

Wendelin Böck.

Originalwerke für Zither.

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— e. Dasselbe für 1 Discanzither und Pianof.	—	.90			

Im Freundes Kreise. Schottisch.

Zither Solo oder Discantzither I.

W. Böck, Op. 264.

Einleitung.

SCHOTTISCH.

The first system of music shows the introduction and the beginning of the Schottisch section. It consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The introduction is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The Schottisch section begins with a *ritard.* (ritardando) marking and a piano *p* dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords and rests.

The second system continues the Schottisch section with two staves. The melody in the treble clef is primarily eighth notes, while the bass clef provides a steady accompaniment of chords and eighth notes.

The third system continues the Schottisch section with two staves, maintaining the rhythmic and melodic patterns established in the previous systems.

The fourth system includes first and second endings. The first ending is marked with a '1.' and the second ending with a '2.'. The first ending leads back to an earlier part of the piece, while the second ending leads to a new section. A forte *f* dynamic is indicated at the start of the new section.

The fifth system continues the Schottisch section with two staves, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes and chords.

The sixth system concludes the Schottisch section with two staves. It ends with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating the end of the piece.

Zither Solo oder Discantzither I.

TRIO.

The first system of the Trio section consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The time signature is 2/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

The second system continues the Trio section with two staves. The melodic line in the upper staff features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment.

The third system of the Trio section includes a first ending bracket. The upper staff has a melodic line that leads into a first ending. The lower staff has a bass line. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present. The system concludes with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket.

The fourth system of the Trio section continues the melodic and harmonic development. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the lower staff provides a consistent accompaniment.

The fifth system of the Trio section includes a second ending bracket. The upper staff has a melodic line that leads into a second ending. The lower staff has a bass line. The system concludes with a Schottisch da capo instruction: *Schottisch da capo al ♪ dann Schluss.*

♪ SCHLUSS.

The final system of the piece is labeled "Schluss" and begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line that concludes the piece, and the lower staff provides a final accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.

Im Freundes Kreise. Schottisch.

Discantzither II.

W. Böck, Op. 264.

Einleitung.

SCHOTTISCH.

The musical score is written for a Discantzither II in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It begins with an 'Einleitung' (Introduction) in 2/4 time, marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The introduction consists of two measures. The main 'SCHOTTISCH' section starts with a second 2/4 time signature and a piano 'p' dynamic. The score is divided into six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system contains the introduction and the first two measures of the Schottisch. The second system contains measures 3-6. The third system contains measures 7-10. The fourth system contains measures 11-14, featuring a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.'). The fifth system contains measures 15-18. The sixth system contains measures 19-22, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the bass staff.

Discantzither II.

TRIO.

The first system of the Trio section consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The lower staff is in bass clef. The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The melody in the upper staff is composed of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

The second system continues the musical piece with two staves. The notation follows the same format as the first system, with a treble and bass staff. The melody in the upper staff continues with eighth and quarter notes, and the bass staff maintains its accompaniment.

The third system of the Trio section features two staves. It includes a repeat sign (double bar line with dots) in the middle of the system. The upper staff contains a melody with eighth and quarter notes, and the bass staff has an accompaniment. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the lower staff.

The fourth system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes, and the bass staff provides the accompaniment. The music flows smoothly through this system.

The fifth system of the Trio section includes two staves. It features first and second endings, indicated by '1.' and '2.' above the notes. The first ending leads back to an earlier part of the piece, while the second ending concludes the section. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is shown in the lower staff.

Schottisch da capo al Φ
dann Schluss.

Φ SCHLUSS.

The final system of the Trio section consists of two staves. The upper staff contains the concluding melody, and the bass staff provides the final accompaniment. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Im Freundes Kreise.

Schottisch.

W. Böck, Op. 264.

Einleitung.

Piano.

The first system of the piano introduction consists of two staves. The right staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a series of chords and eighth-note patterns. The left staff begins with a bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and eighth notes. Dynamics include a forte *f* marking and a *rit.* (ritardando) section with a hairpin. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

The second system continues the piano introduction with two staves. The right staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The left staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

The third system continues the piano introduction with two staves. The right staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The left staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

The fourth system continues the piano introduction with two staves. It includes a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.'). The right staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The left staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

The fifth system continues the piano introduction with two staves. The right staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The left staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A forte *f* marking is present.

The sixth system continues the piano introduction with two staves. The right staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The left staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music consists of rhythmic patterns and chords.

Trio.

Second system of musical notation, starting with a 2/4 time signature and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music continues with rhythmic patterns and chords.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the 2/4 time signature. The music features rhythmic patterns and chords.

Fourth system of musical notation, including a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The music continues with rhythmic patterns and chords.

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the 2/4 time signature. The music features rhythmic patterns and chords.

Sixth system of musical notation, including first and second endings and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music continues with rhythmic patterns and chords.

Schottisch D.C. dann Schluss.

Schluss

Seventh system of musical notation, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and ending with a double bar line. The music concludes with rhythmic patterns and chords.

Im Freundes Kreise. Schottisch.

Streichzither oder Violine.

W. Böck, Op. 264.

Einleitung.

SCHOTTISCH.

The first section of the score consists of five staves of music. It begins with an introduction in 2/4 time, marked with a '3' above the first measure and a 'p' dynamic. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet markings. The first ending is marked with a '1.' and the second ending with a '2.'. The section concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

TRIO.

The Trio section consists of five staves of music. It begins in 2/4 time with a 'p' dynamic. The key signature remains one sharp. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note accompaniment with occasional sixteenth-note runs. The section ends with a double bar line and repeat signs, followed by first and second endings.

Schottisch da capo al Φ
dann Schluss.

Φ SCHLUSS.

The final section consists of one staff of music. It begins with a 'f' dynamic and a double bar line with repeat signs. The music is a short, rhythmic flourish in 2/4 time, ending with a final note and a double bar line.