

Romische
Tänze
etc.

für das Klavier

von

Georg **R**ommel

1788 - 1833

Fischers Musik-Bibliothek, No. 008

Romische Tänze

Mr. 6. Walzer aus Preciosa,
von C. M. von Weber,
für 4 Hände arrangiert;

Mr. 7. Eccos-Walzer;

Mr. 8. Hochzeits-Großmutter-Tanz;

Mr. 9. Eccosaice;

Mr. 10. Gravitätischer Marsch;

Mr. 11. Russischer Tanz;

Mr. 12. Eccos-Walzer

Georg Rommel
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KOMISCHE TÄNZE etc.

für
das Klavier oder Forte-Piano

vom
Georg Rommel.

Nº 6. *Walzer aus Preciosa, von C. M. von Weber, für 4 Hände
arrangiert.*

Nº 7. *Eccos Walzer.*

Nº 8. *Hochzeits-Großmutter-Tanz.*

Nº 9. *Eccosuier.*

Nº 10. *Gravitätischer Marsch - Der Steinbach-Hallenberger Schützen
Compagnie gewidmet.*

Nº 11. *Paderborner Tanz.*

Nº 12. *Eccos Walzer.*

P. 846

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Georg Rommel, 1788-1833

Georg Rommel wurde 1788 als Sohn des Steinbacher Kantors Matthäus Rommel geboren. Der gebürtige Oberschönauer Matthäus Rommel hatte ab 1794 die Kantorenstelle in Steinbach-Hallenberg inne. Zuvor war er Kantor in Herges. Matthäus Rommel wird bereits als trefflicher Musiker und Lehrer beschrieben.

Nach dem Tod des Vaters 1818 übernahm Georg Rommel die Lehrer- und Kantorenstelle in Steinbach-Hallenberg. Am 26. April 1818 setzte er sich bei einer Probe gegen die anderen Kandidaten durch. Die Probe umfasste Singen in der Kirche, Aufführen einer Musik und Vorlesen einer Predigt sowie Schule halten. Die Predigt hielt Rommel mit gutem Anstand, ohne Gesten und mit vernehmlicher und modulierter Stimme. Er sang gut vor und führte selbstkomponierte, kunstvolle Musik auf. Am 30. April 1818 wurde Georg Rommel mit 292 zu 139 (für Schatz aus Rotterode) gewählt.

Georg Rommel verbrachte vor seiner Wahl zum Kantor in Steinbach-Hallenberg einige Jahre in Paderborn und später in Minden, wo er als Musiker angestellt war und sich einen guten Ruf erarbeitete. Er war in seiner Zeit als Komponist in weiten Kreisen bekannt.

Am 30. Juni 1818 wurde Georg Rommel im Beisein der Schultheißen und den Kirchenvätern den Kindern der Schule vorgestellt. Im Jahre 1819 klagte Rommel über ständige Geldnot, weil die Leute in Steinbach so arm seien, dass sie kaum das Schulgeld bezahlen können.

Für das am 27. Juni 1830 begangene Jubelfest für die 300-jährige Überreichung der Augsburger Konfession komponierte Rommel eine Kantate. Weiterhin hat er seinen „Gravitätischen Marsch“ der Steinbach-Hallenberger Schützen-Kompanie gewidmet.

Kantor Georg Rommel verstarb am 24. November 1833 nach langer Krankheit.

No. 6 Geschwind Walzer für 4 Hände *sekundo*

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by 'C') and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a bass clef and a dynamic marking 'f' (fortissimo) centered below the staff. The bottom staff is also in common time and has a key signature of one sharp. Both staves show eighth-note patterns. Measure 11 concludes with a fermata over the eighth note of the first measure of the second staff. Measure 12 begins with a sixteenth note followed by a eighth-note pattern.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 10-11. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. It features a continuous eighth-note bass line. The bottom staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It features a continuous eighth-note bass line. Measure 10 ends with a forte dynamic (f). Measure 11 begins with a dynamic marking 'sf' (sforzando) and ends with a piano dynamic (pp).

Musical score for piano, page 19, measures 1-10. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f) followed by eighth-note chords. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note chords with dynamics sf and pp respectively. Measures 4-5 feature eighth-note chords with a dynamic p. Measures 6-7 show eighth-note chords with a dynamic f. Measures 8-10 consist of eighth-note chords. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measures 1-3 are mostly rests. Measures 4-7 are also mostly rests. Measures 8-10 show eighth-note chords.

Musical score for piano, page 28, measures 1-10. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of two sharps. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measures 1-10 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note chords and rests. Measure 1: C major chord (E-G-C) followed by a rest. Measure 2: G major chord (B-D-G) followed by a rest. Measure 3: C major chord (E-G-C) followed by a rest. Measure 4: G major chord (B-D-G) followed by a rest. Measure 5: C major chord (E-G-C) followed by a rest. Measures 6-10: Repeating pattern of a half note (rest) followed by a half note (rest).

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 37-40. The score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef, has a key signature of four sharps, and a tempo marking of $\frac{1}{8}$. It features eighth-note patterns with grace notes. The lower staff is in bass clef, has a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo marking of $\frac{1}{4}$. It features sustained notes. Measure 37 starts with a dynamic of **p** dolce. Measures 38-40 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs followed by sustained notes.

No. 6 Geschwind Walzer für 4 Hände
primo

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for four hands (two pianists). The top two staves are for the upper hand (right hand) and the bottom two staves are for the lower hand (left hand). The key signature is three sharps (F major), and the time signature is common time (indicated by '3'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic *f*. Measures 10 and 19 begin with dynamics *pp* and *sf* respectively. Measure 28 features a dynamic *pp*. Measure 37 begins with a dynamic *p dolce*.

sekundo

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 45-46. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, has a key signature of four sharps, and a tempo marking of 45. It features a dynamic of *ff* (fortissimo) followed by a series of eighth-note chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef, has a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo marking of 46. It features a dynamic of *pp* (pianissimo) followed by a series of eighth-note chords. The piece concludes with a "Fine" at the end of measure 46.

Musical score for piano, page 10, system 56. The score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef, has a key signature of two sharps, and features a dynamic marking *p*. It contains a series of eighth-note pairs connected by slurs. The lower staff is also in bass clef and has a key signature of two sharps. It consists of a series of eighth-note pairs, each followed by a vertical stem with a short horizontal stroke at its top.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 70-75. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef, has a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo of 70. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern with slurs. The bottom staff is also in bass clef, has a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo of 70. It features sustained notes with vertical stems. Measure 75 concludes with a fermata over the note and the instruction *Da capo*.