

F. T. Birket-Smith.
June 1927.



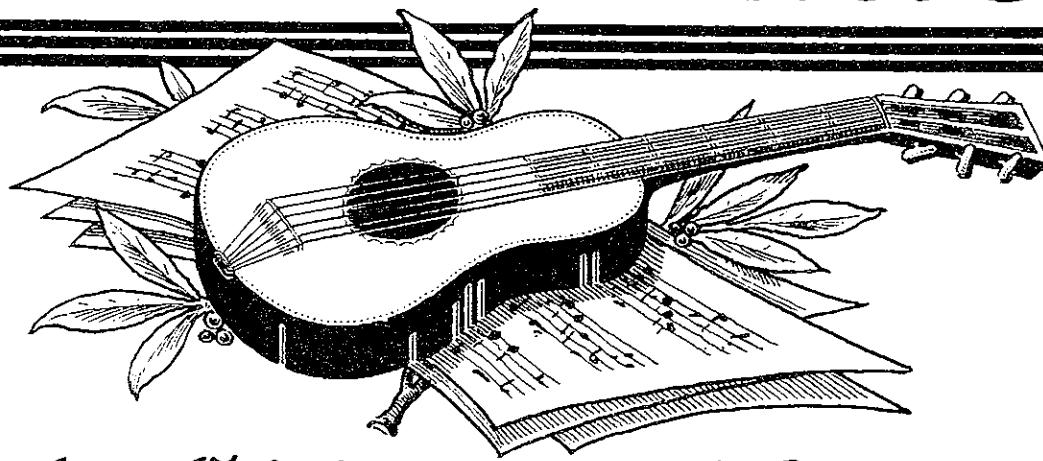
SPANISCHE GITARRERMUSIK

BAND II

ERWIN SCHWARZ-REIFLINGEN

LEIPZIG. VERLAG von F.E.C. LEUCHART

Spanische Gitarrenmusik



Nach den Originalen und Erstdrucken
bearbeitet und mit Fingersatz versehen

von

**Ermín
Schwarz-Reiflingen**

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Zur Einführung.

Das Heimatland der Gitarre ist Spanien. Von dort trat sie ihren Siegeslauf durch Europa an. Ursprünglich doppelchörig wie ihre Schwester, die Laute bezogen nahm sie später die einfache Be-saitung an, wie wir sie bei den heutigen Instrumenten kennen. Ihre klassische Literatur und Spieltechnik erhielt die Gitarre Anfang des vorigen Jahrhundert durch **Ferdinand Sor** (1780-1839) und **Dionysio Aguado** (1784-1849), von deren Kompositionen die vorliegende Sammlung unbekannte Proben bringt. Bis um 1840 war die Gitarre in Deutschland das beliebteste Hausinstrument, um dann seine Stellung nach und nach an das Klavier abzutreten.

Anders in Spanien. Hier blieb die Gitarre das beliebte und geschätzte Nationalinstrument aller Kreise. Neben einer mehr volkstümlichen Spielweise, dem Rasgadospiel¹⁾ erhielt sich in den Kreisen der Virtuosen und Liebhaber eine gepflegte Spielkultur, von deren künstlerischer Reife die in Deutschland konzertierenden Gitarrenvirtuosen Miguel Llobet, Andres Segovia, Juan Parras, Baldomero Zapater u. a. Zeugnis ablegten. In ihren Händen singt und klingt die Gitarre wie ein Streichinstrument und entwickelt einen Reichtum an Klangfarben, wie man ihn bis dahin dem bescheidenen Instrument nie zugetraut hätte. Geht man den Dingen auf den Grund, so erkennt man zunächst einen sehr sorgfältigen Fingersatz der Greifhand, der alle Saitenregister und Lagen aufs raffinierteste ausnützt und durch kunstvolle Phrasierung dem Instrument eine violinistische Kantilene abgewinnt. Eine nie unterbrochene Tradition hat in Spanien das Werk Sor's und Aguado's zielbewußt ausgebaut. Generation folgte auf Generation, immer weiter die Spielkultur ausbauend bis diese in Francisco Tarrega kulminierte.

