



Exotische Mollmusik

FÜR KLAVIER
von
GEORG CAPELLEN

ERSTES HEFT

Indien

ZWEITES HEFT:

Egypten, Abessinien, Arabien,
Babylonien, Algier

Je 2 M.

Eigentum der Verleger für alle Länder

BREITKOPF & HÄRTEL

LEIPZIG · BRÜSSEL · LONDON · NEW YORK

NOTIZ.

»Die Musik ist augenblicklich an der Grenze ihrer jetzigen Entwicklungsphase angelangt, die Tonalität, welche die moderne Harmonie erzeugt hat, ringt mit dem Tode. Um die Ausschließlichkeit der beiden Dur- und Mollgeschlechter ist es geschehen. Die alten Tonarten kehren auf den Schauplatz zurück und in ihrem Gefolge werden die Tonarten des Orients, deren Mannigfaltigkeit eine ungeheure ist, ihren Einzug in die Kunst halten. Alles das wird der erschöpften Melodie neue Elemente zuführen, sie wird in eine neue nicht wenig ergiebige Ära treten; auch die Harmonie wird sich danach richten, und der kaum ausgebeutete Rhythmus wird sich entwickeln.«

(Saint-Saëns nach Servières in dessen *La Musique française moderne*, Paris, G. Havard-Fils.)

NOTICE.

“Music has now reached the limits of its present phase of development, and the tonality which is the basis of modern harmony is in the throes of death. The exclusive use of the major and minor modes is at an end. The ancient **modes** are returning to the scene, and in their train the scales of the East, the variety of which is enormous, will make their entrance into art. All this will bring new elements to our exhausted melody. It will enter on a new and by no means unproductive era; harmony also will accommodate itself to the new circumstances, and rhythm, which we have turned to so little account, will proceed to new developments.”

(Saint-Saëns after ~~Servières~~ in his *La Musique française moderne*, Paris, G. Havard-Fils.)

Exotische Mollmusik II. | Exotic Minor Music II.

I. Egyptischer Marsch. | Egyptian March.

Melodie mitgeteilt von Villoteau.

Georg Capellen.

Pianoforte.

The first system of musical notation for 'Egyptischer Marsch' is written for piano. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The music starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The melody is in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The system concludes with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble staff with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. A forte (f) dynamic is indicated in the middle of the system.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble staff with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. A forte (f) dynamic is indicated in the middle of the system.

The fourth system of musical notation includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The first ending leads back to the beginning of the piece. The second ending leads to a new section. The music is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The system concludes with a repeat sign and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking.

The fifth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble staff with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. A mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic is indicated in the middle of the system. The system concludes with a forte (f) dynamic marking and a repeat sign.

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains chords and arpeggiated figures, while the bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*. The system concludes with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.), both marked *mf*.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with complex chordal textures, and the bass staff maintains its rhythmic pattern. Dynamics range from *f* to *mf*.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff shows a variety of chordal structures, and the bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a long, sustained chord in the final measure, while the bass staff continues with its accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with many accidentals, and the bass staff features a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

II.

Liturgischer Gesang
aus Abessinien.*)

Liturgical Song
from Abyssinia.*)

Maestoso e misterioso.

Melodi *mf*

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and common time. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a tempo/mood marking of 'Maestoso e misterioso'. The melody is marked 'Melodi *mf*'. The score includes various dynamics such as *p*, *pp*, *f*, *ff*, and *pp ritard.*. It features numerous accidentals, including sharps and naturals, and includes markings for 'Ped.' (pedal) and asterisks (*) indicating specific points of interest or performance instructions. The tempo changes to 'risol.e vivace , a tempo' in the final system. The piece concludes with a *pp* dynamic and a final cadence.

*)Fétis hält mit Villoteau dafür, daß die liturgischen Lieder, welche in Abessinien gesungen werden, noch immer das Gepräge der altägyptischen Tempelgesänge tragen dürften. (Svoboda).

*)Fétis thinks with Villoteau that the liturgical songs which are sung in Abyssinia may still bear the stamp of the old Egyptian temple songs. (Svoboda)

III.

Arabischer Muezzin-Gesangsruf
bei Sonnenaufgang.*)

Arabian Muezzin Chant
at Sunrise.*)

Melodie aufgezeichnet von Félicien David.

Maestoso.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Maestoso'. The score includes various dynamics: *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). It also features articulation marks such as slurs, accents, and phrasing slurs. Performance instructions include 'rit.' (ritardando), 'a tempo', and 'ad lib.' (ad libitum). There are also markings for 'Red.' (Reduction) and 'r. H.' (right hand). The piece concludes with a final chord in D major.

*) Aus den Gesängen der Muezzins tönt es wie eine Wehklage über die Vergänglichkeit aller Lebensfreuden, wie ein demutsvolles Flehen zu Gott und wie eine Tröstung des Glaubens. (Svoboda).

*) In the songs of the Muezzins we hear a lament over the passing of all earthly pleasures, an humble prayer to God, and the consolation of faith. (Svoboda).

IV.

