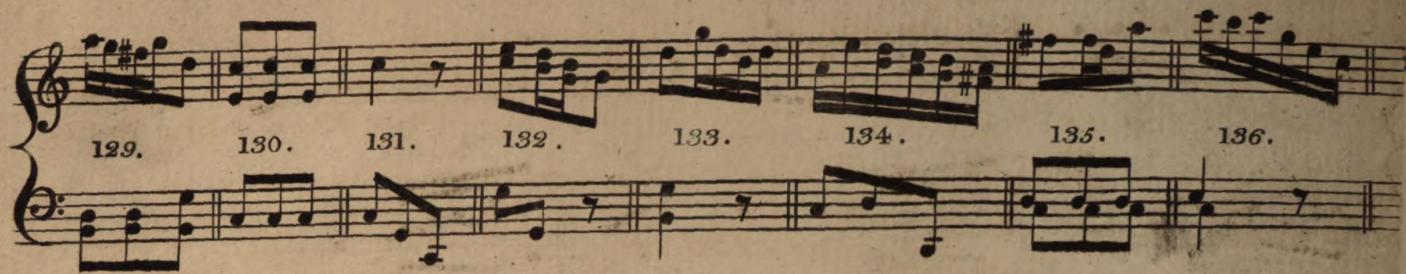
113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120.

Musical notation for measures 113-120. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measures 113, 115, 117, 119, and 120 contain rests in the upper staff. The lower staff features first and second endings for measures 113, 115, 117, and 119.

121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128.

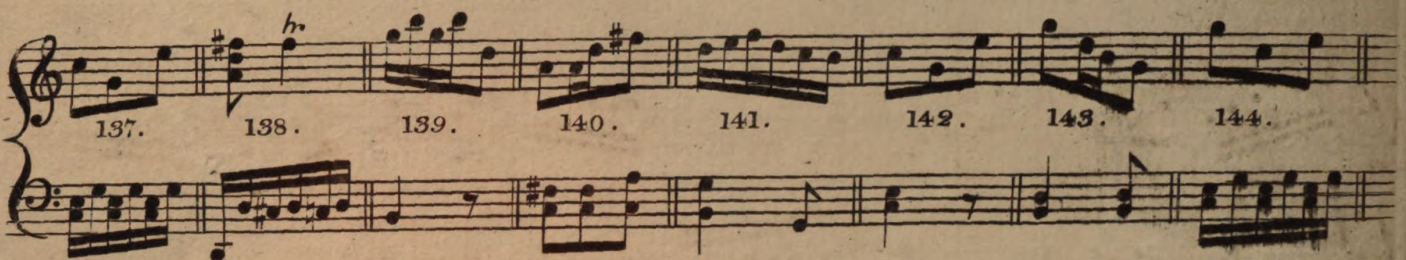
Musical notation for measures 121-128. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measures 123, 125, and 127 contain rests in the upper staff. The lower staff features first and second endings for measures 123, 125, and 127.

129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136.



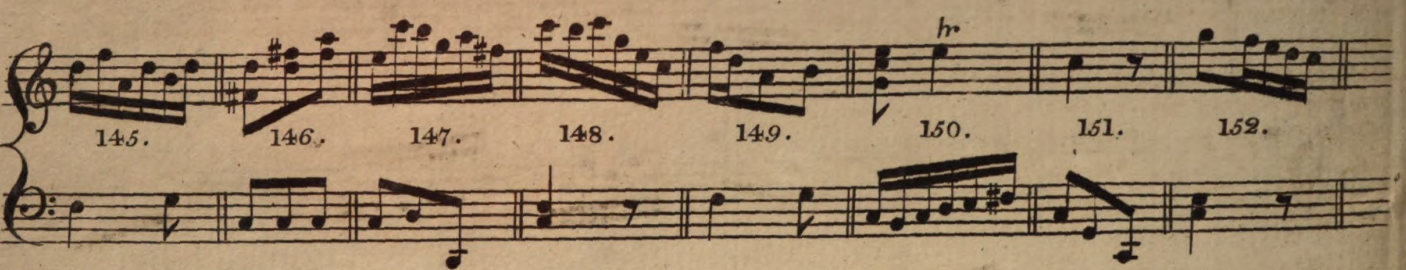
Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various rests. Measure numbers 129 through 136 are printed below the notes.

137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144.



