

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. Dèz  
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.

CHÉZ

N. Simrock

À BONN.

# ANLEITUNG

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

- 1) Die Großen Buchstaben A bis H, Welche über den 8. Columnen der Zahlentafeln stehen, zeigen die 8 Takte 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 Column darunter, zeigen die Nummer des Takts in den Noten.
- 2) Die Zahlen von 2 bis 12 geben die Summe der Zahlen, welche man mit zwei Würfeln werfen kann.
- 3) Man wirft also z. e. für den ersten Takt des ersten Theils des Walzers mit 2 Würfeln 6, und sucht neben der Zahl 6 in der Column A, die Nummer des Takts 1+8 in der Musiktafel. Diesen Takt schreibt man aus und hat also den Anfang des Walzers. Nun wirft man für den zweiten Takt z. e. 9, sucht neben 9 unter B, und findet 8+ in der Musiktafel. Diesen Takt 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 1+8th 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 8+ 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 plac'd & 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 Dèz, 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 des fois 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 dèz, 6 & cherche près du nombre 6 dans la Colonne A. le nombre de la mesure 1+8 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 près de 9 sous B, & on trouve No. 8+ de la table de musique. L'on met cette mesure a coté 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 2<sup>e</sup> 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 ciascuna 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 1+8. 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<sup>o</sup> 8+, 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.

# ZAHLENTAFEL.

## TABLE de CHIFFRES.

Erster Theil.

Premiere Partie.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	96	22	141	41	106	122	11	30
3	32	6	128	63	146	46	134	81
4	69	95	158	19	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	162	60	171	53	99	133	21	127
9	119	94	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	161
8	16	155	67	175	43	168	89	172
9	120	88	45	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.

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

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. Treble and bass staves. Measure 5 has a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket.

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

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. Treble and bass staves.

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

Third system of musical notation, measures 17-24. Treble and bass staves. Measure 24 has a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket.

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

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 25-32. Treble and bass staves. Measure 32 has a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket.

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

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 33-40. Treble and bass staves. Measure 40 has a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket.

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

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 41-48. Treble and bass staves.

4.

Musical notation for measures 49-56. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Measure numbers 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56 are printed below the treble staff.

Musical notation for measures 57-64. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Measure numbers 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64 are printed below the treble staff.

Musical notation for measures 65-72. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Measure numbers 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72 are printed below the treble staff.

Musical notation for measures 73-80. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Measure numbers 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, and 80 are printed below the treble staff.

Musical notation for measures 81-88. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Measure numbers 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, and 88 are printed below the treble staff. A first ending bracket is shown in the bass staff for measures 81-84, with a '1.' below it.

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

2. 1. 2. 1.

This system contains measures 89 through 96. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the lower staff provides a bass line with chords and single notes. First and second endings are indicated by '1.' and '2.' below the bass staff.

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

2. 1.

This system contains measures 97 through 104. The notation continues with similar melodic and bass line patterns. A first ending is marked with '1.' and a second ending with '2.' in the bass staff.

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

2. 1.

This system contains measures 105 through 112. The musical progression continues with various rhythmic values and articulation. First and second endings are present in the bass staff.

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

This system contains measures 113 through 120. The upper staff shows a more active melodic line with frequent sixteenth notes. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment.

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

2. 1. 2. 1.

This system contains measures 121 through 128. The piece concludes with a final cadence. First and second endings are marked in the bass staff.

Musical notation for measures 129-136. The system consists of two staves, Treble and Bass. Measures 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, and 136 are labeled below the Treble staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Musical notation for measures 137-144. The system consists of two staves, Treble and Bass. Measures 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, and 144 are labeled below the Treble staff. A fermata is placed over measure 138. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Musical notation for measures 145-152. The system consists of two staves, Treble and Bass. Measures 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, and 152 are labeled below the Treble staff. A fermata is placed over measure 150. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Musical notation for measures 153-160. The system consists of two staves, Treble and Bass. Measures 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, and 160 are labeled below the Treble staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Musical notation for measures 161-168. The system consists of two staves, Treble and Bass. Measures 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, and 168 are labeled below the Treble staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Musical notation for measures 169-176. The system consists of two staves, Treble and Bass. Measures 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, and 176 are labeled below the Treble staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#).