

## Armins Notensammlung

**Band: Frankokanada und Frankreich**

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Erstellt von:

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# Armins Notensammlung Frankokanada und Frankreich

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## *Prolog*

Beim Spielen dieser Noten kommen verschiedene meiner Instrumente zum Einsatz.  
Zur Orientierung füge ich oberhalb der jeweiligen Noten Kürzel für die Instrumente hinzu:

DL = Drehleier  
MAND = Mandoline / Mandola  
CT = Cuatro

Es kann sein, dass ein bestimmtes Stück mehrere dieser Abkürzungen enthält. Dann ist es in der Regel so, dass entweder Drehleier oder Mandoline /Mandola für den Instrumentalteil zum Einsatz kommt, während ich die gezupfte Cuatro nur zur Begleitung zum Gesang benutze.

## *Frankokanada*

## Bourée „Dans le Jardin“ – Daniel Thonon (G-Moll, G-Dur)

Dieses Stück kenne ich von der frankokanadischen Folkband „Ad Vielle que pourra“. Ich besitze die CDs „New French Music, “Musaéque“ und Ménagement à Quatre“. Leider hatte die in 1986 gegründete Folkband 1999 ihren letzten Auftritt.

Daniel hat viele Stücke für die Band geschrieben. Die Noten dieses Stückes habe ich nach Gehör aufgeschrieben.

DL

The musical score is presented in ten staves. The first staff, labeled 'A', begins in G major (one flat) and 4/4 time. The second staff, labeled 'B', continues in G major. The third staff, labeled 'C', changes to G minor (two flats). The fourth staff, labeled 'D', returns to G major. The fifth staff, labeled 'E', changes to G minor. The sixth staff, labeled 'F', returns to G major. The remaining four staves continue the piece in G major. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and repeat signs.

## Hanter dro tid' poc'h – Alain Leroux (G-Dur)

Dieses Stück kenne ich von der frankokanadischen Folkband „Ad Vielle que pourra“. Ich besitze die CDs „New French Music, “Musaéque“ und Ménagement à Quatre“. Leider hatte die in 1986 gegründete Folkband 1999 ihren letzten Auftritt.

Alain hat viele Stücke für die Band in bretonischem Stil geschrieben. Die Noten dieses Stückes habe ich nach Gehör aufgeschrieben.

DL

♩ = 180

The musical score is presented on four staves. The first staff starts with a tempo marking '♩ = 180'. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various note values and rests, with some accidentals. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

## La Scottish des Marines / Stockfish – Trad. (A-Moll)

Dieses Stück kenne ich von der frankokanadischen Folkband „Ad Vielle que pourra“. Ich besitze die CDs „New French Music, “Musaéque“ und Ménagement à Quatre“. Leider hatte die in 1986 gegründete Folkband 1999 ihren letzten Auftritt.

Die Noten dieses Stückes habe ich nach Gehör aufgeschrieben.

DL

The musical score is written in A minor (A-Moll) and 2/4 time. It consists of four systems, each with two staves. The first system is labeled 'A' and begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The second system is labeled 'B' and includes first and second endings. The third system is labeled 'C' and continues the melody. The fourth system is labeled 'D' and concludes the piece with a double bar line.



## Les Filles de France – Alain Leroux (G-Dur)

Dieses Stück kenne ich von der frankokanadischen Folkband „Ad Vielle que pourra“. Ich besitze die CDs „New French Music, “Musaéque“ und Ménagement à Quatre“. Leider hatte die in 1986 gegründete Folkband 1999 ihren letzten Auftritt.

Alain hat viele Stücke für die Band in bretonischem Stil geschrieben. Die Noten dieses Stückes habe ich nach Gehör aufgeschrieben.

DL

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 8. The second staff, starting at measure 9, contains measures 9 through 16. The third staff, starting at measure 17, contains measures 17 through 24 and ends with a double bar line. The melody is primarily composed of quarter and eighth notes, with some sixteenth notes and rests. The key signature is G major, and the time signature is 3/4.

## Suite de Gavottes Evit Leroux – Daniel Thonon (A-Moll)

Dieses Stück kenne ich von der frankokanadischen Folkband „Ad Vielle que pourra“. Ich besitze die CDs „New French Music, “Musaéque“ und Ménagement à Quatre“. Leider hatte die in 1986 gegründete Folkband 1999 ihren letzten Auftritt.

Daniel hat viele Stücke für die Band in bretonischem Stil geschrieben. Die Noten dieses Stückes habe ich nach Gehör aufgeschrieben.

DL

The musical score is presented in 12 staves, each beginning with a section marker in a box: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. The notation is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The key signature is one flat (A-Moll). The score includes various note values, rests, and repeat signs. The music is written in a style characteristic of Breton folk music.

## *Frankreich*

## An Dro – Unbekannt, Bretagne (C-Moll)

DL

♩ = 100

Cm Gm Cm Gm Cm Gm Cm Gm

Cm Dis Cm Gm Cm Dis Cm GmCm

## An Dro – E. Rogge, O. Krauß (D-Moll)

GEMA-Werk.-Nr: 3638777

DL

The musical score is written in D minor (one flat) and 2/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains the notes: d, (a), d, C, d, a, C, a. The second staff contains the notes: F, C, d, C, B, g, followed by first and second endings for the notes d, a, d. The third staff contains the notes: g, c, F, d, d. The fourth staff contains the notes: g, c, g, d, followed by first and second endings for the notes d, g.

