



Walzerflut

„100 Jahre oder
in 15 Minuten“

Flux de Valses
ou 100 Ans en 15 Minutes

Chronologische
Walzer-Suite
von

Oscar Fétrás

Op. 193



für Pianoforte Mk 2.50
„ gr. Orchester (Symphonie) „ 5.- no
„ kl. (Symphonietta) „ 4.- „
„ Salon-Örchester (Lyrone) „ 4.- „
„ Pariser Besetzung (Lyra) „ 3.50 „

Zur Aufnahme
in die Programme:

Walzerflut

oder

„100 Jahre in 15 Minuten“

Chronologische Walzer-Suite.

Oscar Fetrás, Op. 193.

Die Einleitung zu dieser Suite zeigt den Walzer in seiner ursprünglichen, knappen Ländlerform, um 1815. (L. van Beethoven: „Ländlerische Tänze“ und Franz Schubert: „Die Grätzer“) Dann folgt die, bereits um 1820 entstandene, noch heute moderne Walzerform mit C. M. von Weber's „Aufforderung zum Tanz“. Hieran schließt sich die ungefähr 1830 beginnende Periode der Klassiker der Tanzkomposition und zwar mit solchen Walzern die Welterfolge errungen haben, nämlich Jos. Lanner: „Die Pesther“, „Die Schönbrunner“; Joh. Strauß Vater: „Das Leben ein Tanz“, „Donaulieder“, „Loreley-Rheinklänge“; Jos. Labitzky: „Die Elfen“; H.C. Lumbye: „Amelie-Walzer“, „Kroll's Ballklänge“; Joh. Strauß Sohn: „Juristenballtänze“, „Accelerations“; Jos. Gung'l: „Träume auf dem Ocean“; Jos. Strauß: „Wiener Kinder“, „Dorfsschwalben aus Oesterreich“; E. Waldteufel: „Schlittschuhläufer“; J. Ivanovici: „Donau-Wellen“; Kéler-Béla: „Am schönen Rhein gedenk ich dein“ Den Schluß der Suite bildet „Mondnacht auf der Alster“ von Oscar Fetrás.

A insérer
au programme

Flux de Valses
ou
„100 ans en 15 minutes“
Suite chronologique de Valses.

Oscar Fetrás, Op. 193.

L'introduction de la suite montre la Valse dans sa forme originale, la forme serrée du Laendler vers 1815, (L. van Beethoven: „Laendlerische Tänze“ et Franz Schubert: „Die Grätzer“) Il suit la forme de la valse créée vers 1820, qui est encore moderne aujourd'hui; („Invitation à la Valse“ par C.M. von Weber.) Là-dessus vient l'époque des classiques de la musique de danse. Ce sont des Valses qui ont eu un succès universel, savoir: Jos. Lanner: „Valse de Pesther“, „Souvenir de Schönbrunn“; Joh. Strauß (père): „Vivre c'est danser“, „Chants du Danube“, „Loreley“ Jos. Labitzky: „Les Elfes“; H.C. Lumbye: „Amélie“, „Souvenir de Kroll“; Joh. Strauß (fils): „Juristenballtänze“, „Accélérations“ Jos. Gung'l: „Rêves à l'Océan“; Jos. Strauß: „Les Enfants de Vienne“, „Les Hirondelles du Village“ E. Waldteufel: „Les Patineurs“ J. Ivanovici: „Flots du Danube“ Kéler-Béla: „Aux bords du Rhin“ La suite finit avec la célèbre Valse de Fetrás „Clair de lune sur l'Alster“

For insertion in
the programme

A Flood of Waltzes
or
“100 Years in 15 minutes”
Chronological Suite of Waltzes.

Oscar Fetrás, Op. 193.

The introduction of this suite shows the waltz in his original narrow form of the Laendler about 1815, (L. van Beethoven: “Laendlerische Tänze” and Franz Schubert: “Die Grätzer”) It follows the waltz-form which originated about 1820 and which is still to-day in fashion. (Invitation to the Waltz by C. M. von Weber.) The following waltzes, which have had a universal success are of the classical period of dance-composition which started about 1830. Jos. Lanner: “Die Pesther” “Souvenir of Schönbrunn” Joh. Strauß (father): “Life is a dance” “Danube Songs” “Loreley” Jos. Labitzky: “The Elves” H.C. Lumbye: “Amelie” “Souvenir of Kroll” Joh. Strauß (Son): “Juristenballtänze” “Accelerations” Jos. Gung'l: “Dreams on the Ocean” Jos. Strauß: “Viennese Children” “The Village-swallows” E. Waldteufel: “The Skaters” J. Ivanovici: “Danube Waves” Kéler-Béla: “By the Rhine” The suite closes with Oscar Fetrás’ famous Waltz “Moonlit night on the Alster”

Aufführungsrecht
vorbehalten.

Walzerflut

oder „100 Jahre in 15 Minuten“

Chronologische Walzer Suite.

Flux de Valses

ou „100 ans en 15 minutes“

Suite chronologique de Valses.

A Flood of Waltzes

or “100 Years in 15 minutes”

Chronological Suite of Waltzes.

Ländler-Tempo.

PIANO

Oscar Fetrás, Op. 193.

① „Ländlerische Tänze“ von L. van Beethoven.

(Überleitung)

2 „Die Grätzer“ von Franz Schubert.

