

ISAAC ALBÉNIZ

1860 - 1909

Prélude

N° 1 aus "Cantos de España", op. 232
für Klavier / for piano

für zwei Gitarren bearbeitet von /
arranged for two guitars by

Thomas Königs

Das "Prélude" op. 232 N° 1 (1897) ist eigentlich bekannter unter dem Titel "Asturias".

Hier ein paar Fakten:

Im Königlichen Konservatorium von Madrid werden vier Manuskripte von Isaac Albéniz der "Suite espagnole" opus 47 (1887) aufbewahrt. Ursprünglich hat Albéniz allerdings acht Sätze für diese Suite konzipiert. Dem Titelblatt entsprechend sollte Opus 47 die folgenden acht Nummern enthalten:

- 1) Granada (Serenata)
- 2) Cataluña (Curranada)
- 3) Sevilla (Sevillana)
- 4) Cadiz (Saeta)
- 5) Asturias (Leyenda)
- 6) Aragon (Fantasia)
- 7) Castilla (Seguidilla)
- 8) Cuba (Capricho)

Albéniz hat nur die Nummern 1,2,3 und 8 komponiert. Die Suite blieb "unvollendet" und erschien auch zunächst nur viersätzig.

Nach dem Tod des Komponisten hat dann vermutlich der Verleger die Suite mit anderen Werken Albéniz "vervollständigt".

Hier die ursprünglichen Titel dieser "duplizierten" Werke:

- 4) Cadiz = Serenata española op. 181 (1891)
- 5) Asturias = Prélude op. 232 N° 1 (1897)
- 6) Aragon = Danza española op. 164 N° 1 (1890)
- 7) Castilla = Seguidillas op. 232 N° 5 (1897)

Sämtliche Fingersätze und Zeichen sind internationaler Standard. Die Erklärung der folgenden Zeichen mag für den Spieler von Nutzen sein:

All fingerings and indications confirm with international standards. Explanation of the following signs may be useful:



"Kipp - *barré*", d. h. der erste Finger geht in *barré* - Stellung, greift die erste Saite mit dem Fingeransatz, ragt aber in die Luft, so dass fast alle anderen Saiten leer gespielt werden können. Sinnvoll ist diese Technik vor allem als *barré* - Vorbereitung, bzw. kurz danach.

"Hinge - *barré*", first finger forms the *barré* pressing the first string leaving the first finger in the air so that most of the open strings can be played. This technique should be used especially in preparation for a *barré* or immediately after one.



Bindung - erzeugt durch die linke Hand.

LH - hammer on or pull off.



Flageolettöne werden mit viereckigen Notenköpfen in der richtigen Tonhöhe angezeigt.

Harmonics are shown by a diamond shaped note-head at their true pitch.

(5)

Bundangabe.

Fret indication.

Die originalen Phrasierungs- und Artikulationsbezeichnungen sind weitestgehend beibehalten worden, obwohl sie auf einem anderen Instrument eine neue Bedeutung erhalten können.

Diese Umsetzung überlasse ich absichtlich dem Gefühl der Interpreten.

Fingersatz und insbesondere ‚linke Hand Legati‘ sind häufig aus interpretatorischen Überlegungen entstanden. Sollte der Spieler alternative Ideen darstellen wollen, so möge er sich frei fühlen, die Vorschläge des Bearbeiters zu ändern.

Wie bei allen Bearbeitungen sollte der Instrumentalist immer die originale Vorlage einsehen und sich die ursprüngliche Fassung anhören.

T.K.

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Prélude

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Eingerichtet für zwei Gitarren von /
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Allegro ma non troppo

Git. 1

Git. 2

pp marcato il canto

4

4

7

7

pizz.

pizz.

nat.

fpp

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two staves, both in treble clef and key of D major (indicated by two sharps). The first staff, labeled with a measure number of 13, contains a melody of eighth notes with a vocal line indicated by a 'v' below the first note. The second staff, also labeled with a measure number of 13, contains a piano accompaniment. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking and features a series of eighth-note chords. The piano part includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a crescendo hairpin indicating a gradual increase in volume towards the end of the excerpt.