## An Dro „Bal ar Zon“ – Bleizi Ruz (D-Moll)

DL

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and D minor. It consists of three systems of two staves each. The first system has a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. The second system includes a repeat sign at the beginning of the upper staff. The third system also has a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. Chord symbols are placed above the notes in the upper staff of each system.

Chord symbols: dm, C, dm, dm, C, B, am, dm, C, dm, B, am, C, dm

## An Dro de Rouling – An Erminig (A-Moll)

DL

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of eight staves. The melody is in A minor. The lyrics are written below the notes, and guitar chords are indicated above the staff. The score begins with a repeat sign. The chords used are G, F, and G. The lyrics are: a, G, a, a, G, F, G, a, a, G, F, G, a, a, G, e, a, G, F, G, a, G, (G) e, F, G, a, G, a.

## An Dro „Kaz a Bar“ – Unbekannt, Bretagne (G-Dur)

DL

Musical score for "An Dro „Kaz a Bar“" in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff is the melody, starting with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The second and third staves are accompaniment. Chords are indicated above the notes: G, D, D7, G, D, D7 in the first staff; G, C, D, G, D in the second staff; G, D, C, G, D, G in the third staff.



## An Dro Medar – Trad., Bretagne (D-Dur)

DL

Vorspiel:

The musical score is written in D major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves. The first staff is the introduction, starting with a double bar line and repeat sign. The second and third staves are the main melody. Chords are indicated by letters above the notes.

Chords: d, F, G, d, d, C, d,  $\overset{1.}{\text{a}} \cdot \text{F C}$ ,  $\overset{2.}{\text{a}} \cdot \text{Ga}$ , d, F, C, F, d, F, C, E, d, F, C, F, d, C, d.

## An Dro Oriental – Armin Schwerdt 2008 (C-Moll)

DL

The musical score is written in C minor (three flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first two staves are identical and end with a repeat sign. The third and fourth staves are also identical and end with a repeat sign. The chords indicated above the notes are: G, Cm, Gm, G, Cm, Gm, Dis, Gm, Cm, Dis, Gm, Cm.

## An Dro „Pas Moyen d's Arreter“ – Jean Blanchard (A-Moll)

DL

am dm F G am dm F G am  
am em am em am em am em

Zu sehen und zu hören auf youtube unter:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dCxH DUOMBwA>

### Refrain:

Pas moyen d's'arrêter pour respirer, pas moyen d's'arrêter pour vivre.

### Strophen:

1. Encore un verre à vider, encore un' bouteille à partager.
2. Encore une chanson nouvelle, qui s'envol'ra comme les hirondelles.
3. Encore une année qui passe, encore un tas d'photos qui s'effacent.
4. Encore un amour perdu, encore un sourire qui a fondu.
5. Encore un corps caressé, encore un ptit coeur qui va s'casser.
6. Encore un train qui s'en va, encore un silence qui reste là.

Direkt im Übergang spiele ich den An Dro Kaz a Barh.

## An Dro „Pa Oan Me Plac'Hig Yaouank“ – Trad. Bretagne (A-Moll)

DL

The musical score is written in A minor (A-Moll) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in a single line with various note values and rests. Chords are indicated by letters 'a', 'G', and 'C' above the staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and two first and second endings for the final note. The second staff continues the melody from the first staff, also featuring chords and ending with first and second endings.

## An Dro „Trois Matelots du Port de Brest“ – Alain Pennec (A-Moll)

DL

Am F  
Dm Em  
Am G C G Am G C G Am

Trois matelots du port de Brest (bis)  
De sur la mer, djemalon lonla lura,  
De sur la mer se sont embarqués.

Ont bien passé trois mois sur mer  
(bis)  
Sans jamais terre, djemalon lonla  
lura,  
Sans jamais terre y aborder.

Au bout de cinq à six semaines (bis)  
Le pain, le vin, djemalon lonla lura,  
Le pain, le vin vinrent à manquer.

Fallut tirer la courte paille (bis)  
Pour savoir qui, djemalon lonla lura,  
Pour savoir qui serait mangé.

La courte paille tomba sur le chef  
(bis)  
Ce s'ra donc moi, djemalon lonla  
lura,  
Ce s'ra donc moi qui s'rai mangé.

Oh non sinon, mon capitaine (bis)  
La mort pour vous, djemalon lonla  
La mort pour vous j'endurerai.  
La mort pour moi si tu l'endures  
(bis)  
Cent écus d'or, djemalon lonla lura,  
Cent écus d'or je t'y donn'rai.

Ou bien ma fille en mariage (bis)  
Ou c'beau bateau, djemalon lonla  
lura,  
Ou c'beau bateau qui est sous nos  
pieds.

Il n'était pas à demi-hune (bis)  
Se mit à rire, djemalon lonla lura,  
Se mit à rire et à chanter.