Diese Verbindung von der klassischen Spielweise Sor's bis zur modernen Gitarristik Spaniens herzustellen ist Zweck dieser Sammlung, die dem Gitarristen gleichzeitig einen dankbaren Spielstoff vermittelt. Die meisten dieser Stücke sind den Spielern von den Programmen der Gitarrenvirtuosen bekannt und hier zum ersten Mal in einem Album vereinigt. Sie werden sicher ihre Freunde finden.

Der Herausgeber hat auf seinen Reisen in Spanien weder Zeit noch Mühe gescheut die Quellen bzw. Erstdrucke festzustellen. Besondern Dank schuldet er seinen spanischen Freunden, den Gitarristen Daniel Fortea in Madrid, Juan Parras, Alfredo Romea, Noqués y Pon, sämtlich in Barcelona, Emilio Pujol in Paris und dem Direktor der Musikabteilung des Instituto Catalan Dr. Anglés in Barcelona, durch deren Mitarbeit diese Hefte zu stande kamen. Wer sich für biographische Angaben²⁾ bzw. die spanische Spieltechnik³⁾ interessiert sei auf die einschlägigen Fachwerke des Verfassers verwiesen.

Berlin, Charlottenburg, im Januar 1926.

Erwin Schwarz-Reiflingen.

Spielbezeichnungen.

linke Hand	rechte Hand	
1 = Zeigefinger	+ = Daumen	0 = leere Saite
2 = Mittelfinger	· = Zeigefinger	① = (hohe) e Saite
3 = Goldfinger	.. = Mittelfinger	② = h Saite
4 = Kleiner Finger	... = Goldfinger.	③ = g Saite
	— = Gleiten des Fingers auf einer Saite	④ = D Saite
		⑤ = A Saite
		⑥ = E Saite

¹⁾ Vergl. das im gleichen Verlag erschienene Heft „Spanische Volkslieder“ der Sammlung „Volkslieder des Auslandes“.

²⁾ Biographien der spanischen Gitarristen siehe Jhg. VII u. VIII der Fachzeitung „Die Gitarre“ (herausgegeben von Erwin Schwarz-Reiflingen) Verlag „Die Gitarre“, Berlin-Charlottenburg.

³⁾ Erwin Schwarz-Reiflingen. Schule des Gitarrenspiel. Teil IV. Heinrichshofens Verlag, Magdeburg.

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Der Traum

El Sueño

José Vinas

Andante

I VII
XII

III I 1

2

Basso marcato > > >

III V

III 1 2

8va. VIII

XII XII V

*) Nach Belieben kann der vor bzw. hinter den Noten angegebene Fingersatz benutzt werden.

**) Das Werk kann auch im dreiteiligen Tremolo gespielt werden wie folgt:

F. E. C. L. 8713

Die Ausgabe erfolgte nach den Quellen bzw. Erstdrucken. Alle Rechte bes. d. Bearbeitung vorbehalten.

Andante

José Brocá

2

IV

II

I 2

VI

Fine

2 I

11 12

ritard.

