

Jahrgang	Titel	Lied/Instrumental	Gattung	Besetzung
209 - Jän 2020	Polka	Instrumentalstück	Polka	Geige
210 - Feb 2020	Mitterdorfer Redoute Nr. 2/5	Instrumentalstück		Saitenmusik
211 - Mär 2020	Walzer Nr. 1	Instrumentalstück	Walzer	Bläser
212 - Apr 2020	Es bricht die Nacht herein	Lied	Beerdingungslied	Gesang
213 - Mai 2020	Guat gängen - Polka	Instrumentalstück	Polka	Gitarre
214 - Jun 2020	Deutscher Tanz	Instrumentalstück		Bläser
215 - Jul 2020	I hab halt zwoa kohlschwarze Rappn	Lied	Fuhrmannslied	Gesang
216 - Aug 2020	A soizige Polka	Instrumentalstück	Polka	Klarinetten
217 - Sep 2020	Prerovanka Polka	Instrumentalstück	Polka	Steirische Harmonika
218 - Okt 2020	Ländler Alteutscher	Instrumentalstück	Ländler	Streichinstrumente
219 - Nov 2020	Heimkehrer Boarischer	Instrumentalstück	Boarischer	Bläser
220 - Dez 2020	Gegrüßt seist, Maria	Lied	Marienlied	Gesang

Polka

aus: Manuskript *Altulter Bauerntänze*,
Joseph Kuppelwieser 1942

Ultental
Bearbeitung: Hannes Premstaller

1. St. in C

2. St. in C

Begleitung

1.

2.

Trio

1. tacet bis *

*spielen



Polka

aus: Manuskript *Altöltner Bauerntänze*,
Joseph Kuppelwieser 1942Ultental
Bearbeitung: Hannes Premstaller

1. St. in B

2. St. in B

Begleitung

1.

2.

Trio

1. tacet bis *

*spielen

Mitterndorfer Redoute Nr. 2/5

aus: Preiß, Rudolf: *Volksmusik aus dem Salzkammergut*,
Ausseer Tänze für zwei Geigen und Gitarre oder ein Bassinstrument. Mainz 1940, S. 32-33.

Originaltonart: F-Dur

Notation: Florin Pallhuber

Hackb. Zith. Git.

The musical score is written for three instruments: Hackb., Zith., and Git. The key signature is F major (one sharp, F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into six systems, each containing three staves. The first system shows the initial chords: D, A7, and D. The second system shows E7, A, E7, A, D, A7, and D. The third system shows D, A7, D, Hm, H, Em/G, A7, and D. The fourth system shows D/A, A, D/A, A, D/A, A, A, D/A, A, and D. The fifth system shows G, A7, D, G, and A7. The sixth system shows G, A7, and D. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as rests and repeat signs.

Walzer Nr. 1

Hannes Premstaller

Flgh. 1 in B

Flgh. 2 in B

Pos. 1 in B

Pos. 2 in B

Begleitung

Tuba



The first system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four staves are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The first staff has a whole note followed by a quarter rest, then a half rest, and finally a whole note. The second staff has a half note followed by a quarter rest, then a half rest, and finally a half note. The third staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The fourth staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The fifth staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The sixth staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. Chord symbols are placed below the fifth staff: Ab, Bb7, and Eb.



The second system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four staves are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The first staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The second staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The third staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The fourth staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The fifth staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The sixth staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. Chord symbols are placed below the fifth staff: Eb, Bb7, Eb, and Bb7.



The third system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four staves are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The first staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The second staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The third staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The fourth staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The fifth staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The sixth staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. Chord symbols are placed below the fifth staff: Eb, Bb7, and Eb.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The system consists of six staves. The top two staves are empty. The third and fourth staves contain a melody in 4/4 time, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes, and ending with a quarter note G4. The fifth staff contains a series of chords: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. The sixth staff contains a bass line with quarter notes: G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3. Chord symbols Ab, Bb7, and Eb are placed above the fifth staff at measures 3, 5, and 7 respectively.

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The system consists of six staves. The top two staves contain a melody in 4/4 time, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes, and ending with a quarter note G4. The third and fourth staves contain a melody in 4/4 time, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes, and ending with a quarter note G4. The fifth staff contains a series of chords: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. The sixth staff contains a bass line with quarter notes: G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3. Chord symbols Ab, Bb7, and Eb are placed above the fifth staff at measures 11, 13, and 15 respectively.

Third system of musical notation, measures 17-24. The system consists of six staves. The top two staves are empty. The third and fourth staves contain a melody in 4/4 time, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes, and ending with a quarter note G4. The fifth staff contains a series of chords: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. The sixth staff contains a bass line with quarter notes: G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3. Chord symbols Bb, F7, Bb, and F7 are placed below the fifth staff at measures 17, 19, 21, and 23 respectively.



The first system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The first four staves contain melodic lines with various note values and rests. The fifth staff contains a series of chords, with some marked with 'Bb' and 'F7'. The sixth staff contains a bass line with various note values and rests.



The second system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The first four staves contain melodic lines with various note values and rests. The fifth staff contains a series of chords, with some marked with 'Eb' and 'F7'. The sixth staff contains a bass line with various note values and rests.



The third system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The first four staves contain melodic lines with various note values and rests. The fifth staff contains a series of chords, with some marked with 'Bb' and 'F7'. The sixth staff contains a bass line with various note values and rests.



The first system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests. Chord symbols Bb, F7, and Bb are placed above the bass staff at measures 4, 7, and 10 respectively.



The second system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The music continues with various note values and rests. Chord symbols Eb, F7, and Bb are placed above the bass staff at measures 4, 7, and 10 respectively.



The third system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The music continues with various note values and rests. Chord symbols Eb, Bb7, Eb, and Bb7 are placed above the bass staff at measures 4, 7, 10, and 13 respectively.

The first system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The first four staves contain melodic lines with various note values and rests. The fifth staff contains block chords, mostly triads. The sixth staff contains a bass line with some chords. Chord symbols Eb and Bb7 are written above the fifth staff in measures 4 and 6 respectively.

The second system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top four staves continue the melodic lines from the first system. The fifth staff contains block chords, mostly triads. The sixth staff contains a bass line with some chords. Chord symbols Ab, Bb7, and Eb are written above the fifth staff in measures 12, 14, and 16 respectively.

The third system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top four staves continue the melodic lines from the first system. The fifth staff contains block chords, mostly triads. The sixth staff contains a bass line with some chords. Chord symbols Ab, Bb7, and Eb are written above the fifth staff in measures 20, 22, and 24 respectively.