Courage mes enfants courage (bis)  
Je vois la terre, djemalon lonla lura,  
Je vois la terre de tous côtés.

Je vois les tours de Babylone (bis)  
Trois charpentiers, djemalon lonla  
lura,  
Trois charpentiers y travailler.

## Bourée 2-stimmig – Unbekannt (D-Moll)

Die Noten dieses Stückes habe ich von Sebastian Hilsmann vor längerer Zeit erhalten.

DL

First system of musical notation for Bourée 2-stimmig in D minor, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The lower staff begins with a bass clef, the same key signature, and time signature. The music consists of eighth and quarter notes with some beamed eighth notes.

Second system of musical notation for Bourée 2-stimmig in D minor, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The lower staff begins with a bass clef, the same key signature, and time signature. The music consists of eighth and quarter notes with some beamed eighth notes.

Third system of musical notation for Bourée 2-stimmig in D minor, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The lower staff begins with a bass clef, the same key signature, and time signature. The music consists of eighth and quarter notes with some beamed eighth notes.

## Bourée „Àbiere“ – Trad. (C-Moll, C-Dur)

DL



## Bourée „Croisée Bourbonnaise“ – Trad. (C-Dur)

DL

Musical score for Bourée „Croisée Bourbonnaise“ in C major, 2/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a repeat sign. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff also begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature, and contains a second line of the melody with first and second endings marked with '1.' and '2.' above the notes.



## Bourée de Dame de La Châtre – Aurore Sans (G-Dur, G-Moll)

Bearbeitet von „Jacques“ aus dem „Drehleierforum“

DL

10

19

29

Zu sehen und zu hören auf youtube unter: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1fhKz7gFltE>,  
gespielt vom niederländischen Drehleierspieler Ernst Ponten auf einer Lautenleier von  
Kerboeuf, La Châtre

## Bourée d'Erasmus – Urban Trad. (G-Moll)

DL

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "Bourée d'Erasmus – Urban Trad. (G-Moll)". The score is written on three staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melody and includes a repeat sign. The third staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

## Bourée de Monfort – Jo Freya 2014 (D-Moll)

DL

The musical score is written in D minor (one flat) and 2/4 time. It consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a double bar line and repeat sign. The notes are: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), D4 (quarter). Chords 'd' and 'g' are indicated above the first two measures. The second staff continues with: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), D4 (quarter). Chords 'a' and 'g' are indicated above the first two measures. The third staff continues with: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), D4 (quarter). Chords 'a' and 'g' are indicated above the first two measures. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat sign, followed by two measures: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), D4 (quarter). Chords 'G' and 'C' are indicated above the first two measures of this final section.

## Bourée de Plainpieds – Unbekannt (G-Dur, G-Moll)

DL

Musical score for Bourée de Plainpieds. The score consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system is in G major (one sharp) and 3/8 time. The second system is in G minor (two flats) and 3/8 time. Both systems feature a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes and include first and second endings.

## Bourée du Plaix – Mic Baudimant (G -Moll)

DL

Musical score for Bourée du Plaix. The score consists of two systems of three staves each. The key signature is G minor (two flats) and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Zu sehen und zu hören unter YouTube unter: [Bourrée du Plaix - YouTube](#)

## Bourée „Jeudi Soir“ – Armin Schwerdt (G-Dur, G-Moll)

DL

The musical score is presented in three staves. The first staff starts with a repeat sign. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff has two endings: a first ending bracketed over the first two measures and a second ending bracketed over the last two measures.

## Bourée „La Grand Bête“ – Gilles Chabenat (G-Moll)

DL

The musical score is written in G minor (two flats) and 2/4 time. It consists of four staves. The first two staves contain the main melody. The third and fourth staves show a repeat sign at the beginning of the first measure, indicating a first and second ending. The key signature changes to F major (one flat) for the second ending in the third and fourth staves.

Midi File unter: <http://www.folktunefinder.com/midi/tune/49054/>

## Bourée „Les Poules Huppées“ – Gilles Chabénat (G-Moll)

DL



Zu sehen und zu hören unter YouTube mit dem phänomenalen Thomas Fradin unter:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zZPluK33GE>

## Bourée „Que say Venia Doun fa“ – Unbekannt (G-Dur)

DL

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The second staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes D5, E5, and F5. The third staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes D5, E5, and F5, and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.



## Bourée berrichonne „Ton Ruban Bleu“ – Trad. (C-Dur)

DL

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "Bourée berrichonne 'Ton Ruban Bleu' – Trad. (C-Dur)". The score is written in treble clef with a 2/4 time signature. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The melody starts on a G4 note, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note A4, and continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns, ending with a quarter rest and a double bar line. The music is in C major and has a folk-like, dance-like character.

## Branle „Des Cheveaux“, 1589 – Thoinot Arbeau (C-Dur, C-Moll)

Takt: ♩ ♪ ♪ ♩ ♪ ♪

The musical score is presented in three staves. The first staff is labeled 'A1' and the second 'A2'. The third staff is labeled 'B'. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second and third staves have a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second and third staves have a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.