XII

IX

D. C. al Fine

Allegretto

José Brocá

3

Allegretto D. C. dal § al Fine

Menuett

Minueto

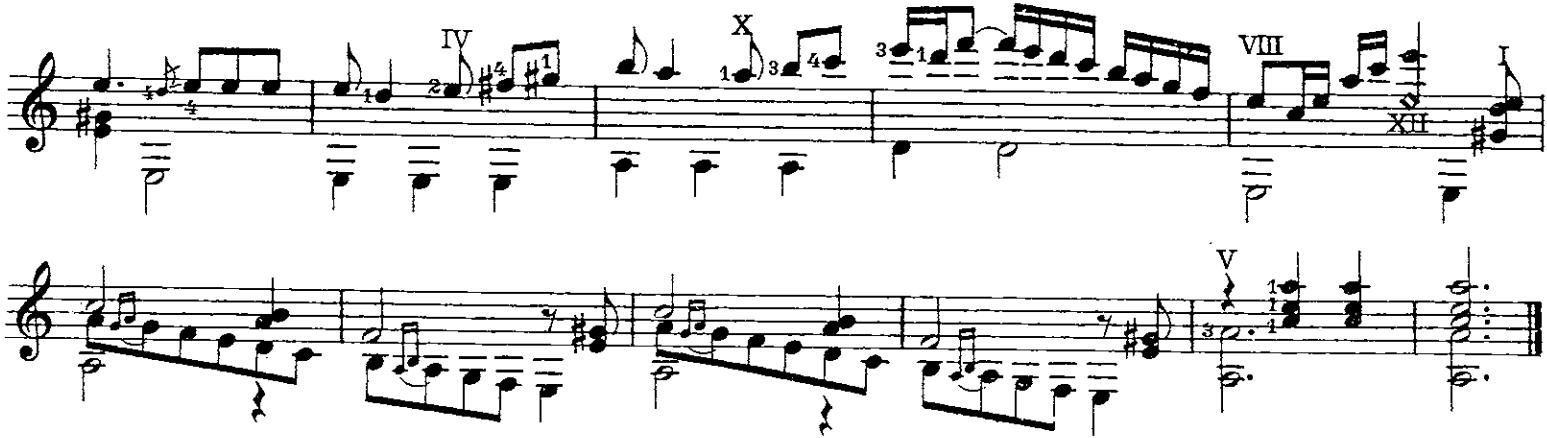
Julian Arcas

The sheet music consists of 12 staves of musical notation for a single instrument, likely a guitar or mandolin. The music is in common time (indicated by '4') and major key (indicated by a sharp sign). The notation uses standard musical symbols like notes, rests, and clefs, along with specific fingerings indicated by numbers above or below the notes. The first staff begins with a measure containing three eighth-note chords. Subsequent staves feature measures with sixteenth-note patterns, slurs, and grace notes. Fingerings such as '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', and '6' are used to indicate which fingers to use for each note. Dynamic markings like 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 'ff' (fortissimo) are also present. The music is divided into sections by Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII) placed above certain measures.

Bolero

Julian Arcas

The image shows page 5 of the sheet music for Julian Alcaeus. The page contains ten staves of musical notation, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is in common time. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines. Several Roman numerals are placed above specific notes or groups of notes across the staves, including IV, X, VIII, XII, V, II, V, IV, X, V, VIII, XII, I, and XII. Some of these numerals have circled numbers below them, such as (1), (2), and (3). There are also some small numbers like 1, 2, 3, and 4 placed near the numerals. The music consists of six measures per staff, with a repeat sign and a bass clef appearing in the middle of the page.



Etude
Estudio

Andante maestoso

Dionysio Aguado

6

Capricho

El Enlace

Introduction
Moderato

José Viñas

6

6

6

6

IX

VII XII

VII XII

VII XII

IX VII

Aire de Redowa (Böhmisches Lied)

6

6

6

6

secundo

VII

XII XII

XII XII

XII XII

XII XII

XII XII

XII XII

IX

III

VIII

V

Trio

II

1.

VII VII VII

VII VII VII

2.

Ausdrucksvolles Gedenken

Pensamiento expresivo

Andante

José Viñas

The musical score for the 'Jazz' section on page 8 consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 6/8. It features a dynamic marking of *pp*. The second staff starts with a dynamic *f*. The third staff begins with a dynamic *f*. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic *II*.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for a solo instrument, possibly a lute or guitar. The notation is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Some staves begin with Roman numerals (V, III, II) and contain figures below the notes (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4). The music is set against a background of vertical bar lines and includes several fermatas. The style is characteristic of early printed music.

