



Argeers

John Playford
(1623–1686)

ca. 120



16 Schott Music GmbH & Co. KG, Mainz



Prélude

Marc-Antoine Charpentier
(1634–1704)

ca. 120–124



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from: M.-A. Charpentier, Te Deum

Rondo-Rondeau

Herkunft: Nordfrankreich
12. Jahrhundert

Das Rondo der Barockzeit ist eine Instrumentalform mit ostinater Wiederkehr eines Hauptthemas (Refrain) und allerlei Zwischen-themen (Couplets). Die beiden Themen sollten durch unterschiedliche Artikulation deutlich voneinander unterschieden werden.

Mattheson, S. 230: „Meines Be-dünkens regieret in einem guten Rondeau eine gewisse Standhaftig-keit, oder vielmehr ein festes Vertauen; Wenigstens läßt sich diese Gemüths-Beschaffenheit sehr gut dadurch vorstellen.“

Rondo

anonym

The musical score is written for two staves in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a Rondo form with a main refrain and three couplets. The first system is the main refrain, marked with a repeat sign. The second system is a couplet, marked 'Fine' and '(p)'. The third system is another couplet. The fourth system is a third couplet. The fifth system is the final refrain, marked 'D.C. al Fine'.

Cotillon

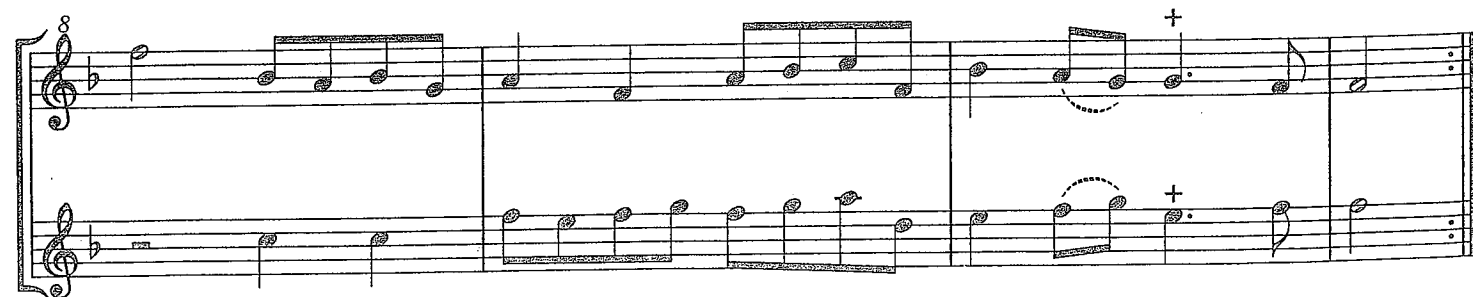
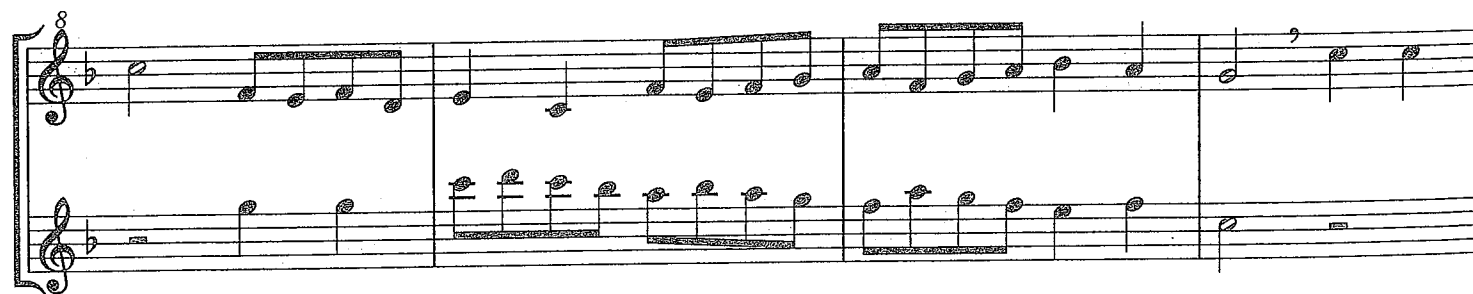
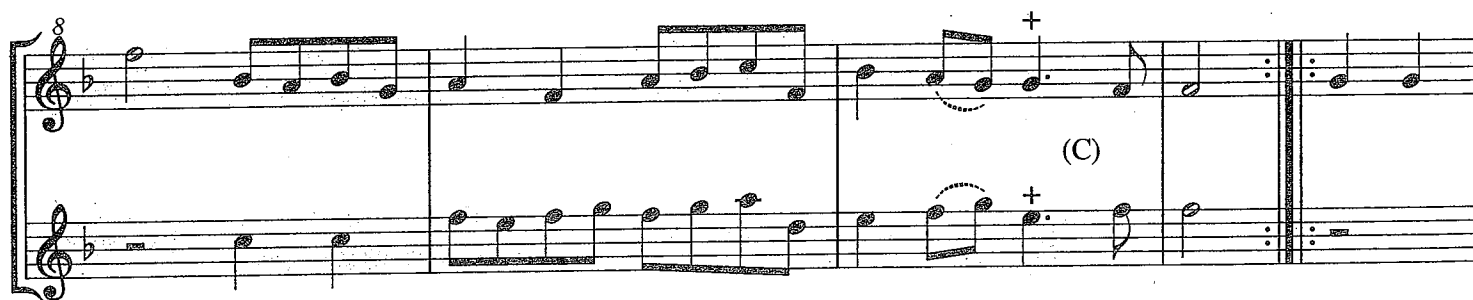
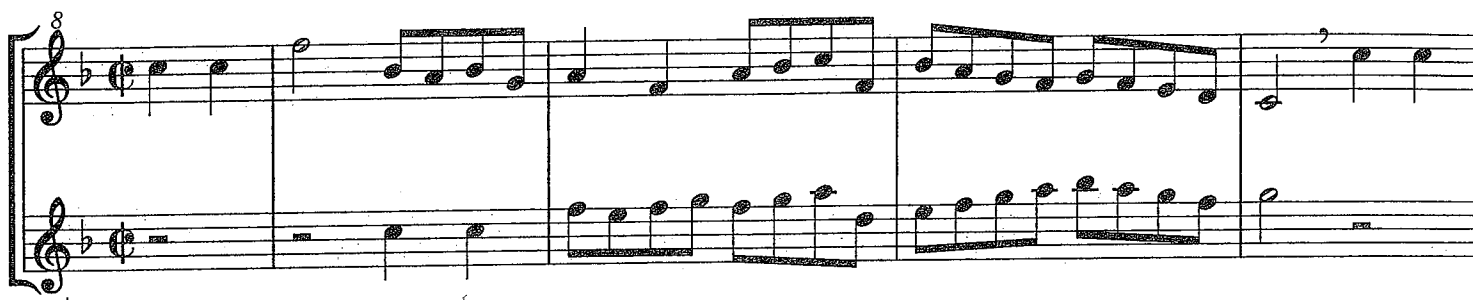
Herkunft: Frankreich,
frühes 18. Jahrhundert