DL: SH (in G-Moll/G-Dur)

D-Melodiesaiten mit G-Bordun und C-Schnarre (Kapo: D) in vier Durchgängen (AABBCC)

DL: DG (in C-Moll/C-Dur)

G-Melodiesaiten mit C-Bordun und Mouche in vier Durchgängen (AABBCC)

Zu sehen und zu hören bei youtube unter: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8r1\\_kYfOt3k](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8r1_kYfOt3k)

## Branle de l'Official, 1589 – Thoinot Arbeau (C-Moll)

Musical score for 'Branle de l'Official, 1589 – Thoinot Arbeau (C-Moll)'. The score is written in 4/4 time with a tempo marking of quarter note = 108. The key signature is C minor (one flat). The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-5, with chords C, F, C, F, G, C, and C. The second staff contains measures 6-9, with chords G, C, G, and F. The third staff contains measures 10-12, with chords Em, G, F, G, and two first endings (1. C and 2. C). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

## Branle de Lorraine, 17. Jh. – Trad. (G-Moll)



Zu sehen und zu hören über: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PwAiY16bgyM>

## Branle „Jule et Jojo“ – Armin Schwerdt 2012 (G-Moll)

Dieses Stück habe ich meinen beiden Enkeln Julius (Jule) und Jonathan (Jojo) gewidmet.

DL



## Chanson a Boire – Trad. (E-Moll)

MAND, CT

*Allegro*     $\text{E}^{\flat}\text{m}$     D     $\text{E}^{\flat}\text{m}$     D    C     $\text{A}^{\flat}\text{m}$

Qui veut chas-ser u - ne mi - grai - ne n'a qu'à boi - re tou -  
Et main - te - nir la ta - ble plei - ne de cer - ve - las et

Qui veut chas-ser u - ne mi - grai - ne n'a qu'à boi - re tou -  
Et main - te - nir la ta - ble plei - ne de cer - ve - las et

$\text{B}^{\flat}$      $\text{E}^{\flat}\text{m}$  D     $\text{E}^{\flat}\text{m}$      $\text{B}^{\flat}\text{m}$     D    B     $\text{E}^{\flat}\text{m}$     B

jours du bon. L'eau ne fait rien que pour - rir le pou - mon, bou - te, bou - te, bou - te,  
de jambon.

jours du bon. L'eau ne fait rien que pour - rir le pou - mon, bou - te, bou - te,  
de jambon.

$\text{E}^{\flat}\text{m}$     B     $\text{E}^{\flat}\text{m}$      $\text{A}^{\flat}\text{m}$     B     $\text{E}^{\flat}\text{m}$

bou - te com - pa - gnon, vi - denous ce verr' et nous le rem - pli - rons.  
bou - te com - pa - gnon, vid' ce verr' et nous le rem - pli - rons.

Le vin goutté par ce bon père, qui s'en rendit si beau garçon,  
Nous fait discourir sans grammaire et nous rend savant sans leçon.

Loth buvant dans une caverne, de ses filles enfla le sein,  
Montrant qu'un sirop de taverne passe celui d'un médecin.

Bvons donc tous à la bonne heure pour nous émouvoir le rognon,  
Et que celui d'entre nous meure qui dédira son compagnon.

## Chez Madeleine – Trad. (A-Moll)

Die Liebe auf den ersten Blick ist ja viel zitiert, aber wer kennt denn die „Liebe beim ersten Anhören“? Als Peter Koller und ich vor vielen Jahren die Schallplatte „Acrobates et Musiciens“ der Gruppe „Lo Jai“ erstmals hörten, verliebten wir uns unsterblich in dieses Lied über die Hl. Magdalena.

DL, CT

Violine

Violine

5

5

9

9

13

13

17

17

21

21

1. Sur le tombeau la Madeleine  
Elle ne fait rien que de pleurer  
Les anges qui la regardaient:  
"Ne pleure plus la Madeleine"  
Les anges qui la souriaient:  
"Il est plus beau que le Soleil."

2. C'est dans le jardin des Olives  
Ils sont allés le retrouver  
Beau jardinier, beau jardinier

Vous avez la face si belle  
Vous avez les yeux de mon Dieu  
Et la couleur de mon Sauveur.

3. La Madeleine se rapproche  
A deux genoux veut l'embrasser  
Jésus lui dit tout doucement  
Retire-toi la Madeleine  
Otes tes bagues et tes colliers  
Et prends la fleur de l'oranger.



## Douce Dame Jolie, 14. Jh. – Guillaume de Machaut (D-Moll)

Ich spiele dieses Stück auf der Cuatro puertorriqueno in E-Moll.

CT

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and contains the following notes and chords: d (a), C (G), d (a), F (C), C (G). The second staff continues with: d (a), C (G), F (C), C (G), d (a), d (a). The third staff contains: F (C), C (G) 1., d (a), C (G) 2., d (a). The piece concludes with a final double bar line.

## Armin's frankokanadische + französische Notensammlung

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1. Dou - ce da - me jo - li - e, Pour dieu ne pen - sés mie.  
Que nulle ait sig - no - ri - e Seur moy fors vous seu - le - ment.  
Dou - ce da - me jo - li - e, Pour dieu ne pen - sés mie.  
Que nulle ait sig - no - ri - e Seur moy fors vous seu - le - ment.

