

Scott Joplin

ca. 1868

Waltzes
Original Pieces

for Piano

für Klavier

Edited by / Herausgegeben von
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ED 21042

ISBN 979-0-001-17580-7

PREVIEW

Low Resolution

Preface

Some details about the childhood of the composer Scott Joplin (\approx 1867–1917) remain obscure: he was born in Northeast Texas between July 1867 and January 1868, probably in Texarkana. As the son of musically gifted parents (his father had been a slave, but was a freeborn Afro-American), music was in his blood. The young Joplin's desire to distinguish himself as a singer, violinist, cornet player and pianist – the last of which probably established the foundations for Joplin's subsequent career – was evident. His mother was Julius Weiss, a German émigré. From the 1880s onwards, she and her husband, a ragtime pianist, were itinerant entertainers, performing in various groups and locations. In 1893, at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, where ragtime music was first heard by a large audience, Joplin celebrated his first successes as a composer. In the 1890s, he published a collection of two marches and a waltz in 1896, his first ragtime book was published in 1899 (the title *Original Rags*) and was followed soon afterwards by *The Maple Leaf Rag*, which became known in the title 'King of Ragtime' and a degree of prosperity that he never again experienced due to financial worries. Scott Joplin spent another twelve years composing, including a stage work at Fisk University College, though he began to focus increasingly on the piano. *A Guest of Honor*, was written at the beginning of the twentieth century in New York City, while his second stage work *Treemonisha* was published in 1911. The following year, he died, marking the gradual decline of ragtime music before his death in New York.

As a composer Joplin wrote mostly for piano, and for his ragtime pieces, forty-five of which appeared in print (numerous others have since been discovered and some have been lost, including some 'serious' pieces such as symphonies, concertos and a piano concerto). In the two decades when the 'classical rag' flourished, so did ragtime, bringing the genre to its peak.

Joplin's waltzes, too, have survived, while just as appealing and imaginative, have been less widely known than his other music. The five original waltzes published between 1896 and 1902 are collected together in this book. This edition is based on those first editions, with spelling errors corrected without comment and some dynamic markings added. Measure numbers are already indicated; notation is as in the original.

This book offers musical entertainment for all sorts of occasions, guaranteed to provide enjoyable hours of fun with piano writing that is technically not very difficult. These waltzes conjure up something of the atmosphere of North American clubs, cafés and bars around 1900.

Wolfgang Birtel
Translation Julia Rushworth

Vorwort

Scott Joplin ging noch einmal auf die Bühne. Seine von ihm entstandene erste Oper "Ain't Got No Home" und sein zweites Bühnenwerk "Treemonisha" 1911 verlor er jedoch. Er musste er noch erleben.

In Erinnerung an den großen Komponisten hat eben diesen Ragtimes, von denen rund 45 gedruckt wurden, mit. Einige dieser Kompositionen gelten als verschollen, u. a. auch „seröse“ Versionen des „Paganini-Konzerts“ und des „Klavierkonzerts“. In der nur gut zwei Jahrzehnte dauernden Phantasieperiode hat sich Scott mit seinen Werken zur Blüte gebracht.

Piano-Musik von Klassik bis Jazz. Die Klavierversionen dagegen sind im Schatten der Ragtimes, überwiegend unbekannt und ebenfalls unvollständig. Sie sind jedoch von großer Bedeutung, weil sie zwischen 1896 und 1909 erschienen sind. Der vorliegende Band vereint die fünf Klavierversionen, die zwischen 1896 und 1909 erschienen sind. Die vorliegende Ausgabe ist eine Rekonstruktion der ersten Ausgaben, wenige Druckfehler wurden stillschweigend korrigiert, gelöste Notationsfehler und technische Anweisungen bei Parallelstellen ergänzt oder angepasst, Notations- und Satzstruktur optimiert.

Unterhaltungsmusik für vielerlei Gelegenheiten, die ein vergnügliches Musizieren auch nicht zu schwierigen Klaviersätzen – garantiert. Und diese Walzer beschwören die Atmosphäre der nordamerikanischen Clubs, Cafés und Salons um 1900.

Wolfgang Birtel

Binks' Waltz

Scott Joplin
ca. 1867–1917

Andante ($\text{♩} = 144$)

The sheet music for "Binks' Waltz" is shown in three staves. The top staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The middle staff starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The bottom staff starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The music includes various dynamics such as *mp*, *poco*, *a tempo*, *rit.*, and *rit. poco a*. The large diagonal text "PREVIEW" and "Low Resolution" is overlaid across the staves. Measure numbers 1, 6, 12, 18, and 24 are visible at the beginning of each staff respectively.

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24

rit.

a tempo

leggiero

30

f

37 2.

con fuoco

44

mf

mf

mf

mf

51 1.

mf

mf

mf

mf

54 224

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Sheet music for piano, featuring four staves of music. The first staff (measures 56-60) includes dynamics *mp*, *rit.*, *poco*, and *tempo*. The second staff (measures 63-67) includes *a poco*, *a tempo*, *mp*, *rit.*, *tempo*, and *mp*. The third staff (measures 69-73) includes *mf*, *rit.*, *tempo*, *mp*, and *rit.*. The fourth staff (measures 76-80) includes *tempo*, *leggiero*, *mp*, *rit.*, *tempo*, and *leggiero*. The fifth staff (measures 83-87) includes *f*, *rit.*, *tempo*, *mp*, *rit.*, and *tempo*.

Grandioso

88

mf *cresc.* *f* *decresc.* *mp*

2ed. * *2ed.* * *2ed.* * *2ed.* *

94

mf

cresc. *f*

2ed. * *2ed.* * *2ed.* * *2ed.* *

rit. *a tempo*

99

mf

mp

2ed. * *2ed.* *

104

mf

mp

2ed. * *2ed.* *

rit. poco a poco

mp

2ed. * *2ed.* *

a tempo

114

rit.

a tempo

118

mf

mp

leggiero

rit. poco a poco

f sempre

a tempo

l.H.

Adagio

125

126

127

128

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