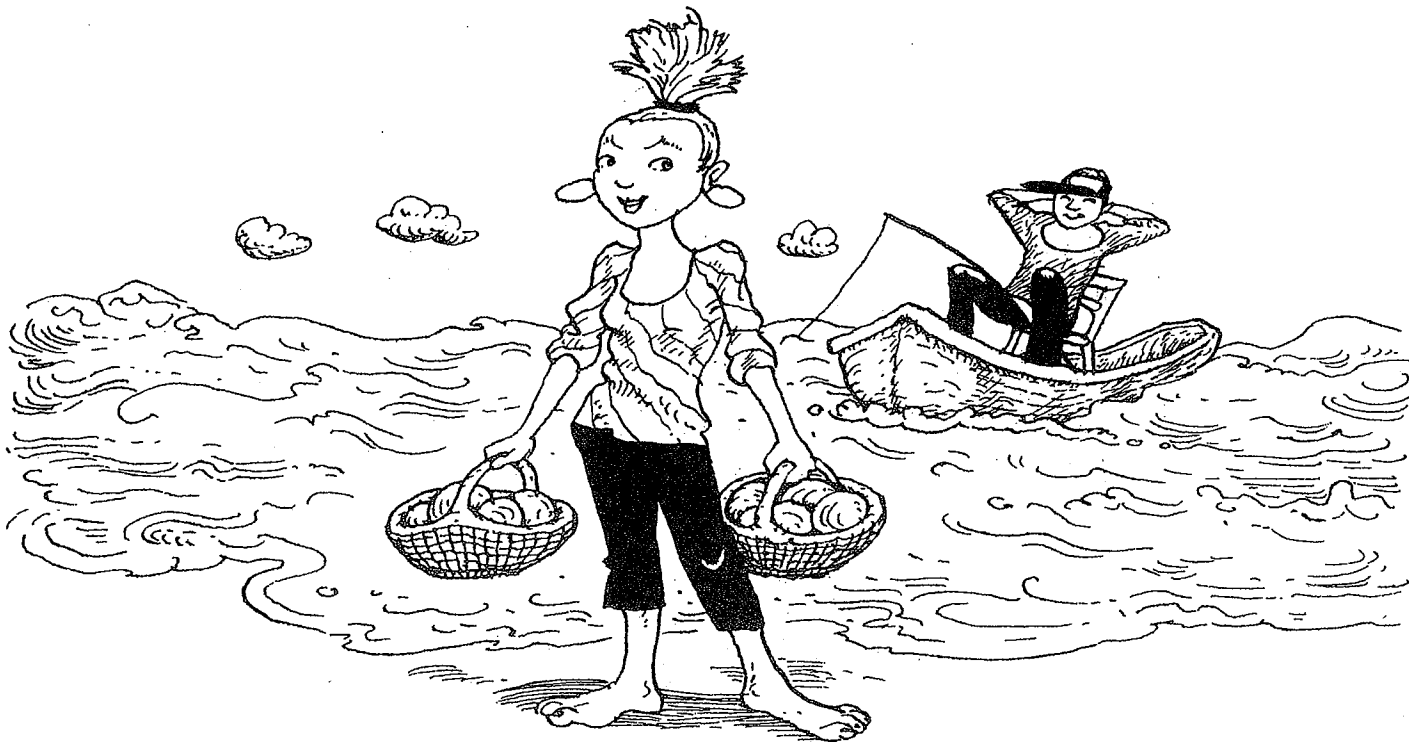
Der Cotillon, eine Art Contredanse,
läßt sich von dem englischen Round
ableiten. In Frankreich bürgerte
er sich ab 1723, in Deutschland ab