Qu'a - dès sans tri - che - rie Chie - rie Vous - ay et hum - ble - ment  
Tous les jours de ma vie Se - rvie Sans vil - lain pen - se - ment

2. He - las! et je men - die - e, Dès - pe - ran - cet - d'a i - e  
Dont ma joie est fen - ie Se pi - té ne vous en prent  
Dou - ce da - me jo - li - e, Pour dieu ne pen - sés mie.  
Que nulle ait sig - no - ri - e Seur moy fors vous seu - le - ment.

Mais vo dou - ce mai - strie Mai - strie Mon cuer si du - re - ment  
Qu'elle le con - tralie E - t lie En a - mour tel - le - ment

3. Qu'il n'a de riens en - vie Fors d'e - stre en vo ba - il - lie  
Et se ne li ott - ri - e Vos cuers nul a - li - ge - ment  
Dou - ce da - me jo - li - e, Pour dieu ne pen - sés mie.  
Que nulle ait sig - no - ri - e Seur moy fors vous seu - le - ment.

Et quant ma ma - la - die Ga - rie Ne se - ra nu - lle - ment  
Sans vous, douce a - ne - mie Qui lie E - stes de mon tour - ment

4. A join - tes mains de - pri - e Vo cuer, puis qu'il m'ou - blie  
Que tem - pre - ment m'ocie Car trop lan - gui lon - guement  
Dou - ce da - me jo - li - e, Pour dieu ne pen - sés mie.  
Que nulle ait sig - no - ri - e Seur moy fors vous seu - le - ment.

## Gavotte – Trad., Malicorne (G-Dur)

Bearbeitet für 2 Stimmen: Armin Schwerdt

DL

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each with two staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes treble clefs, repeat signs, and various rhythmic values such as quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes. The first system consists of two staves with a repeat sign at the beginning. The second system also consists of two staves with a repeat sign at the beginning. The third system consists of two staves with a repeat sign at the beginning. The music is written in a clear, legible style suitable for a printed score.

## La Fille au Cresson – Trad. (A-Moll)

DL

♩ = 150

Am G

Am G Am G

Am G Am

G

## La Montée des Boix du Vaux – Trad., Morvan (C-Dur)

DL

♩ = 100

5

10

14

19

23

28

32

37

42

1.

2.

Zu sehen und zu hören bei youtube unter: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yraFIAIlgOUU>

## La Pernette – Vincent d'Indy (D-Moll)

♩ = 50

Drehleiter: Mel = G, Schn = C->D, Bord = C->D

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 6/8. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Red numbers are placed below the notes in the upper staff to indicate fretting: 4 8 7 8 8+ 7 8 9 10 9 8 7 6 7 8 4.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line from the first system. The lower staff continues the bass line. Red numbers are placed below the notes in the upper staff: 8 7 8 8+ 7 8 6 8 6.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a measure number '12' above the first note. The melodic line continues with a few notes. The lower staff features a bass line with some chords and single notes. Red numbers are placed below the notes in the upper staff: 7 8 6 5 4.

## Laridé 6 Temps „Sept marins en mer“ – Trad. , Bretagne (A-Moll)

DL

♩ = 100



Zu sehen und zu hören bei youtube über: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zcMuQVi-B4k>

## Les Filles de France – Alain Leroux, Kanada (G-Dur)

Bearbeitet von Armin Schwerdt

Dieses Stück kenne ich von der kanadischen Folkgruppe „Ad vielle que Pourra“ und habe es von der CD „New French Folk Music“ entnommen.

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of three staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the third is also treble clef. The music features a mix of quarter, eighth, and dotted notes. The first staff has 8 measures, the second staff has 8 measures, and the third staff has 8 measures. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.



## Les Filles de mon Pays – Trad., Morvan (G-Dur)

Dieses Stück habe ich während der „Fête de la Vielle“ in Anost (Morvan) im August 2013 kennen gelernt. Am Eröffnungstag der Fête wird dieses Lied von allen Musikern mit dem Auszug aus der Kirche und dem anschließenden Defilée durch das Dorf gespielt. Ein absoluter Ohrwurm, bei dem man nicht aufhören kann!

DL

The image shows the musical notation for the song "Les Filles de mon Pays". It is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The notation consists of two staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The second staff begins with a repeat sign and continues the melody. Both staves feature first and second endings marked with '1.' and '2.' above the final measures.

Zu sehen und zu hören bei youtube unter: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zCWtcGTxTDg>

## Mazurca „Au Bord de l'Eau“ – Remy Geffroy (E-Moll)

Dieses Stück habe ich 2020 auf YouTube gesehen und es gefiel mir auf Anhieb, sodass ich es nicht unterlassen konnte, mir die Noten von Remy schicken zu lassen. **Herzlichen Dank, Rémy!**

MAND

♩ = 160

Chords: A, e, C, G, D, e, C, G, 1. D, 2. D, B, G, C, G, D, D, C, G, D, D, C, G, D, e

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T37H8vWjvLg>

## Mazurca Borombondo & Moll-Mazurka – Trad (C-Dur, C-Moll)

Beide Stücke kenne ich von der Gruppe „La Marmotte“. Sie werden hintereinander gespielt.