Trio

Ab Eb7 Ab Eb7

Ab Eb7

Ab Eb7 Ab

The first system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes various note values, rests, and ties. The bottom staff features chord symbols: Ab, Eb7, Ab, and Eb7.

The second system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes various note values, rests, and ties. The bottom staff features chord symbols: Ab and Eb7.

The third system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes various note values, rests, and ties. The bottom staff features chord symbols: Ab, Eb7, and Ab.



Walzer Nr. 1

Hannes Premstaller

Flgh. 1 in B
Klar. 1 in B

8

8

6

7

8

8

8

8

8

8

8

8

12

Trio

11

Walzer Nr. 1

Hannes Premstaller

Flgh. 2 in B
Klar. 2 in B

The musical score is written for two staves: Flgh. 2 in B and Klar. 2 in B. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single system. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. There are several measures with repeat signs and fingerings (8, 6). The score ends with a double bar line.

8

Four staves of music in G major. The first staff begins with a whole rest for 8 measures, followed by a melodic line. The second and third staves continue the melody with various note values and rests. The fourth staff features a more active melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line.

Trio 12

Eight staves of music in G major, labeled 'Trio' and starting at measure 12. The first staff has a whole rest for 12 measures, followed by a melodic line. The subsequent staves continue the melody with various note values and rests, including some staves with whole notes and others with eighth and sixteenth notes. The section concludes with a double bar line on the eighth staff.

Walzer Nr. 1

Hannes Premstaller

Pos. 1 in B

7

8

6

8

8

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, all in treble clef and G major (one sharp). The first section, marked with an '8' above the staff, spans the first four staves. The fifth staff begins the 'Trio' section, marked with 'Trio' and a '4' above the staff. The score concludes with the final staff.

Staff 1: 8 measures, ending with a repeat sign.

Staff 2: Continuation of the first section.

Staff 3: Continuation of the first section.

Staff 4: Continuation of the first section.

Staff 5: Trio section, 4 measures.

Staff 6: Continuation of the Trio section.

Staff 7: Continuation of the Trio section.

Staff 8: Continuation of the Trio section.

Staff 9: Continuation of the Trio section.

Staff 10: Continuation of the Trio section, ending with a repeat sign.

Walzer Nr. 1

Hannes Premstaller

Pos. 2 in B

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in B major, 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is indicated by a '3' over the time signature. The score is divided into several measures, with repeat signs and first/second endings marked with '7' and '8'. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, as well as slurs and ties.

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring 10 staves of music in G-flat major. The score includes a main melody and a Trio section. The first staff has an 8-measure rest at the end. The Trio section starts on the fifth staff and ends on the tenth staff with a 4-measure rest.

Staff 1: Main melody, 8-measure rest at the end.

Staff 2: Main melody.

Staff 3: Main melody.

Staff 4: Main melody.

Staff 5: Trio section, 4-measure rest at the end.

Staff 6: Trio section, 4-measure rest at the end.

Staff 7: Trio section.

Staff 8: Trio section.

Staff 9: Trio section.

Staff 10: Trio section, 4-measure rest at the end.

Walzer Nr. 1

Hannes Premstaller

Tuba

Key signature: B-flat major (two flats). Time signature: 3/4. The piece begins with a repeat sign and a key signature change to E-flat major (three flats).

Chord progression for Tuba:

- Measures 1-4: Eb
- Measures 5-8: Bb7
- Measures 9-12: Eb
- Measures 13-16: Bb7
- Measures 17-20: Eb
- Measures 21-24: Ab
- Measures 25-28: Bb7
- Measures 29-32: Eb
- Measures 33-36: Bb
- Measures 37-40: F7
- Measures 41-44: Bb
- Measures 45-48: F7
- Measures 49-52: Bb
- Measures 53-56: Eb
- Measures 57-60: F7
- Measures 61-64: Bb

The Tuba part ends with a double bar line and repeat sign.

Trio

The Trio section begins with a key signature change to E-flat major (three flats) and a repeat sign.

Chord progression for Trio:

- Measures 65-68: Ab
- Measures 69-72: Eb7
- Measures 73-76: Ab
- Measures 77-80: Eb7
- Measures 81-84: Ab
- Measures 85-88: Eb7
- Measures 89-92: Ab
- Measures 93-96: Eb7
- Measures 97-100: Ab

The Trio section ends with a double bar line and repeat sign, followed by two endings:

- 1. Ending: Measures 101-104, Ab, Eb7, Ab, ending with a double bar line.
- 2. Ending: Measures 105-108, Ab, Eb7, Ab, ending with a double bar line.

d.s. 1. Teil, dann Trio

Es bricht die Nacht herein

Lied

Robert Schwärzer

1. Es bricht die Nacht her - ein nach wun - der - schö - nem Tag
2. Wie si - cher sucht der Tod gar je - den Men - schen heim,
3. Auf noch so dun - kle Nacht folgt einst das Mor - gen - rot,

und legt sich fest und kalt auf Fel - der, Wie - sen, Wald,
als Durch - gang, Pfor - te, Tor so stel - le ihn dir vor,
drum See - le freu - e dich, Gott hält dich e - wig - lich,

auf Men - schen groß und klein.
am Weg zu dei - nem Gott.
er gibt auf dich schon Acht.