1741 ein. Mit seiner französischen
Bezeichnung (Contredanse fran-
çaise) wurde er erst 1770 in Eng-
land heimisch.

Cotillon

Henri Bâton (geb. ca. 1710)





Bella bimba

Italien

C G C

1.+2. Ma co-me bal-li bel-la bim - ba, bel-la bim - ba, bel-la bim - ba, ma

5 G C Am

co-me bal-li bel-la bim - ba, bel-la bim - ba bal-li ben!

1. Guar - da che
2. Dan - za al mat-

Fine

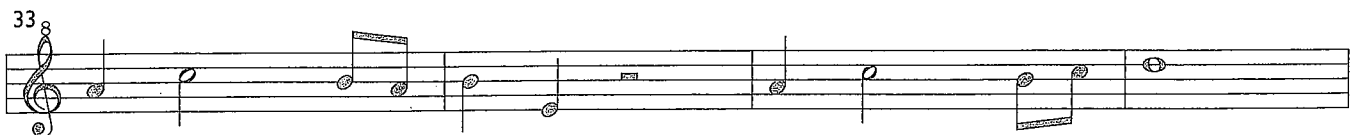
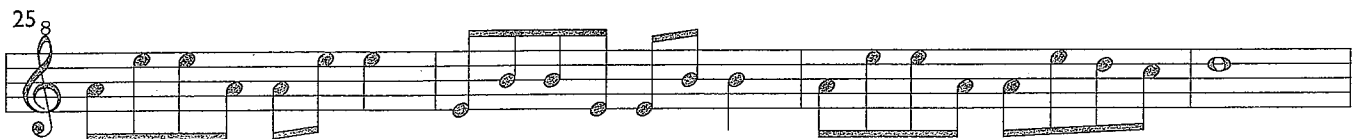
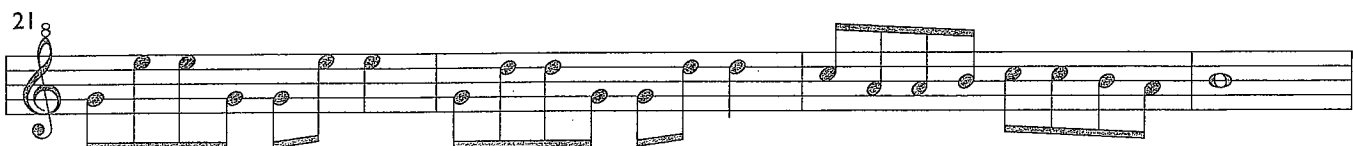
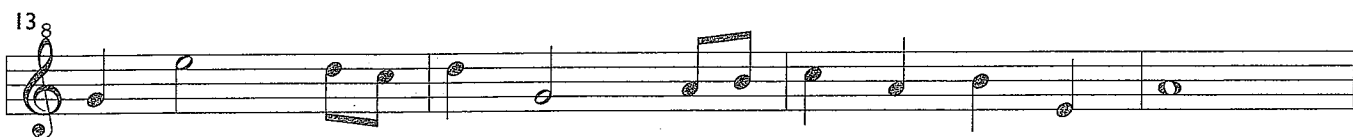
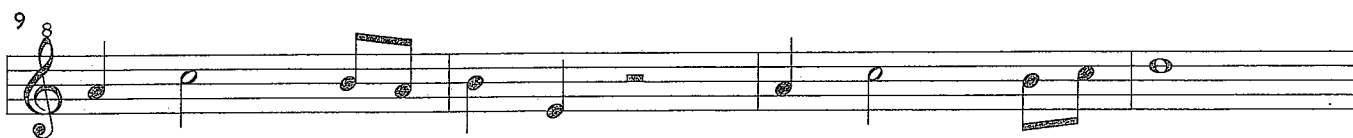
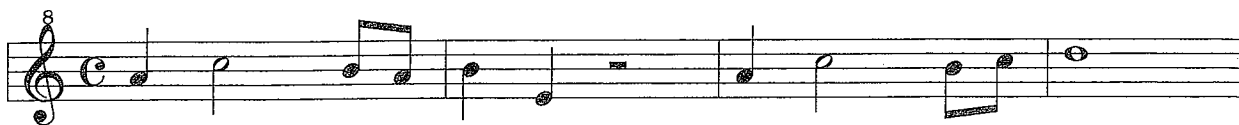
10 E Am E

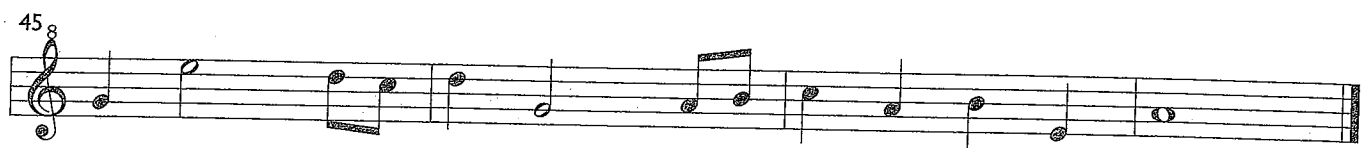
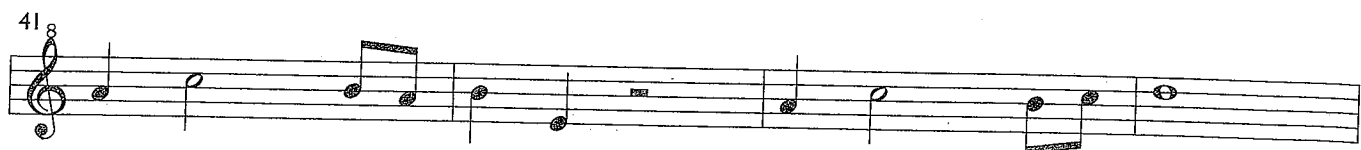
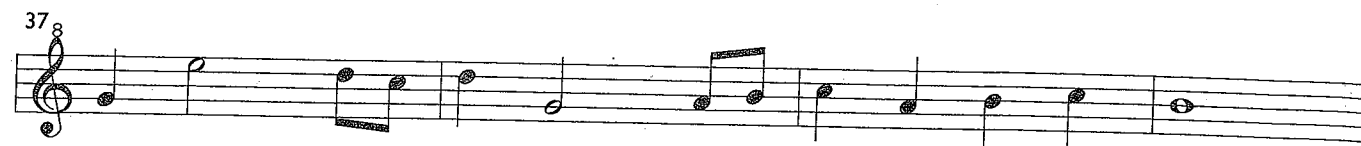
pas - sa la vil - la - nel - la. A - gi - le e snel - la, sa ben bal - lar!
ti - no, dan - za al - la se - ra, sem - pre leg - ge - ra, sem - bra vo - lar.