17

4

3

1

1

3

1

0

v

cresc.

v

v

The first system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' is in 2/4 time, marked 'Allegretto'. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The melody is written on a single staff. The first measure contains a quarter note G4 (labeled '4') and a quarter note F#4 (labeled '3'). The second measure contains a quarter note E4 (labeled '1') and a quarter note D4 (labeled '1'). The third measure contains a quarter note C4 (labeled '3') and a quarter note B3 (labeled '1'). The fourth measure contains a quarter note A3 (labeled '0') and a quarter note G3 (labeled 'v'). The fifth measure contains a quarter note F#3 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note E3 (labeled 'v'). The sixth measure contains a quarter note D3 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note C3 (labeled 'v'). The seventh measure contains a quarter note B2 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note A2 (labeled 'v'). The eighth measure contains a quarter note G2 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note F#2 (labeled 'v'). The ninth measure contains a quarter note E2 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note D2 (labeled 'v'). The tenth measure contains a quarter note C2 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note B1 (labeled 'v'). The eleventh measure contains a quarter note A1 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note G1 (labeled 'v'). The twelfth measure contains a quarter note F#1 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note E1 (labeled 'v'). The thirteenth measure contains a quarter note D1 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note C1 (labeled 'v'). The fourteenth measure contains a quarter note B1 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note A1 (labeled 'v'). The fifteenth measure contains a quarter note G1 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note F#1 (labeled 'v'). The sixteenth measure contains a quarter note E1 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note D1 (labeled 'v'). The seventeenth measure contains a quarter note C1 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note B1 (labeled 'v'). The eighteenth measure contains a quarter note A1 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note G1 (labeled 'v'). The nineteenth measure contains a quarter note F#1 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note E1 (labeled 'v'). The twentieth measure contains a quarter note D1 (labeled 'v') and a quarter note C1 (labeled 'v'). The score includes fingerings (4, 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 0) and breath marks (v) throughout. A 'cresc.' marking is present below the first measure.

[illegible]

20

8

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a consistent eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

[illegible]

35

8

1 2 3 1 1

3 4 2 1 1

fff

35

8

0

0 2 4 1

fff

38

8

fff

38

8

2 2

rasg.

41

8

3 4 3

fff *ff*

41

8

4 3

44

8

ff *dim. sempre*

44

8

47

mf

dim.

50

pp

1 4 1 5 6 1

53

pp

pp

56

pp

pp

harm. (19)ia

59

8

0 3 1 2 # 1 4

④

59

8

2 1 4 0 3 1 2

⑥ ⑤

p p m i p p m i m

p m i

63

8

cantando largamente ma dolce

mf

poco cresc.

mf

63

8

④-----⑤ ④-----

1 4 2

sf dim.

mf

70

8

④

sf

dim. e ritard. molto

rit. molto

75

8

② 1

3 2 #

75

8

4

v

80

8

1 1 1

rit. molto

80

8

1 3 3

87

8

87

8

1

92

8

dim. e rall. molto morendo

a tempo

92

8

97

8

sf

dim.

97

8

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a piano and guitar duo. The piano part (left staff) has a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The guitar part (right staff) provides harmonic support with chords and arpeggiated figures. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 8/8. The score is divided into systems of two staves each. Measure numbers 80, 87, 92, and 97 are indicated at the start of each system. Performance markings include 'rit. molto' (rhythmically very slow), 'a tempo' (return to original tempo), 'dim. e rall. molto morendo' (diminuendo and very slow), 'sf' (sforzando), and 'dim.' (diminuendo).

102

cresc. *rit.*

106

cresc. *dim.* *morendo*

112

a tempo CIII

rall.

115

pp *f*

119

molto rall. *morendo* *D.C. al*

119

123

harm. *lento, molto ritard.* *sf*

123

129

sf *rall.* **quasi Andante**

129

135

ppp *harm.* *harm.*

135