DL

### Borombondo

The musical score for 'Borombondo' is written in 3/4 time and consists of six staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a repeat sign at the beginning. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff shows a change in rhythm with a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. The sixth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence.

## Mazurca d'Auvergne– Trad. (G-Dur)

DL

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of four staves. The first two staves represent the right hand, and the last two represent the left hand. The melody is characterized by a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and first and second endings in both hands.

Zu sehen und zu hören bei youtube über: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tgeu\\_Og2hr4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tgeu_Og2hr4)

## Mazurca „De Servant“ – Trad. (G-Dur)

DL



Zu sehen und zu hören über youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AYu4-c8Cesk>

## Mazurca „L'Impasse“ – Gilles Chabenat (G-Dur)

Dieses Stück stammt von der CD Gilles Chabenat: Musiques pour vielle a roue

DL



Zu sehen und zu hören über youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DRsiq3-wD7w>

## Mazurca „L'Inconnu de Limoise“ – Maxou Heintzen (C-Dur)

DL

The musical score is written in C major (one sharp) and 3/8 time. It consists of four staves. The first three staves contain the main melody, which is a simple, rhythmic piece. The fourth staff contains a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.'). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Zu sehen und zu hören über: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1TN3\\_miogDg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1TN3_miogDg)

## Mazurca „Tango“ – Gilles Chabenat (G-Moll)

Dieses Stück stammt von der LP „Dances from the Berry“ von L'Écoliers de Saint Genest. Es handelt sich hierbei um den zweiten Teil des ersten Stückes. Die Noten hierzu erhielt ich von Ron Winkler aus der Notensammlung "Dahlenberger Blätter", einem Sessionheft zum ehem. Dahlenberger Dudelsack- und Drehleierkurs

DL

g (e) F (D) g (e) F (D) g (e)

g (e) F (D) g (e) F (D) g (e)

Dis (C) g (e)

Dis (C) g (e) D (B) 1. 2. g (e)

Die Angaben in Klammer sind für die Gitarre im dritten Bund

Zu sehen und zu hören über youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Jq3tvP3LKK>



## Mominette – Maxou Heintzen (D-Moll)

GEMA-Werk.-Nr: 5378605

DL

Musical score for Mominette in D minor, 2/4 time signature. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in a single line across four staves. The first staff contains the first four measures, the second staff the next four measures, the third staff the next four measures, and the fourth staff the final four measures. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed sixteenth notes in the later staves.

## Mydhes Song – Unbekannt (C-Moll)

Die holländische Drehleierspielerin Mydhe, die eine Drehleier von Sebastian Hilsmann spielt, hat dieses Stück bei einem Kurs in Frankreich kennen gelernt, aufgenommen und bei Youtube eingestellt.

DL



Zu hören und zu sehen bei YouTube: [Hurdy-Gurdy - YouTube](#)

**Nous sommes chanteurs de sornette – Gabriele Yacoub  
(Malicorne), Bearbeitet für 2 Stimmen: A. Schwerdt, France  
(G-Moll)**

DL

1. Nous som - mes chan - teurs de sor - net - tes faits pour di - ver -  
2. Nous a - vons les plu - us bel - les dan - ces tant que vous ne

1. Nous som - mes chan - teurs de sor - net - tes faits pour di - ver -  
2. Nous a - vons les plu - us bel - les dan - ces tant que vous ne

ti - ir les pas - sants et les fai - né - ants  
sau - au - rait comp - ter quand vous y vien - drez

ti - ir les pas - sants et les fai - né - ants à tout ve -  
sau - au - rait comp - ter quand vous y vien - drez vous sau - te -

à tout ve - nant nous chan - tons nos chan - son - net - tes co - chers  
vous sau - te - rez et vous tom - be - rez mou - ran - tes cou - pé

nant nous chan - tons nos chan - son - net - tes la - quais co - chers  
rez et vous tom - be - rez mou - ran - tes souf - fle cou - pé

et ou - vri - ers tous vien - nent nous é - cou - ter  
ge - noux sci - és nous s'rons en - core à jou - er

et ou - vri - ers nous é - cou - ter  
ge - noux sci - és core à jou - er

## Organdi (für 2 Drehleiern und Bass) – Gilles Chabenat, „Bleu Nuit“, (D-Dur)

(Bearbeitung von Armin Schwerdt)

DL

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in treble clef, and the bottom in bass clef. All staves are in the key of D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The top staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The bottom staff provides a bass line with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in treble clef, and the bottom in bass clef. All staves are in the key of D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The top staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked 'tr' with a wavy line. The middle staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes, also including a trill marked 'tr' with a wavy line. The bottom staff provides a bass line with quarter and eighth notes. Both the top and middle staves have first and second endings marked with '1.' and '2.'.