10. Running Folia

CD 29 30 31 32

(♩ = ca. 150)

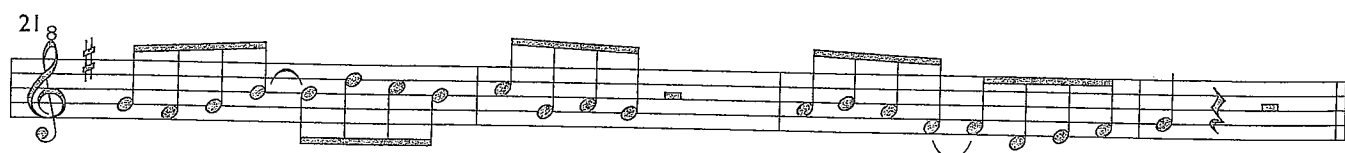
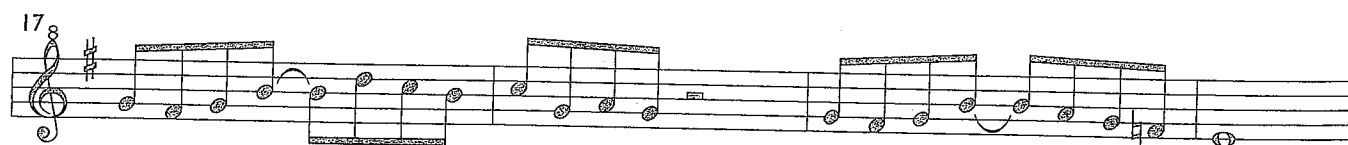
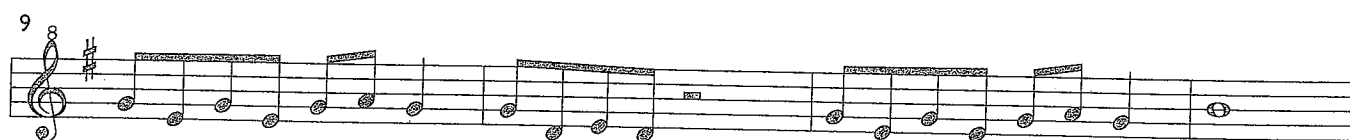
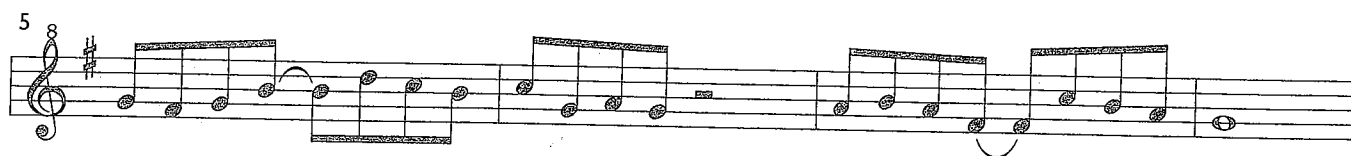
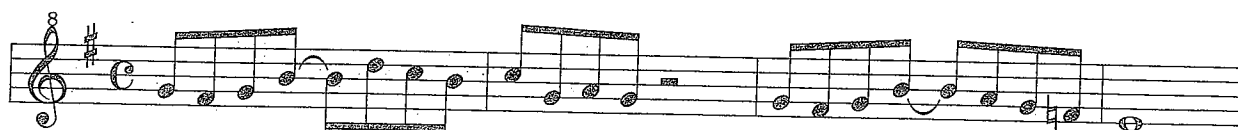




11. Let it Swing

CD 33 34 35 36

swing (♩ = ca. 145)



8. The Galway Piper

Irland

lebhaft

Vorspiel

(9)