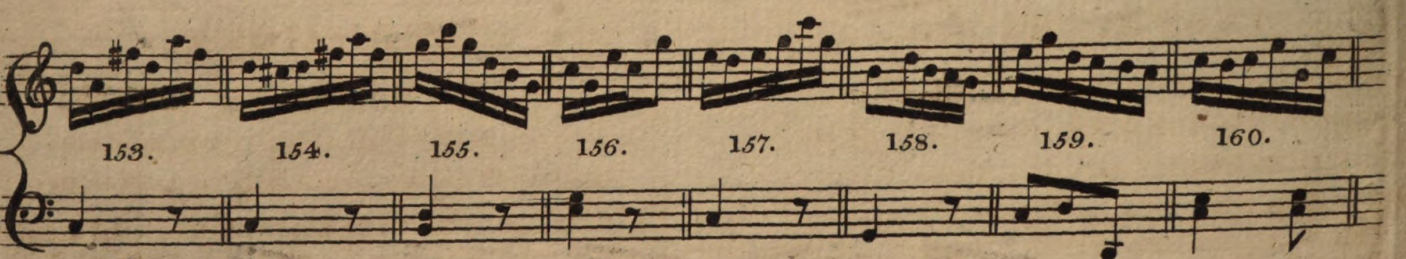
Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. A fermata is placed over measure 138. Measure numbers 137 through 144 are printed below the notes.

145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152.



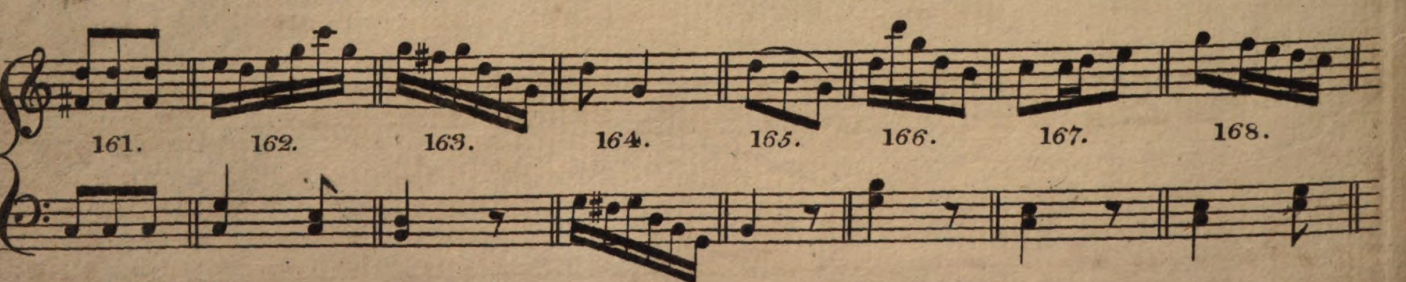
Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. A fermata is placed over measure 150. Measure numbers 145 through 152 are printed below the notes.

153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160.



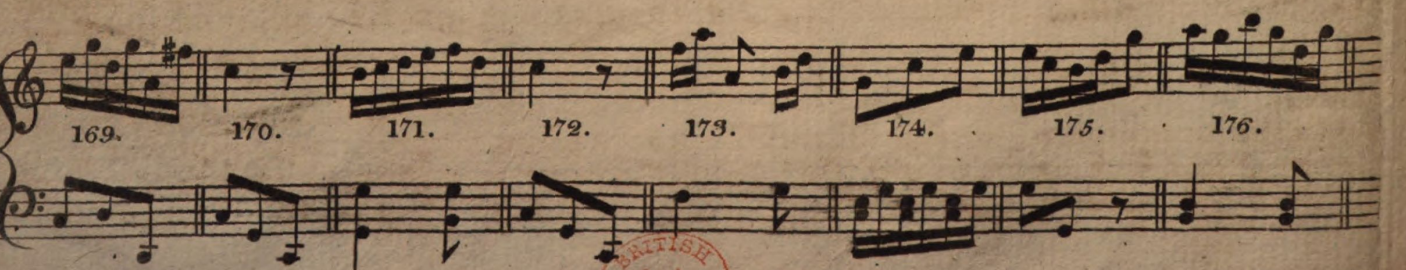
Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. Measure numbers 153 through 160 are printed below the notes.

161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168.



Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. Measure numbers 161 through 168 are printed below the notes.

169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176.



Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. Measure numbers 169 through 176 are printed below the notes.