## Pandur Andandori, 1583 – Jacob Paix & Pierre Phalèse (C-Dur)

DL



## Pastourelle & Tanzlied (16. Jh.) – Unbekannt (A-Moll)

Diese beiden Stücke spiele ich direkt hintereinander mit der Drehleier durch.

DL

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves in 4/4 time. The treble staff begins with a dotted quarter note, followed by eighth notes, and ends with a half note. The bass staff features a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.

The second system continues the piece. The treble staff has a series of eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.

The third system concludes the piece. The treble staff features a series of eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.

## Französisches Tanzlied (16. Jahrhundert)

The first system of the French Dance Song consists of two staves in 4/4 time. The treble staff begins with a quarter note, followed by eighth notes, and ends with a half note. The bass staff features a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.

The second system continues the piece. The treble staff has a series of eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.

## Polka „Je vue le Loup“ – Malicorne (C-Dur)

DL

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time. It consists of three staves. The first staff is in the key of F# (one sharp) and the second and third staves are in the key of C (no sharps or flats). The music is a polka, characterized by its 4/4 time signature and rhythmic pattern. The score includes repeat signs at the beginning and end of each staff.

## Polka de l'Aveyron – Trad. (C-Dur)

DL





## Bummelschottisch – Malicorne, France (C-Dur)

DL



## Scottish „Allons en Bois“ und „Varg Timmen“ – Trad. (G-Dur, G-Moll)

Bearbeitet von Armin Schwerdt

Das französische Stück „Allons en Bois“ und das schwedische Stück „Varg Timmen“ spiele ich direkt hintereinander, weil die beiden so gut zusammen passen in der Folge:  
AA BB AA BB / CC DD CC DD / AA BB AA BB.

DL

**A**

**B**

**Varg Timmen, Trad. SE**

**C**

**D**

## Scottish á Virmoux – Trad. (G-Dur)

DL

1. G D

2. G C D G

1. G C D C D 2. G C D G

Zu sehen und zu hören bei youtube unter <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bQH11Su1hGA>

## Scottish Du Marronnier – Gilles Chabenat (G- Moll / G-Dur)

DL

The musical score consists of four staves. The first two staves are in G minor (two flats) and 2/4 time. The first staff has a key signature of two flats and a time signature of 2/4. The notes are: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The second staff has notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The third and fourth staves are in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The fifth staff has notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4.

Chords for the first two staves: Gm, F, Eb, Bb, Dm, Gm, F, Eb, Bb, Dm, Gm.

Chords for the last two staves: G, C, Am, G, D7, G, G, C, Am(F), D, D7.

# Armin's frankokanadische + französische Notensammlung

## Scottish „L 'araignée“ – Michèle Chevrier-Reuge (E- Moll)

DL: Mel = G, Schn = G, Bord = G

♩ = 150 *Presto*

Gitarre: 3. Bd. : e(g) a(c) H(D) e(g) a(c)

gm cm D gm gm cm

H(D) e(g) e(g) a(c) e(g) a(c) e(g)

D gm gm cm gm gm cm

13 e(g) a(c) e(g) e(g) a(c) e(g) H(D) e(g)

gm cm gm gm cm gm D gm

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ARLNBvIBdkg>

## Scottish „La Grand Bête“ – Gilles Chabenat (G- Moll)

DL



Zu sehen und zu hören unter: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LM-repmDnFM>

## Scottish „La Sansonette“ – Dominique Forges (G- Moll)

DL

gm dm gm F C D

5 gm dm gm F gm

9 gm F

13 gm F gm

Zu sehen und zu hören über: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=989jHQN4QEA>

## Scottish „La Scottish des Marins“ – Trad. (A- Moll)

DL

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with two staves. Section A (first system) begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. Section B (second system) includes first and second endings. Section C (third system) also includes first and second endings. Section D (fourth system) includes first and second endings. The key signature is one flat (A minor).

Zu sehen und zu hören unter: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AkFVjTzAMOs>



## Scottish „Le pieux Buveur“ – Trad. (A- Moll)

DL

♠ a d G C a F C G a  
a C d a G \* d a d a  
B C d a C d G C a  
d F G a a C d a G

♠ Buvons à la ronde,  
que personne gronde,  
chacun quatre coups, le verre à la main ;  
amis, buvons-en jusqu'au lendemain.

\* J'en ai tant bu de ce vin nouveau  
Qu'il m'a troublé l'esprit de cerveaux ;  
A grands pas de grue  
Je vais dans les rues,  
à sauts de mouton  
le soir à tâtons,  
je vais dans les rues comme un vagabond.

Ah ! si jamais je vais dans l'enfer,  
je me battrai avec Lucifer ;  
A grand coups de sabre,  
puisque c'est le diable,  
le lui ferai voir  
que c'est mon devoir  
de boire du vin du matin au soir.

Ah ! si jamais je vais dans les cieux,  
je me battrai avec le bon Dieu ;  
A grand coups de lance  
Tapant sur les anges,  
je leur ferai voir  
que c'est mon devoir  
de boire du vin du matin au soir.