Der Katalane El Catalan Walzer

José Brocá

The image shows ten staves of musical notation for piano, arranged vertically. The first staff begins with a dynamic 'p' and includes fingerings such as 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Subsequent staves feature various dynamics including 'f', 'ff', and 'mf'. Fingerings like 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are consistently used throughout the piece. The notation is primarily in common time, with some variations in tempo indicated by 'ff' and 'mf'. The piano keys are labeled with Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Marche

tirée du Ballet de „Cendrillon“ (F. Sors)

Ferd. Sors

6. Saite in D

10

Sheet music for a six-string guitar, page 15. The music is in common time and consists of ten staves. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'dolce'. The second staff begins with a triplet marking. The third staff has Roman numerals II and VII above it. The fourth staff has Roman numerals X and VI above it. The fifth staff has Roman numerals IV and IX above it. The sixth staff has Roman numerals IV above it. The seventh staff has Roman numerals V and VI above it. The eighth staff has Roman numerals II above it. The ninth staff has Roman numerals III above it. The tenth staff has Roman numerals X and VII above it.

Walzer

José Viñas

11

VII
XIII
VII
IV
II
I
VII
IX
XII
IX
VII
1.
V
2.

Polacca Fantastica

Tempo di Polacca

12 Julian Arcas

II

III

II

III

II

III

IX

XIII

I

IV

II

VI

VII

I

XII

IX

VII

V

IV

II

IV

I

II

IV

II

VII

II

IX

V

II

VII

II

IV

II

V

II

VII

II

IX

II

V

VI

IV

XII

XII

XII

XII

XII

XII

XII

IX

X

1. 2. II

VII

VII

VII

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for a string quartet. The staves are arranged vertically, with each staff containing a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Various rhythmic values are indicated by horizontal stems and beams. Performance instructions are placed above certain notes or groups of notes, including Roman numerals I, II, III, IV, V, and IX, and a letter C. Dynamic markings such as p (piano), f (forte), and mf (mezzo-forte) are also present. The notation is dense and technical, typical of classical string quartet music.

Andante und Walzer

Dionysio Aguado

13 Andante

VII I
IV 6 I
II
Fine

VII IX
V II Coda
D.C. al Fine, dann Coda.

Walzer

Fine.

D.C. al Fine.

Der Traum

Sueño (Rosellen)

Julian Arcas

Moderato

14

Piu lento e pesante

rall.

crescendo

riten.

a tempo

II

crescendo

VII

dim. accelerando

a tempo

VII

V

VII

I

II

rall.

a tempo

a tempo

ritard.

A musical score for three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. All staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measures 1-10 are shown, each consisting of six eighth-note groups. Measure 1 starts with a bass note followed by six eighth notes. Measures 2-10 begin with a bass note, followed by six eighth notes, then a bass note, and finally six eighth notes. Measure 10 concludes with a dynamic instruction 'ff'.

Ein Abschied

Un Adios

Jose Brocá

Andantino

Aldantino

6a en R

15

Fine.

A musical score for piano, page 10, system 5. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and grace notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers above the keys. Measure 1 starts with a whole note followed by a half note. Measures 2-4 show a sequence of eighth-note chords. Measures 5-6 feature sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 7-8 continue with eighth-note chords. Measures 9-10 end with a half note followed by a whole note. Measure 11 begins with a half note. Measure 12 concludes with a half note.

D. C. al Fine.

Das letzte Lied

El ultimo Canto

Fantasie mit Variationen

José Brocá

Introduction
Larghetto

16

VI
IX
XII
VII
VII
XII
IX
VII
IX
XII
V
IX
X
IX
II
XII
I
IX
VI
VII
VII

Thema
Andante

V
② VII
II
V
VII
V
1.
2.
② VII
V
③
IX
II
V
IX
IX

Var. I

IV
II
IV
II.

1.
2.

II
VI
V
I

IX
I

Var. II

II
1.
2.