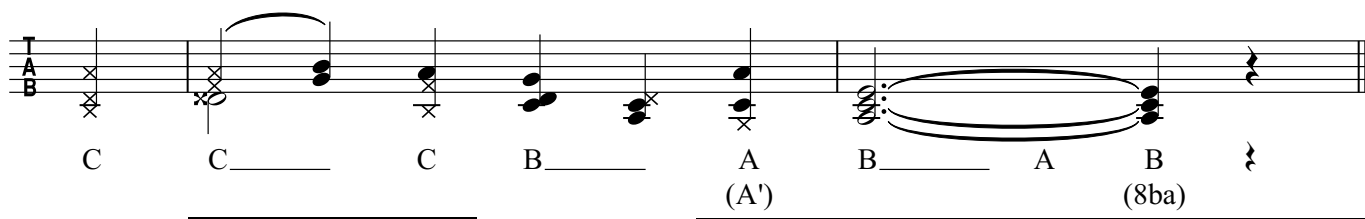
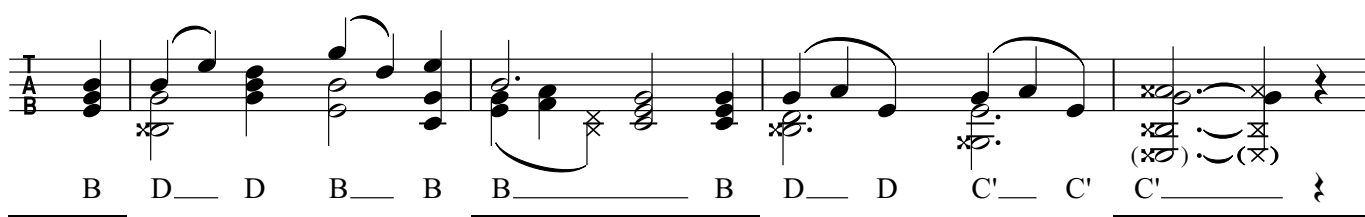
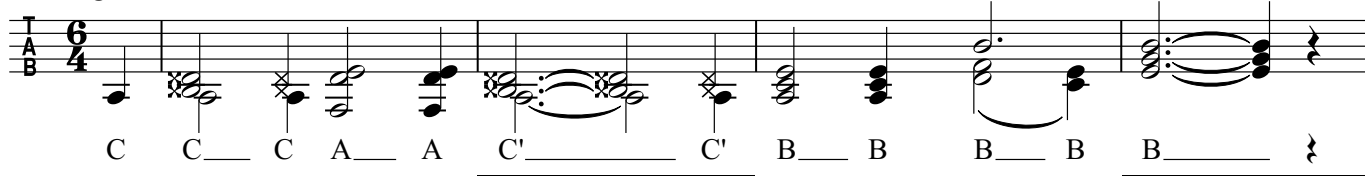
Es bricht die Nacht herein

Lied

Robert Schwärzer

4-reihige Harmonika

Griffschriftnotation: Hannes Premstaller





Guat gängen

Polka

Florin Pallhuber

Git. 8

Git. 8

D7 G D7

G D7 G

D7 G

1. 2.

D A7

D A7

1. 2.

D A7 D D

d.c. 1. Teil,
dann Trio

Trio

The musical score for Trio consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 8/8. The chords are labeled C, F, G7, and F. The notation includes various rests, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes.

System 1: Treble staff starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. Bass staff starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. Chords: C, F, G7, C.

System 2: Treble staff starts with eighth notes, followed by a quarter rest. Bass staff starts with eighth notes, followed by a quarter rest. Chords: G7, F, G7.

System 3: Treble staff starts with eighth notes, followed by a quarter rest. Bass staff starts with eighth notes, followed by a quarter rest. Chords: C, G7, C, F.

System 4: Treble staff starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. Bass staff starts with eighth notes, followed by a quarter rest. Chords: G7, C, G7, C.

System 5: Treble staff starts with eighth notes, followed by a quarter rest. Bass staff starts with eighth notes, followed by a quarter rest. Chords: F, G7, C.

Deutscher Tanz 6

aus: Südtiroler Volksmuskreis (Hrsg.)

Tanz- und Spielmusik um 1800 aus der Passeirer Liederhandschrift. Bozen 2009, S. 6.

Bearbeitung: Hannes Premstaller

Flgh.1 in B

Flgh.2 in B

Pos. in B

Tuba

fine



The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The bottom staff has a long note with a slur and a fermata, followed by a measure with a slur and a fermata, and then a measure with a slur and a fermata.



The second system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The bottom staff has a long note with a slur and a fermata, followed by a measure with a slur and a fermata, and then a measure with a slur and a fermata.



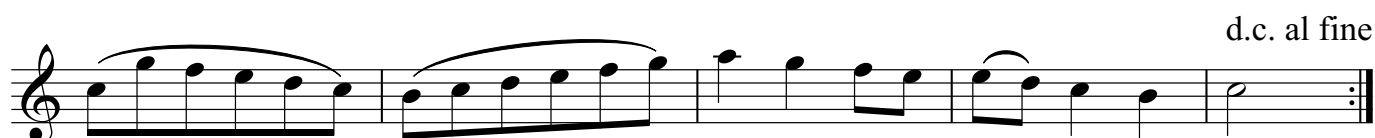
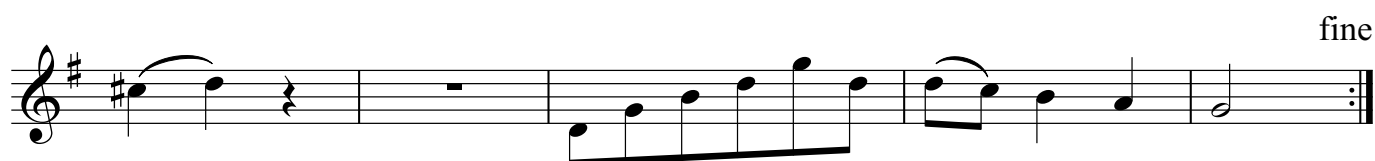
The third system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The bottom staff has a long note with a slur and a fermata, followed by a measure with a slur and a fermata, and then a measure with a slur and a fermata. The text "d.c. al fine" is written above the first staff.

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Flgh.2 in B

fine

d.c. al fine

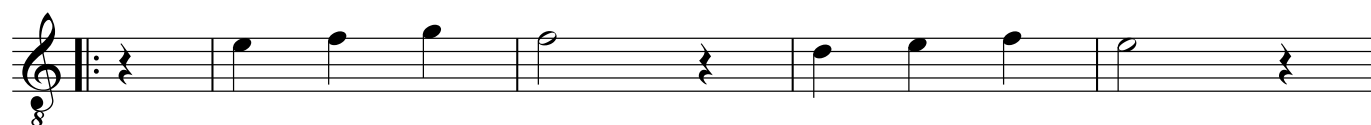
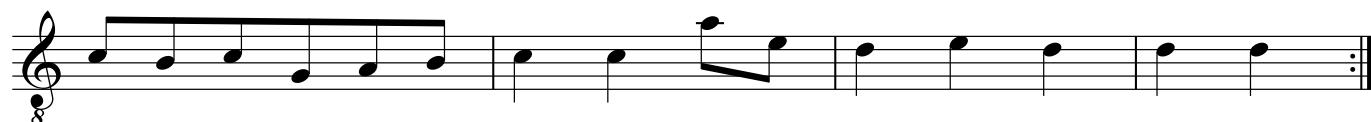
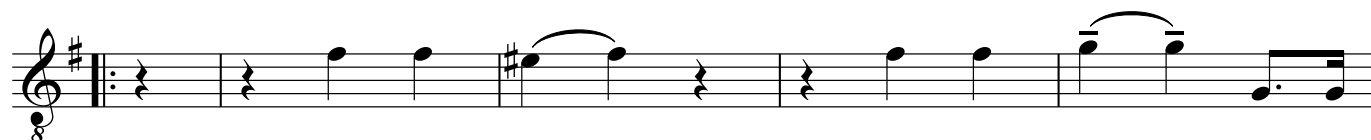
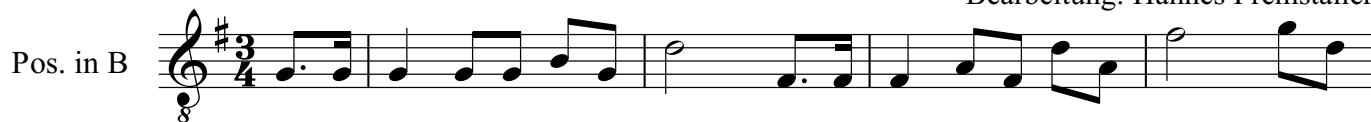
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Pos. in B