5

Strophe

10

14

19

24

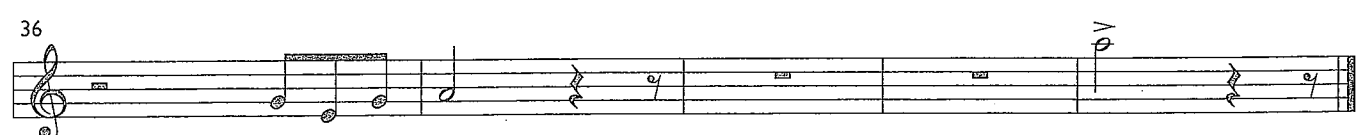
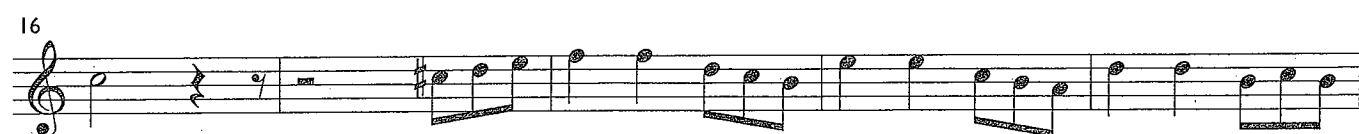
Zwischenspiel

D.S. al $\oplus$

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system (measures 1-4) is the 'Vorspiel' (Introduction), marked 'lebhaft' (lively). The second system (measures 5-9) is the 'Strophe' (Verse), marked with a repeat sign. The third system (measures 10-13) continues the verse. The fourth system (measures 14-18) is the 'Zwischenspiel' (Interlude), marked with a repeat sign. The fifth system (measures 19-23) continues the interlude. The final system (measures 24-25) is a short concluding phrase. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and repeat signs. The tempo 'lebhaft' is indicated at the beginning. The origin 'Irland' (Ireland) is noted in the top right corner. The page number '10' is in the top left, and a small '3' is in the top right corner of the page.

3. Play Seven

fast



Hans Poser
Zehn kleine Stücke
für Sopran-Blockflöte und Klavier

I

allegretto



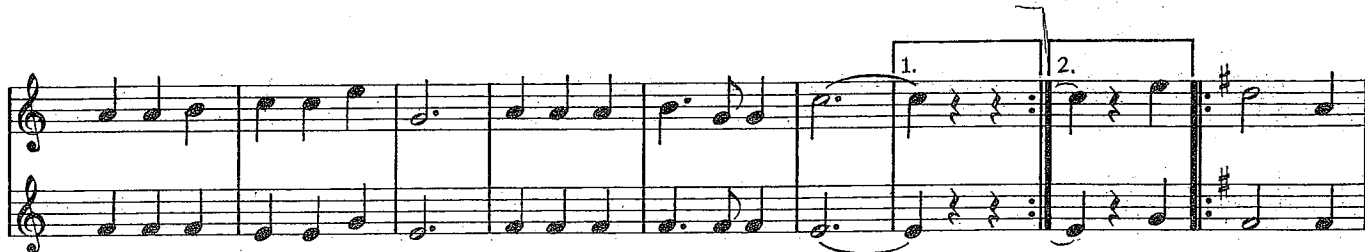
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8. Mit Schwung! – Rosy and Sepp

Ländler

J. Rüegg

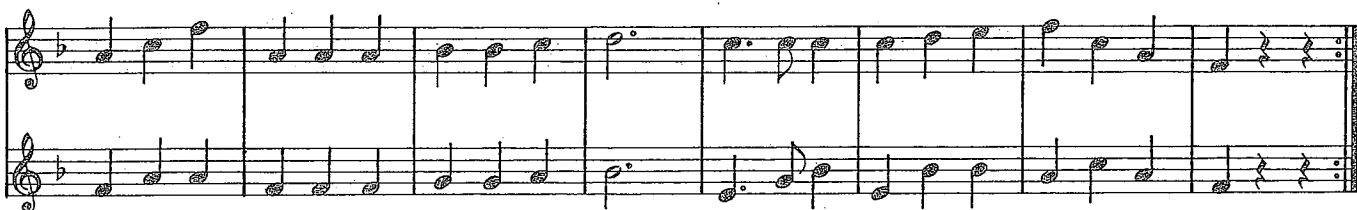


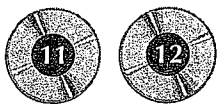
17



1. Teil noch 1 x
dann Trio

Trio





Allegretto



James Hook
1746–1827

Arrangement: Walter Bergmann

6

11

16

21

26

30

37

42

48

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aus: J. Hook, Sonata G-Dur, Schott ED 10108