ANLEITUNG

Walzer oder Schleifer mit 2 Würfeln zu componieren, ohne Musikalisch zu seyn, noch von der Composition etwas zu verstehen.

- 1) Die Grosfen Buchstaben A bis H, Welche über den 8. Columnen der Zahlentafeln stehen, zeigen die 8. Tackte 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, zeigen die Nummer des Tackts in den Noten.
- 2) Die Zahlen von 2 bis 12 geben die Summe der Zahlen, welche man mit zwei Würfel werfen kann.
- 3) Man wirft also z. e. für den ersten Tackt des ersten Theils des Walzers mit 2 Würfeln 6, und sucht neben der Zahl 6. in der Colonne A, die Nummer des Tackts 148. in der Musiktafel. Diesen Tackt schreibt man aus und hat also den Anfang des Walzers. Nun wirft man für den zweiten Tackt z. e. 9. sucht neben 9. unter B, und findet 84. in der Musiktafel. Diesen Tackt 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 gehts ins unendliche fort.

INSTRUCTION

To compose without the least knowledge of Music, German Walzer or Schleifer, by throwing a certain Number with two Dice.

- 1) The letters A—H, placed at the head of the 8 Columns of the Number Tables show the 8. times of each part of the Walzer, viz. A, the first, B, the second, C, the third, &c. and the numbers in the Column under the letters, show the number of the time in the notes.
- 2) The numbers from 2 to 12 show the sum of the number that can be thrown.
- 3) For instance, in throwing for the first time of the first part of the Walzer, with two dice, the number 6, one looks next to that number in the Column A, for the 148th time in the notes. This time is written down, and makes the beginning of the Walzer. — For the second time, for instance, the number 9, being thrown, turn to the same table Column B, and the number 84 shall be found. This time is put next to the first, & one continues, in this manner, till the dice shall be thrown all the eight times, when likewise the first part of the Walzer shall be finish'd. The sign of repetition is further placed & the second part begun, & in case a still longer Walzer be desired, the beginning is again in the same manner, & one continues as long as one pleases.

INSTRUCTION

Pour composer de Walzer ou Schleifer, par le Moyen de deux Dez, sans avoir la moindre Connoissance de la Musique ou de la Composition.

- 1) Les Lettres A—H, qui sont placées au dessus des 8 Colonnes des Tables de nombres, montrent le 8 Mesures de chaque partie du Walzer. Par Exemple: A, la premiere, B, la seconde, C, la troisieme, &c. et les nombres dans la Colonne desous les lettres demontrent le nombre de la mesure, dans les notes.
- 2) Les nombres de 2 jusqu'à 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 dez, 6 & cherche pres du nombre 6 dans la Colonne A, le nombre de la mesure 148 dans la Musique. 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. on cherche pres de 9 sous B, & on trouve No. 84 de la table de musique. L'on met cette mesure a coté de la premiere & l'on continue ainsi jusqu'apres avoir jetté les dez huit fois, & alors on a achevé la premiere partie du Walzer; Ensuite on fait le signe de repetition & commence la 2^d. partie. Veut on avoir un Walzer plus long, on recommence de la même maniere, & ainsi cela va à l'infini

ISTRUZIONE

Per comporre delle Walzer, oppure Schleifer col mezzo di due Dadi, senza aver la minima Notizia di musica, ovvero della composizione.

- 1) Le Lettere A—H, poste sopra le otto Colonne delle tavole dei Numeri mostrano le 8. Battute di ciascheduna parte del Walzer, per esempio: A, la prima, B, la seconda, C, la terza, &c. e i Numeri nella colonna sotto le Lettere mostrano il Numero della battuta nelle note.
- 2) I Numeri di 2. sino 12. mostrano la somma del Numero che si può gettare con due Dadi.
- 3) Si getta dunque per esempio per la prima battuta della prima parte del Walzer con due dadi 6: cercando presso del numero 6. nella colonna A il numero della battuta 148. nella tavola della Musica, e mettendo questa battuta in carta, si ha trovato il principio del Walzer. Poi si getta per la seconda battuta per esempio 9. si cerca presso del 9. sotto B, e si trova N^o 84. della tavola della Musica. Scrivendo questa battuta a canto della prima, e continuando in questa guisa sino ad aver gettato otto volte i Dadi, si ha finito la prima parte del Walzer. Finalmente si fa il segno del Ritornello, e si comincia la seconda parte. quando si desidera un Walzer più lungo, si ricomincia nella stessa maniera, andando così sino all'infinito.