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Tuba

fine

d.c. al fine

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Pos. 2 in B

fine

d.c. al fine

I hãb hãlt zwoa kohlschwärze Rãppn

Auch bekannt als *Fuhrmannslied* und *Altes Wiener Fiakerlied* (mit Anfängen wie "In da Fruah, wonn da Hahn mocht an Krah'ra", "Tuat der Hahn in der Fruah n'ersten Krahner" u.ä.).

Möglicherweise um Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts entstanden, war das Lied um 1900 bereits im Alpenraum verbreitet.

zweistimmig

Satz: Hannes Premstaller

1. I hãb hãlt zwoa kohl-schwär-ze Rãp - pn, da - zua an vier -
2. I hãb hãlt a kreuz - sau - bers Ma - derl, dei isch aus an
3. In der Fruah wenn der Hãhn mãcht an Krah - ner, dã heb i mei

sit - zi - gn Wãgn. I hãb hãlt mei Freid wenn's schian
ei - ge - nen Holz. Sie wascht mir beim Wãgn die vier
Kö - pferl in d'Höh. Steh auf bin's a Fuhr - mãnn, a

trãp - pn, des kãnn i koan Men - schn net sãgn!
Ra - derl, drum bin i auf sie jã so stolz!
schwa - rer, nimm's Peit - scherl und schrei wis - ta - hö!

Å - br i schrei hü, å - br i schrei ho,
Å - br i schrei hü, å - br i schrei ho,

å - br i schrei ål - le weil wis - ta - ha - ho.
Å - br i schrei

I hâb hâlt zwoa kohlschwârze Râppn

Auch bekannt als *Fuhrmannslied* und *Altes Wiener Fiakerlied* (mit Anfängen wie "In da Fruah, wonn da Hahn mocht an Krah'ra", "Tuat der Hahn in der Fruah n'ersten Krahner" u.ä.).

Möglicherweise um Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts entstanden, war das Lied um 1900 bereits im Alpenraum verbreitet.

Satz: Hannes Premstaller

S, A

1. I hâb hâlt zwoa kohl-schwâr-ze Râp - pn, da - zua an vier -
 2. I hâb hâlt a kreuz - sau - bers Ma - derl, dei isch aus an
 3. In der Fruah wenn der Hâhn mâcht an Krah - ner, dâ heb i mei

T, B

sit - zi - gn Wâgn. I hâb hâlt mei Freid wenn's schian
 ei - ge - nen Holz. Sie wascht mir beim Wâgn die vier
 Kö - pferl in d'Höh. Steh auf bin's a Fuhr - mânn, a

trâp - pn, des kânn i koan Men - schn net sâgn!
 Ra - derl, drum bin i auf sie jâ so stolz!
 schwa - rer, nimm's Peit - scherl und schrei wis - ta - hö!

â - br i schrei ho, â - br i schrei ho,
 Å - br i schrei hü, å - br i schrei hü,

â - br i schrei âl - le - weil wis - ta - ha - ho.

1. 2.
 Å - br i schrei

A soizige Polka

Marinus Zimmerer

1. Klarinette in B

2. Klarinette in B *2.x Oktave höher*

3. Klarinette in B *1.x tacet*

1. 2.

2.x Oktave höher

2.x Oktave höher

1. 2.

d.c. 1. Teil, dann Trio

Trio

2.x Oktave höher

1.x tacet



The Trio section begins with a 2/4 time signature. The first two staves are marked '2.x Oktave höher' and the third staff is marked '1.x tacet'. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and accidentals.



The Trio section continues with measures 7-12. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and accidentals.



The Trio section continues with measures 13-18. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and accidentals.



The Trio section continues with measures 19-24. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and accidentals.

fine

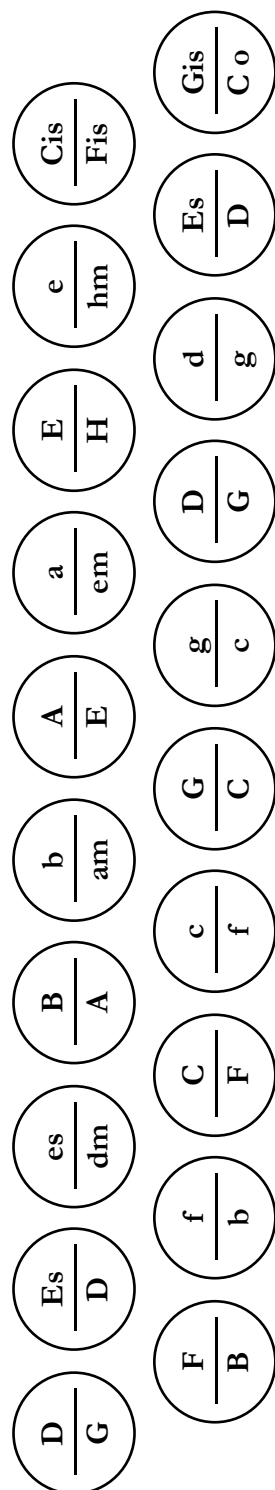
d.c. 1. Teil,
dann Trio



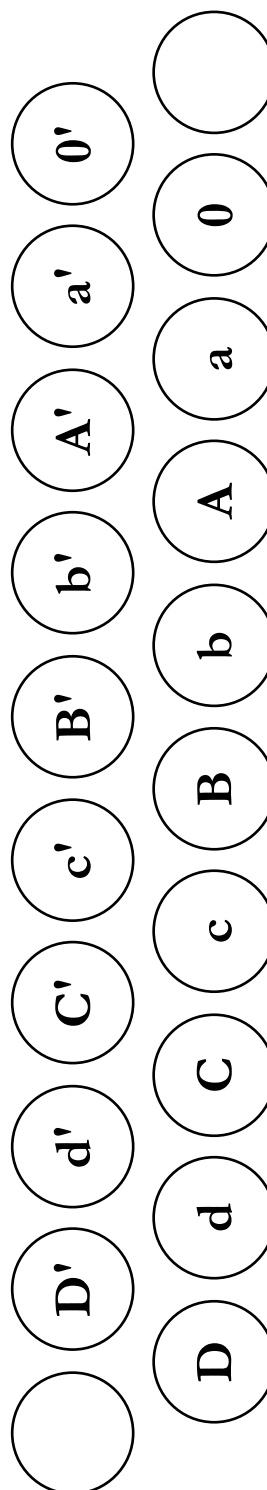
The Trio section concludes with measures 25-30. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and accidentals. The section ends with a double bar line and repeat signs. The instruction 'd.c. 1. Teil, dann Trio' is written to the right.