3 „Aufforderung zum Tanz“ von C. M.
Tempo di Valse, risoluto. v. Weber.

sanft wiegend

4 „Die Pesther“ von Jos. Lanner.

5 „Die Schönbrunner“ von Jos. Lanner.

⑥ „Das Leben ein Tanz“ von Johann Strauß (Vater)

⑦ „Donau-Lieder“ von Johann Strauß (Vater)

⑧ „Loreley - Rheinklänge“ von Johann Strauß (Vater)

Four staves of musical notation in G major, 2/4 time. The first staff shows a dynamic 'f' followed by 'pp'. The second staff shows a dynamic 'p'. The third staff shows a dynamic 'f' followed by 'pp'. The fourth staff shows a dynamic 'p' with the instruction 'dolce'.

⑨ „Die Elfen“ von Joseph Labitzky

Six staves of musical notation in G major, 2/4 time. The first staff shows a dynamic 'p' with 'poco meno'. The second staff shows a dynamic 'p'. The third staff shows a dynamic 'p'. The fourth staff shows a dynamic 'p'. The fifth staff shows a dynamic 'p'. The sixth staff shows a dynamic 'f' with 'a tempo' and 'ritardando' markings.

(10) „Amelie - Walzer“ von H. C. Lumbye.
espressivo

The musical score for "Amelie - Walzer" by H.C. Lumbye, Op. 10, No. 10, is presented in four staves. The first staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The fourth staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (fortissimo). The score features various musical patterns, including eighth and sixteenth-note figures, and includes crescendo and decrescendo markings.

(11) „Kroll's Ballklänge“ von H. C. Lumbye.

The musical score for "Kroll's Ballklänge" by H.C. Lumbye, Op. 11, No. 11, is presented in three staves. The first staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The third staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *p(Holz)*. The score features various musical patterns, including eighth and sixteenth-note figures, and includes a Tromba instruction in the third staff.

(12) „Juristenballtänze“ von Johann Strauß.*

(16) „Dorfenschwalben aus Oesterreich“ von Josef Strauß.

Lento

poco a poco a tempo

cresc.

(17) „Die Schlittschuhläufer“ von Emile Waldteufel.*)

ben legato

*) No. 17. Mit Bewilligung von Henry Litolff's Verlag in Braunschweig.

18 „Donauwellen“ von J. Ivanovici.

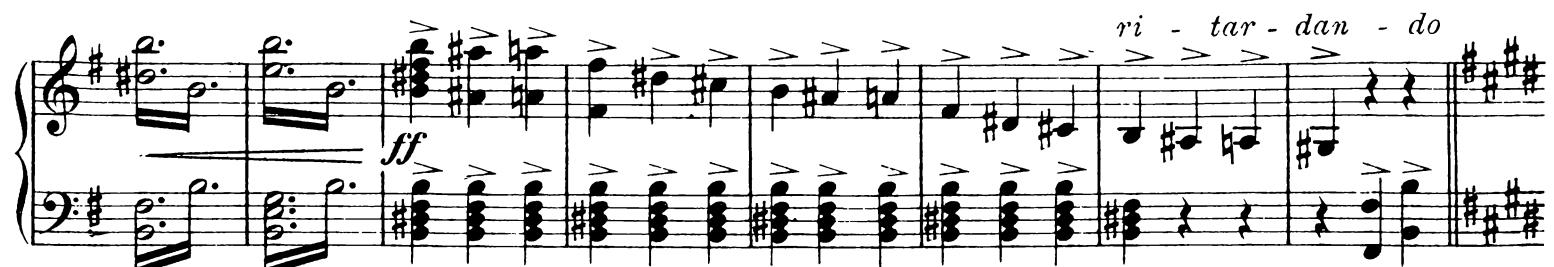
ritard.

19 „Am schönen Rhein gedenk ich dein“ von Kéler Béla.

stringendo



(20) „Mondnacht auf der Alster“ von Oscar Fetrás.



a tempo

Die neuesten internationalen Tanzschlager.



Oscar Fetrás, Op. 179. Trot de Dindon. Pièce caractéristique. (Wackeltanz.)

Allegretto.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The bottom staff is also in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. It features a bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings like 'grazioso' and '(Oboe)', and performance instructions like 'Tambourin' and 'p cresc'.

Osborne Roberts. The Carnival. Two-Step.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The bottom staff is also in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It features a bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings like 'f marcato' and 'mf'.



Ludwig Siede, Op. 47. Sefira. Intermezzo.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The bottom staff is also in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. It features a bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings like 'p' and 'Trío.'

W. Aletter. Der Wackeltanz.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The bottom staff is also in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. It features a bass clef. The music includes lyrics in German: 'Wo man hin kommt heut-zu - ta - ge Ballhaus o - der Ha-len - see Neu-kölln o - der Ha-sen-hel - de, drau-Ben an der O - ber - spre - e, Komm mein klei - ner Schnackel - franz, ta - ra - ra tan - zen wir mal Wak - kel - tanz, ia - ra - ra oh - oh - oh'. The score ends with a forte dynamic 'f'.



Estéban Ricardo. Gaúcho. Tango Brazileiro.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The bottom staff is also in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. It features a bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings like 'ff' and 'p'.

Estéban Ricardo. Estragadão. Tango Brazileiro.
Allegretto, poco moderato.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The bottom staff is also in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. It features a bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings like 'p'.

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