III
II
1.
2.

1.
2.

Var. III

The sheet music consists of 12 staves of guitar tablature. Staff 1 starts with a treble clef, 3/4 time, and key signature of two sharps. It features a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth-note runs and grace notes. Measures are labeled VII, VI, IX, VII, I, and IX. Staff 2 begins with a treble clef, 3/4 time, and key signature of one sharp. Measures are labeled VII, II, and II. Staff 3 starts with a treble clef, 3/4 time, and key signature of one sharp. Measures are labeled VII, VI, and IX. Staff 4 starts with a treble clef, 3/4 time, and key signature of one sharp. Measures are labeled I, 1., and 2. Staff 5 starts with a treble clef, 3/4 time, and key signature of one sharp. Measures are labeled VII, V, IV, IX, XII, and XII. Staff 6 starts with a treble clef, 3/4 time, and key signature of one sharp. Measures are labeled VII, VI, V, II, and XII. Staff 7 starts with a treble clef, 3/4 time, and key signature of one sharp. Measures are labeled VII, VII, and VII. Staff 8 starts with a treble clef, 3/4 time, and key signature of one sharp. Measures are labeled V, V, and V. Staff 9 starts with a treble clef, 3/4 time, and key signature of one sharp. Measures are labeled II, V, and V. Staff 10 starts with a treble clef, 3/4 time, and key signature of one sharp. Measures are labeled IX, XII, IX, V, II, and II. Staff 11 starts with a treble clef, 3/4 time, and key signature of one sharp. Measures are labeled IX, XII, IX, V, II, and II.

Più mosso

Erinnerungen an Palma

Recuerdos de Palma

Capricho

José Viñas

Andante moderato

17

ff

V > V > II > VII > V > IX >

pp

I > IV >

pp *cresc.* *deresc.*

pp *cresc.* *decresc.*

morendo

Begleitung *pp*
El acompañamiento piano

pp

Melodie im Bass hervorheben
El canto del bajo marcato

XII

VII

XII

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, divided into four horizontal staves. The first three staves are standard five-line staves, while the fourth staff is a ledger-lined staff positioned below the others. Each staff begins with a treble clef. The music consists primarily of eighth-note chords and includes several grace note patterns. Fingerings are indicated above the notes in the first three staves, such as '1 2' or '3 4'. Dynamic markings like 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte) are placed throughout. A performance instruction 'rall.' (rallentando) is located at the bottom right of the fourth staff. The music concludes with a double bar line and a key signature of two sharps.

Moderato assai

Moderato assai

IX VII

(5)

1. 2.

IV

The musical score consists of ten staves of tablature for guitar, arranged vertically. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. Fingerings are indicated above the strings, and dynamic markings like accents and slurs are present. Measure numbers are placed above the staves at various points.

- Staff I:** Measures 1-10. Key signature: 2 sharps. Fingerings: (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2). Measures 4, 8, and 10 end with a double bar line.
- Staff II:** Measures 11-20. Key signature: 2 sharps. Fingerings: (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2).
- Staff III:** Measures 21-30. Key signature: 2 sharps. Fingerings: (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2).
- Staff IV:** Measures 31-40. Key signature: 2 sharps. Fingerings: (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2).
- Staff V:** Measures 41-50. Key signature: 2 sharps. Fingerings: (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2).
- Staff VI:** Measures 51-60. Key signature: 2 sharps. Fingerings: (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2).
- Staff VII:** Measures 61-70. Key signature: 2 sharps. Fingerings: (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2).
- Staff VIII:** Measures 71-80. Key signature: 2 sharps. Fingerings: (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2).
- Staff IX:** Measures 81-90. Key signature: 2 sharps. Fingerings: (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2).
- Staff X:** Measures 91-100. Key signature: 2 sharps. Fingerings: (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2), (3), (2), (1), (2).

IX

VII

V

V

I

II

XII

XII

XII

XII