Tastenbelegung der Bassseite einer 4-reihigen Harmonika **GCFB** (Schröpfer System)

Klangschrift

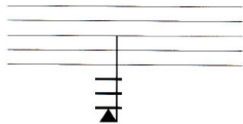


Griffschrift



Hinweise zur Griffschriftnotation

- Der in der Bassbelegung dargestellte Basston „0“ ist der Wechselbasston der 1. Diskantreihe (in vielen Griffschriftnotationen auch als „W“ bezeichnet).
- Die in der Grafik unten dargestellte Note kennzeichnet einen Zusatzton, der heutzutage in vielen Diskantseiten steirischer Harmonikas eingebaut ist. Da dieser Zusatzton aber nicht bei allen Modellen den gleichen Knöpfen zugeordnet ist, wird er in der vorliegenden Griffschriftbearbeitung nur symbolisch dargestellt. Der auftretende Zusatzton sollte beim Durchspielen des Musikstückes klanglich auf dessen melodische-harmonische Richtigkeit überprüft werden.



Prerovanka Polka

Lottchen Polka

Bearbeitung und Griffschriftnotation: Hannes Premstaller

Musik Ladislav Kubes

Text: Sestry Skovajsovy

B b A b B b b b B b A b B B' A B' B b A b B b A b A b b b b A b B b

0 a A a 0 a a a 0 a A a 0 a a a 0 a A a A b B b B B' A B' B

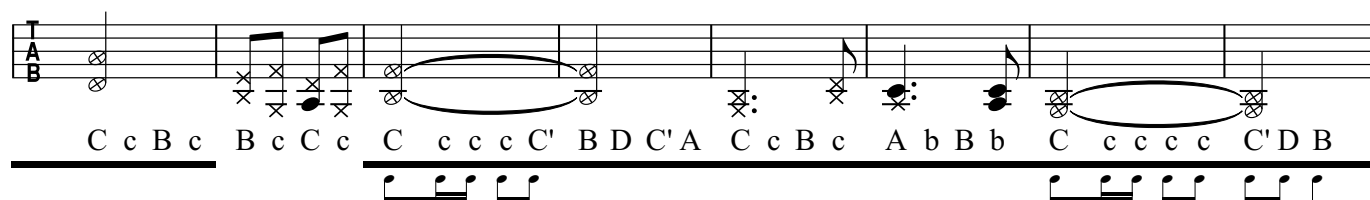
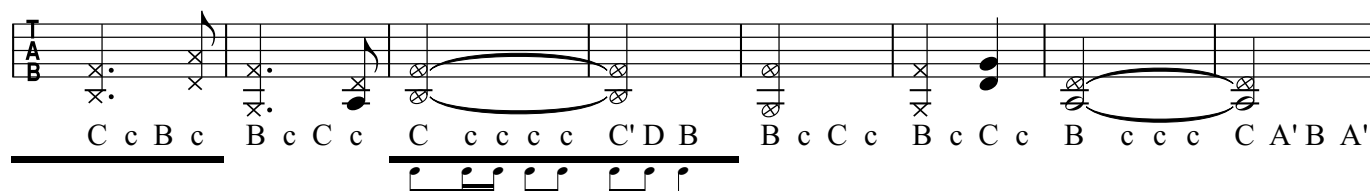
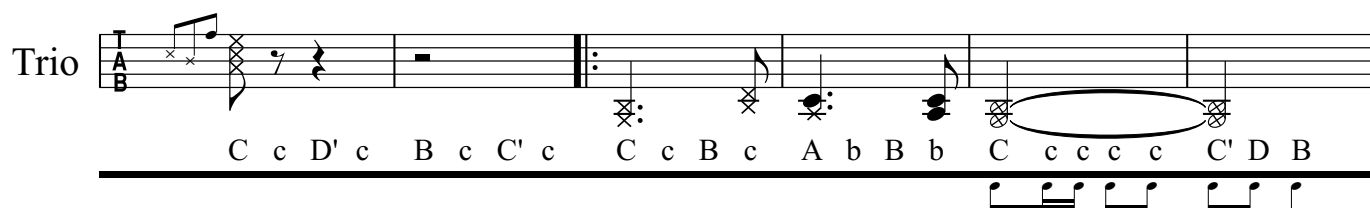
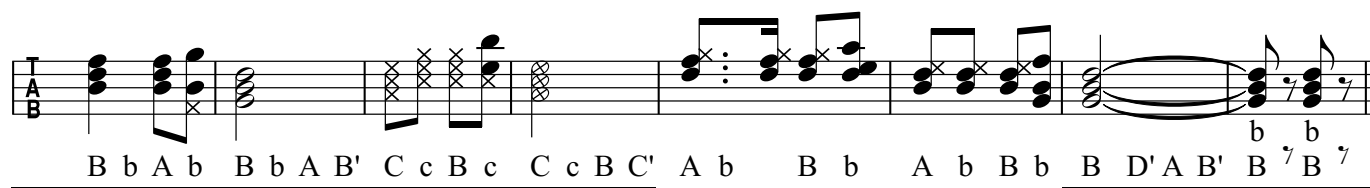
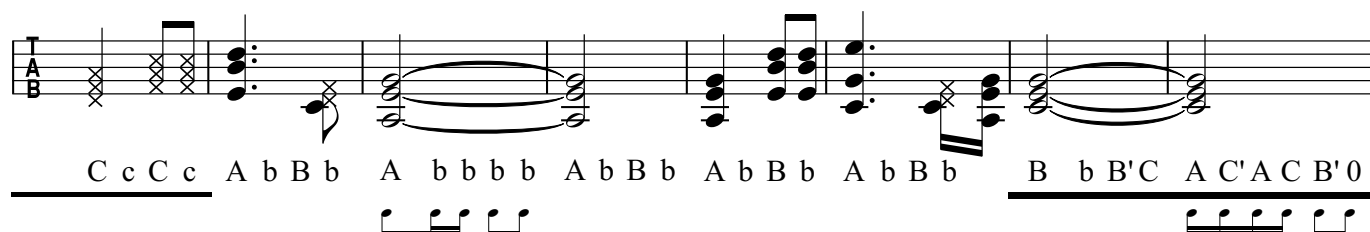
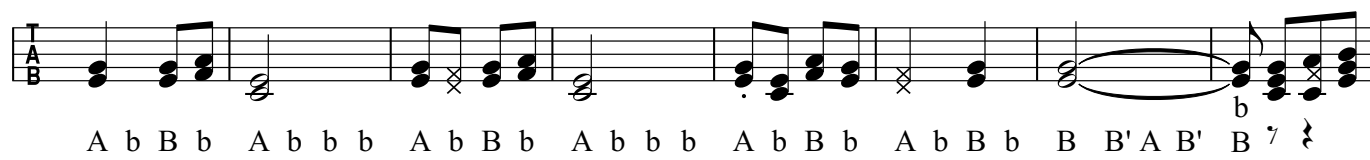
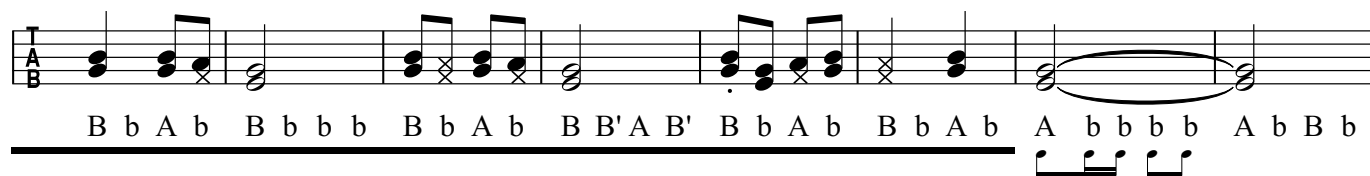
C c C c A b B b A b b b b A b B b A b B b A b B b B b B' C A C' A C B' 0