## Scottish „Les Doight de Carmen“ – E. B. Girardon (G- Moll)

Bearbeitet von Ron Winkler

DL

The image displays a musical score for the Scottish tune "Les Doight de Carmen" by E. B. Girardon, arranged by Ron Winkler. The score is written in G minor (one flat) and 4/4 time. It consists of two main sections, A and B, each with a repeat sign at the beginning. Section A spans the first four staves, and Section B spans the last four staves. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. Various chords are indicated by letters above the notes: A, C, d, C, a, D, and F. The score concludes with double bar lines and repeat dots at the end of each section.

Zu sehen und zu hören unter: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zm\\_K1AQs540](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zm_K1AQs540)

## Scottish „Pas d'Été“ – Trad.

Drehleier: Mel=D, Schn=G, Bord=G

G C D G G G D G

D D7 G D7 G

Scottish „Sir Lawrence“ / A l'Assasin – Tapage / Ch. Pelgen  
(G- Dur)

Diese Stücke passen gut zusammen in der Spielfolge: A B A B / C / D D

DL

♩ = 90

**A**

**B**

**C**                      Zwischenspiel

**D**                      À l'assasin! - Christoph Pelgen

## Tourdion – Sammlung Pierre Attaignant (A- Moll)

DL

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the second and third are in alto clef, and the bottom is in bass clef. The time signature is 6/4. The music features a melodic line in the treble clef and a harmonic accompaniment in the lower staves.

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves, continuing the piece from the first system. It maintains the same 6/4 time signature and clef arrangement.

The third system of the musical score consists of four staves, concluding the piece. It features a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the treble clef staff, indicating a modulation to D minor. The system ends with double bar lines and repeat dots.

## Flatworld Valse – Blowzabella (A- Moll)

The image displays a musical score for the piece "Flatworld Valse – Blowzabella" in A minor, 3/4 time. The score is written on eight staves, each with a treble clef. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some dotted rhythms. Chord symbols are placed above the notes: 'a' (A minor), 'F' (F major), 'd' (D minor), 'E7' (E7), 'G' (G major), 'C' (C major), and 'E7' (E7). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

## Valse Nouvelle – Patrick Bouffard (G- Moll)

Bearbeitet für 3-stimmigen Satz: J. Thelen, A. Schwerdt

DL

The musical score is written for three voices in G minor (three flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of four systems, each with three staves. The first system has three staves. The second system has three staves, with first and second endings indicated by '1.' and '2.' above the notes. The third system has three staves, with first and second endings indicated by '1.' and '2.' above the notes. The fourth system has three staves, with first and second endings indicated by '1.' and '2.' above the notes. Chords are indicated above the notes: g, c, D7, g, c, D7, g, B, g, c, D7, g, c, B, g, c, D, D7.

## Walzer „Elle longeait la Rive“ – Yves Pasquet (G- Moll)

DL

The musical score is presented in two systems. Each system consists of three staves: a treble clef staff for the right hand and two bass clef staves for the left hand. The key signature is G minor (one flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The first system contains measures 1 through 8, and the second system contains measures 9 and 10. The melody is primarily in the right hand, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



## Walzer „La Boite á Frissons“ – Jean Blanchard (A- Moll)

DL / MAND

Am E Am Dm

5 F G C E

9 Am E Am Dm

13 G C E Am Am

18 E Am Dm C

22 F C D G

26 G<sup>7</sup> C G C

30 Dm Am E Am Am

Zu sehen und zu hören über YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RiKSKIDAOrI>

## Walzer „La Mal Aimable“ – Jean-Chr. Lequerré (A- Moll)

DL / MAND

1. Staff: **A** a F G C

2. Staff: 5 a F G E (Triplets)

3. Staff: **B** a F G C

4. Staff: 13 F d E

5. Staff: **B** a F G C

6. Staff: 21 F d E a

Zu sehen und zu hören über: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=blOt96kHz7M>

## Valse à 5 Temps – Marc Perrone (A- Moll)

DL

The musical score is written in 5/4 time and A minor. It consists of four staves of music. The notes and chords are as follows:

- Staff 1: a, G a, G C, E a
- Staff 2: a, G a, G C, E a
- Staff 3: a C, G7 C, E a, d G, F E
- Staff 4: a C, G7 C, E a, d G, F E

Zu sehen und zu hören über: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R3F5cXO6iQg>

# Armin's frankokanadische + französische Notensammlung

## Valse à 5 Temps „Fête Universelle“ – Trad., Elsass (A-Moll)

DL

**A** Am G F G Am G F G **B** Am Am G C G C

8 F C Dm Am Am Em

**C** 11 Am C C G G C C Em

15 Em Am G Dm G Am Em Am

**D** 19 Am C C G G Dm

22 F G Em Em Am C Am Em Em Am

**E** 27 Am G F G Am G F G **F** Am G Am G Am G

34 Am G Am G F G Em Am

**G** 39 Am G F G Am G F G Am G F G Am

## Valse à 5 Temps „Main de la Main“ – Gr. Jolivet (C- Moll)

DL

The musical score is written in C minor (two flats) and 5/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a repeat sign. The second staff has first and second endings. The third and fourth staves continue the melody with various note values and rests.

Zu sehen und zu hören bei youtube über: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s5yafTy0IYI>