Altarabische Volksweise
(Liebesklage).*)

Old Arabian Folk Tune
(Love lament).*)

Andante.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Andante.' and the dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first system is marked 'Andante.' and 'p'. The second system has 'rit.' and 'pp'. The third system has 'mf' and 'f'. The fourth system has 'p' and 'mf'. The fifth system has 'molto rit.', 'mf', 'p', and 'Ped.' markings. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

*)In altarabischen Volksweisen gibt sich öfter die Gedrücktheit des Gemütes als das Aufjubeln desselben kund, und selbst aus Tanzweisen klingt es zuweilen wie unterdrücktes Schluchzen heraus. (Svoboda).

*)In old Arabian folk tunes there is more often found a feeling of sadness than one of joy, and even in dance music there is sometimes heard the sound of suppressed sobs. (Svoboda).

V.

Priestergesang der Djézidis.*)

Song of the Yezidean Priests.*)

Adagio.

ff *mf* *p* *mf*

cresc. e string. *f*

ff *r. H.* *mf* *p*

mf ritard. *f* *risol. e più vivace*

a tempo

p *mf* *p* *mf* *f*

*Nicht nur A. H. Layard und Fétis, auch Felix Clement erklärt, daß die Priestergesänge, welche bei den Djézidis, den Enkeln der Babylonier, gehört werden, mit den religiösen Liedern der alten Bewohner des Tieflandes am Euphrat nahe verwandt sein dürften. (Svoboda).

*Not only A. H. Layard and Fétis, but also Felix Clement thinks that the songs of the priests which are heard among the Yezidis, the descendants of the Babylonians, may be nearly related to the religious songs of the old dwellers in the valley of the Euphrates. (Svoboda).

VI.

Priestergesang der Djézidis.

Song of the Yezidean Priests.

Andante.

mf *p* *rit.* *mf* *f* *p* *cresc. e string.* *f rit.* *risoluto e vivace* *f*

tr *6* *3* *3*

Ped. *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

a tempo *più vivace* *a tempo*

mf *f* *mf*

p *p*

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *Red.* *

rit.

mf *f*

Red. * *Red.* * *Red.* *

p *cresc. e string.* *f rit.*

Red. * *Red.* *

tr *lento*

p *pp*

Red. * *Red.* * *Red.* *

VII.

Liebeslied aus Algier.*)

Love Song from Algiers.*)

Adagio.

pp *p* *mf* *p*

Red. * *Red.* * *Red.* *Red.* *

p *pp* *p*

Red. * *Red.* *Red.* *

f *p* *pp*

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *

cresc. *f* *ff* *ritard.* *mf* *p*

Red. * *Red.* * *Red.* * *Red.* * *Red.* *

VIII.

Arabischer Muezzin-Gesangsruf.

Arabian Muezzin Chant.

Andante.

f *mf*

Red. *

*)Maltzan rühmt den Reiz dieser melancholischen Frauenmusik; sie klinge wie ein Gesang, der über den See hertönt und den man auf dem entgegengesetzten Ufer vernehme. (Svoboda).

*)Maltzan praises the charm of this melancholy female music: it sounds like a song that comes over the waters and that one hears on the opposite shore. (Svoboda).

First system of the piano score. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The bottom two staves have a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music features various dynamics including *p*, *mf*, and *rit.*. There are also markings for *tr.* (trill) and *risol.* (resolution). The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

IX.

Gesang der Derwische.

Song of the Dervishes.

Melodie mitgeteilt von W. Lane.

Second system of the piano score. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom two staves have a grand staff. The music is marked *Andante.* and *Più lento.*. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, and *pp*. There are also markings for *rit.* (ritardando) and *a tempo*. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Nippon Gakufu.

Sechs japanische Volkslieder

gesammelt und für das Klavier bearbeitet

von

Six Japanese Popular Songs

collected and arranged for the Pianoforte

by

RUDOLF DITTRICH.

Preis Mark 3.— netto.

Zweite Folge.

Zehn japanische Lieder

gesammelt und für das Klavier bearbeitet

von

Second Series.

Ten Japanese Songs

collected and arranged for the Pianoforte

by

RUDOLF DITTRICH.

Preis Mark 3.— netto.

Rakubai.

Fallende Pflaumenblüten.

Japanisches Lied mit Koto. Für Klavier bearbeitet

von

Falling Plum Blossoms.

Japanese Song with Koto arranged for the Pianoforte

by

RUDOLF DITTRICH.

Preis Mark 1.50 netto.

Sechs originale chinesische und japanische Melodien

für Violine mit Klavier gesetzt

von

Six Original Chinese and Japanese Songs

for Violin and Pianoforte arranged

by

HUGO RIEMANN.

Preis Mark 2.60.

Shogaku Shoka.

Japanische Volksmelodien des Isawa Shuji

Als Charakterstücke für Klavier bearbeitet

von

Japanese Folk-songs edited by Isawa Shuji

Arranged for Piano as characteristic pieces

by

GEORG CAPELLEN.

Op. 26. Preis Mark 3.—.

Segenbringende Reisähren.

Nationalroman und Schilderungen aus Japan

von

Dr. F. A. JUNKER von LANGEgg.

1. Band. **Vasallentreue.** Geh. Mark 3.—, geb. Mark 4.—.
2. Band. **Schilderungen aus Japan.** Mit einer Karte von Japan. Geh. Mark 3.—, geb. Mark 4.—.
3. Band. **Schilderungen aus Japan.** Geh. Mark 3.—, geb. Mark 4.—.