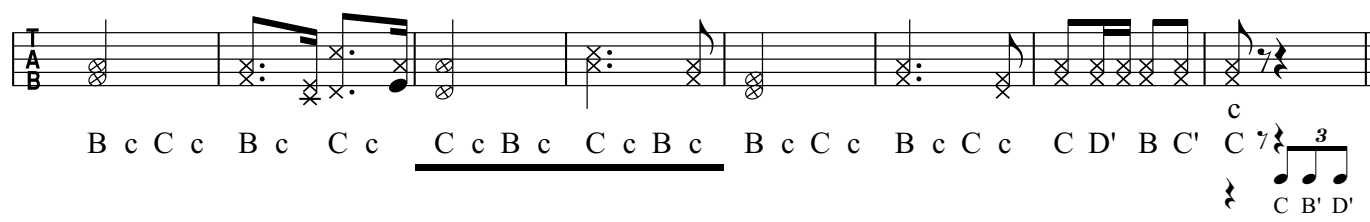
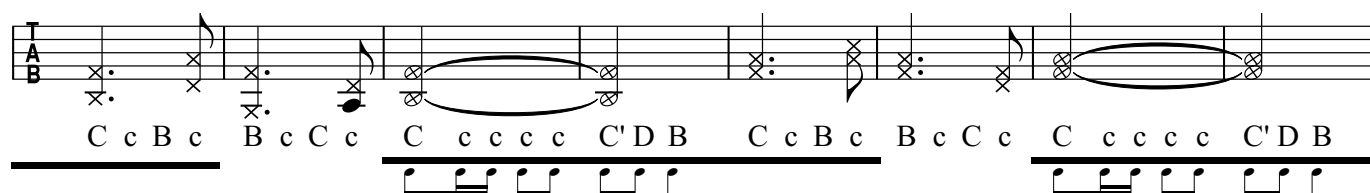
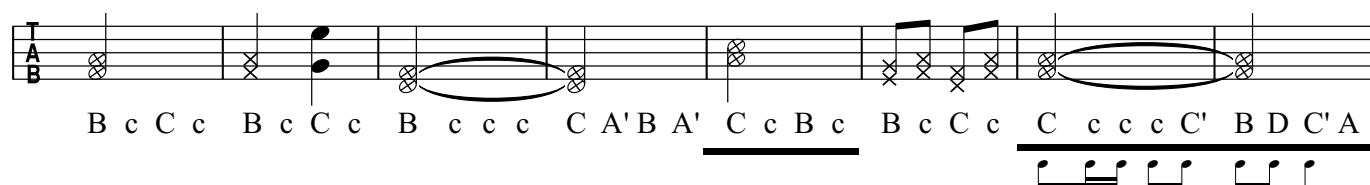
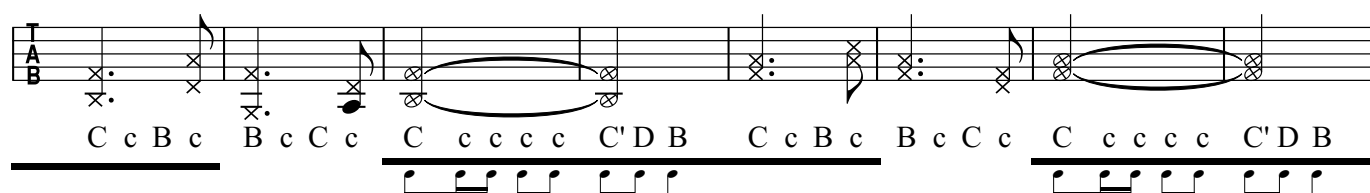
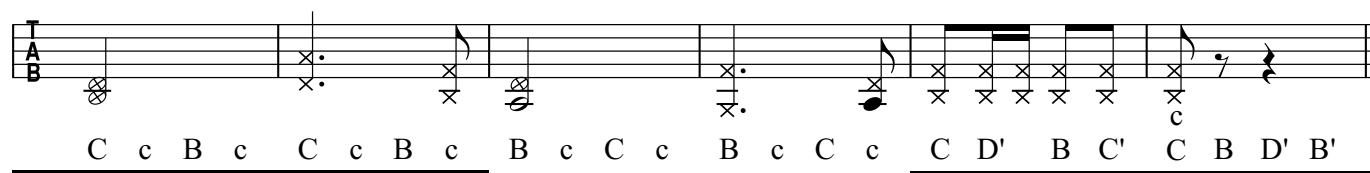
B b A b B b A B' C c B c C c B C' A b B b A b B b B C' A B' B 7 B 7

B b A b B b A b A b B b

A b B b B B' A B' B 7 B 7 B B B b A b

B b A b A b B b A b B b B B' A B' B 7 B 7





System 1:

Notes: C, C A A', C, C B' C, B, B, A', C, C', C B' D'

System 2:

Notes: C, C B' B, C, C A C', B, C, B', B, C, B B D' B'

System 3:

Notes: C c B c, B c C c, C c c c c, C' D B, C c B c, B c C c, C c c c c, C' D B

System 4:

Notes: B c C c, B c C c, B c c c, C A' B A', C c B c, B c C c, C c c c C', B D C' A

System 5:

Notes: C c B c, B c C c, C c c c c, C' D B, C c B c, B c C c, C c c c c, C' D B

System 6:

Notes: B c C c, B c, C c, C c B c, C c B c, B c C c, C, C D' B C', C

Ländler Altdeutscher

Lied "A schöns Büschl" aus: Anderluh, Anton:

Kärntens Volksliedschatz, Band I. Liebeslieder, erster Teil. Klagenfurt 1960, S. 257.

Ländler aus: Flötenhandschrift *Flauto Primo*. 1813 (Privatbesitz Robert Schwärzer)

Lied "A schöns Büschl"

Satz und Bearbeitung: Linda Kammerer

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc./Kb.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc./Kb.

Ländler

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Git.

Vc./Kb.

VI. I

VI. II

Git.

Vc./Kb.

This system contains the first system of music. It features four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Guitar, and Violoncello/Double Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The Violin I and II parts play a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The Guitar part plays a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. The Violoncello/Double Bass part plays a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

VI. I

VI. II

Git.

Vc./Kb.

This system contains the second system of music. It features four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Guitar, and Violoncello/Double Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The Violin I and II parts continue the melodic line. The Guitar part continues the rhythmic accompaniment. The Violoncello/Double Bass part continues the bass line.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Git.

Vc./Kb.

This system contains the third system of music. It features five staves: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Guitar, and Violoncello/Double Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The Violin I and II parts continue the melodic line. The Viola part enters with a new melodic line. The Guitar part continues the rhythmic accompaniment. The Violoncello/Double Bass part continues the bass line.

Ländler Alteutscher

Lied "A schöns Büschl" aus: Anderluh, Anton:

Kärntens Volksliedschatz, Band I. Liebeslieder, erster Teil. Klagenfurt 1960, S. 257.

Ländler aus: Flötenhandschrift *Flauto Primo*. 1813 (Privatbesitz Robert Schwärzer)

Lied "A schöns Büschl"

Satz und Bearbeitung: Linda Kammerer

Violine I



Ländler



Ländler Altteutscher

Lied "A schöns Büschl" aus: Anderluh, Anton:

Kärntens Volksliedschatz, Band I. Liebeslieder, erster Teil. Klagenfurt 1960, S. 257.

Ländler aus: Flötenhandschrift *Flauto Primo*. 1813 (Privatbesitz Robert Schwärzer)

Lied "A schöns Büschl"

Satz und Bearbeitung: Linda Kammerer



Ländler



Ländler Alteutscher

Lied "A schöns Büschl" aus: Anderluh, Anton:

Kärntens Volksliedschatz, Band I. Liebeslieder, erster Teil. Klagenfurt 1960, S. 257.

Ländler aus: Flötenhandschrift *Flauto Primo*. 1813 (Privatbesitz Robert Schwärzer)

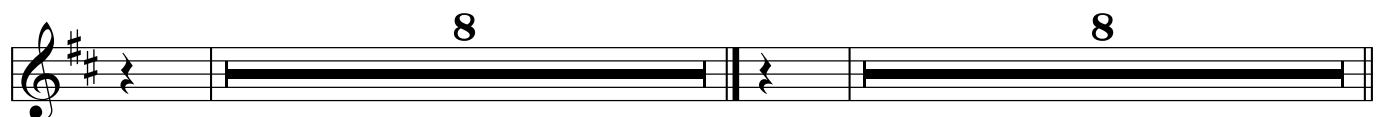
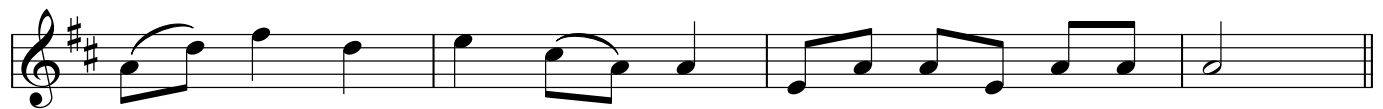
Lied "A schöns Büschl"

Satz und Bearbeitung: Linda Kammerer

Violine III



Ländler





Ländler Altteutscher

Lied "A schöns Büschl" aus: Anderluh, Anton:

Kärntens Volksliedschatz, Band I. Liebeslieder, erster Teil. Klagenfurt 1960, S. 257.

Ländler aus: Flötenhandschrift *Flauto Primo*. 1813 (Privatbesitz Robert Schwärzer)

Lied "A schöns Büschl"

Satz und Bearbeitung: Linda Kammerer



Ländler





Ländler Altteutscher

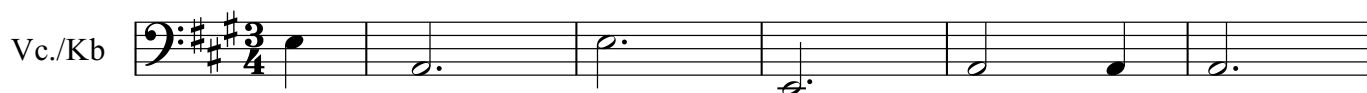
Lied "A schöns Büschl" aus: Anderluh, Anton:

Kärntens Volksliedschatz, Band I. Liebeslieder, erster Teil. Klagenfurt 1960, S. 257.

Ländler aus: Flötenhandschrift *Flauto Primo*. 1813 (Privatbesitz Robert Schwärzer)

Lied "A schöns Büschl"

Satz und Bearbeitung: Linda Kammerer



Ländler



Liebe Sängerinnen und Sänger, Liebe Musikantinnen und Musikanten!

Der Alpenländische Volksmusikwettbewerb fand heuer coronabedingt in einer besonderen Form statt. Unter dem Titel „Aufg’schrieben und aufg’führt“ konnten junge Volksmusikant*innen Eigenkompositionen im regionalen Stil einreichen. Eine namhafte Volksmusikjury wählte unter den Einsendungen ein bis zwei besonders gelungene Volksmusikstücke bzw. Lieder aus, die dann bei den Alpenländischen Volksmusikkonzerten am 23. und 24. Oktober 2020 im Haus der Musik in Innsbruck aufgeführt wurden.

Unter anderem wählte die Jury den Heimkehrer Boarischen des 17jährigen Musikanten Paul Holzer Tschurtschenthaler aus Sexten aus. Paul durfte sein Stück mit den Oberpuschtra Volksmusikanten, bei denen er das Flügelhorn bzw. die Trompete spielt, beim Festkonzert in Innsbruck präsentieren.

Für diesen Monat haben wir ebendiesen Heimkehrer Boarischen ausgewählt. Georg Lanz, Pauls Musiklehrer, hat das Stück für Tanzmusik-Besetzung eingerichtet und bearbeitet.

Das Team des Referates Volksmusik Bozen gratuliert dem jungen Sextner zu seinem Erfolg.

Viel Freude beim Musizieren!

Brigitte, Manuela und Evelyn,
Günther und Hannes



Musikschulen

AUTONOME PROVINZ
BOZEN - SÜDTIROL



PROVINCIA AUTONOMA
DI BOLZANO - ALTO ADIGE

PROVINZIA AUTONOMA DE BULSAN - SÜDTIROL

Heimkehrer Boarischer

Komponist: Paul Holzer Tschurtschenthaler
Bearbeitung: Georg Lanz

Klarinette in B

Flügelhorn in B

Posaune in B

Tuba

1. 2.

1. 2.

d.c. 1. Teil, dann Trio

Trio

8

Ab Eb7 Ab Db

Ab Eb7 Ab Db Ab Eb7 Ab

Ab Eb7 Ab Db Ab Eb7 Ab

Ab Eb7 Ab Db Ab Eb7 Ab



Heimkehrer Boarischer

Komponist: Paul Holzer Tschurtschenthaler

Bearbeitung: Georg Lanz

Flgh. B

1. 2.

d.c. 1. Teil, dann Trio

Trio



Heimkehrer Boarischer

Komponist: Paul Holzer Tschurtschenthaler

Bearbeitung: Georg Lanz

Klar. B

1. 2.

d.c. 1. Teil,
dann Trio

Trio

12



Heimkehrer Boarischer

Komponist: Paul Holzer Tschurtschenthaler

Bearbeitung: Georg Lanz

Pos. B

1. 2.

1. 2.

d.c. 1. Teil,
dann Trio

Trio

Heimkehrer Boarischer

Komponist: Paul Holzer Tschurtschenthaler

Bearbeitung: Georg Lanz

Tuba

Trio

d.c. 1. Teil,
dann Trio

**Liebe Sängerinnen und Sänger,
Liebe Musikantinnen und Musikanten!**

Der Tiroler Volksmusikverein und der Südtiroler Volksmusikkreis haben zusammen mit weiteren Kooperationspartnern in den letzten Jahren einige handliche Liederhefte herausgegeben, die zum gemeinsamen Singen in der Familie anregen sollen. Unter anderem ist auch das Liederheft „Es hat sich halt eröffnet...“ mit 20 Advent- und Weihnachtsliedern in viele Haushalte unseres Landes geflattert. Aus diesem Heft haben wir für diesen Monat das Verkündigungslied „Gegrüßt seist, Maria“ ausgewählt. Die zweistimmige Version haben wir mit einer Gitarrenbegleitung ergänzt. Eine vierstimmige Singversion findet sich ebenfalls im Notenblatt.

Das Team vom Referat Volksmusik wünscht allen eine besinnliche Adventszeit.

Viel Freude beim Musizieren!

Brigitte, Manuela und Evelyn,
Günther und Hannes



Musikschulen

AUTONOME PROVINZ
BOZEN - SÜDTIROL



PROVINCIA AUTONOMA
DI BOLZANO - ALTO ADIGE

PROVINZIA AUTONOMA DE BULSAN - SÜDTIROL

Gegrüßt seist, Maria

aus: Südtiroler Volksmusikkreis, Tiroler Volksmusikverein (Hrsg.):

Es hat sich halt eröffnet..., 20 Advent- und Weihnachtslieder zum gemeinsamen Singen. Innsbruck 2016, Nr. 4.

St. Jakob am Arlberg

Satz und Begleitung: Hannes Premstaller

Vorspiel X V III

Git.

Stimme

1. Ge - grüßt seist, Ma - ri - a, jung - frau - li - che Zier!
Du bist vol - ler Gna - den, der Herr ist mit dir.

2. Was seind das für Re - den, was soll die - ses sein?
Wer kommt da zu mir ins Schlaf - zim - mer rein?

3. Er - schrick nicht, Ma - ri - a, es geschieht dir kein Leid.
Ich bin nur ein En - gel, ver - kün - de dir Freud:

D D G D/A A⁷ D

Git.

Stimme

1. Ein' ganz neu - e Bot - schaft, ein un - er - hörts Ding
2. Die Tür ist ver - sper - ret, die Fens - ter seind zue;
3. Dass du sollst em - pfan - gen und tra - gen ein' Sohn,

von himm - li - scher Hof - statt Sankt Ga³ - bri - el bringt.
wer ist, der da stö - ret die nächt - li - che Ruch.
nach dem wir ver - lan - gen vier - tau - send Jahr schon.

D D G D/A A⁷ D

Git.

1. Zwischenspiel II III

Git.

2. Zwischenspiel III

Git.

Gegrüßt seist, Maria

aus: Südtiroler Volksmusikkreis, Tiroler Volksmusikverein (Hrsg.):

Es hat sich halt eröffnet..., 20 Advent- und Weihnachtslieder zum gemeinsamen Singen. Innsbruck 2016, Nr. 4.

St. Jakob am Arlberg
Satz: Hannes Premstaller

vierstimmig

S, A

1. Ge - grüßt seist, Ma - ri - a, jung - frau - li - che Zier!
Du bist vol - ler Gna - den, der Herr ist mit dir.

2. Was seind das für Re - den, was soll die - ses sein?
Wer kommt da zu mir ins Schlaf - zim - mer rein?

3. Er - schrick nicht, Ma - ri - a, es geschieht dir kein Leid.
Ich bin nur ein En - gel, ver - kün - de dir Freud:

T, B

S, A

1. Ein' ganz neu - e Bot - schaft, ein un - er - hörts Ding
2. Die Tür ist ver - sper - ret, die Fens - ter seind zue;
3. Dass du sollst em - pfan - gen und tra - gen ein' Sohn,

T, B

S, A

von himm - li - scher Hof - statt Sankt Ga - bri - el bringt.
wer ist, der da stö - ret die nächt - li - che Ruh.
nach dem wir ver - lan - gen vier - tau - send Jahr schon.

T, B