*) CD: ohne Wiederholungen

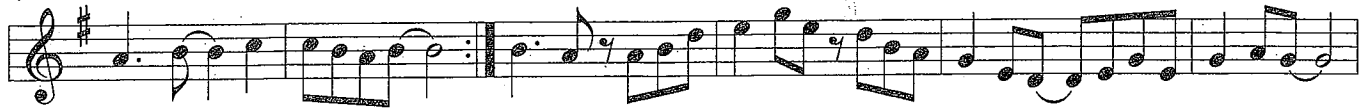
6. Gospel

(♩ = ca. 150)

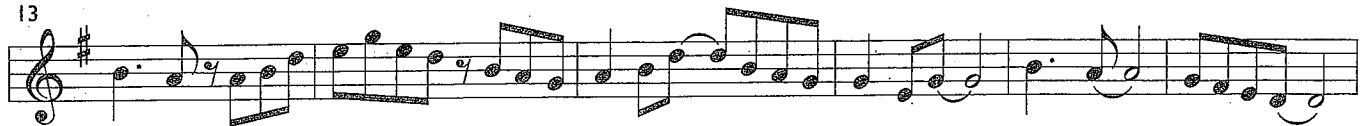
24
25
26



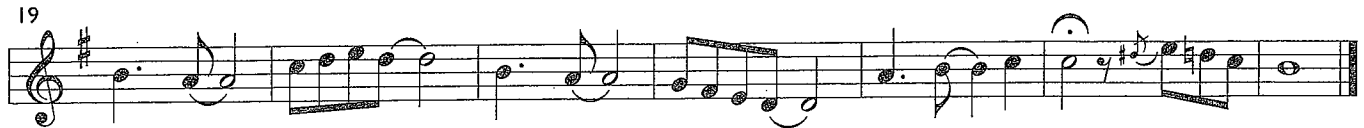
7



13



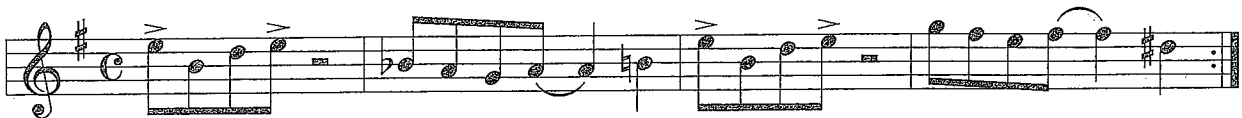
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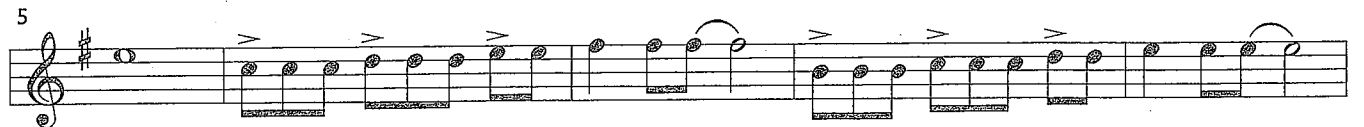
7. Hard Line

(♩ = ca. 160)

27
28
29



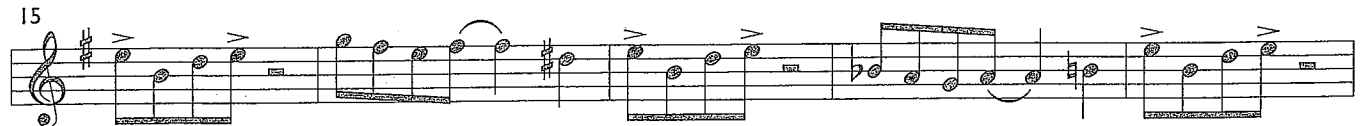
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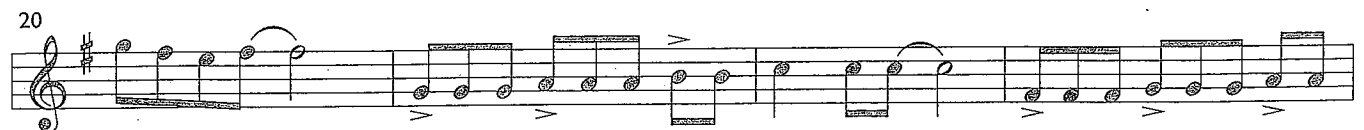
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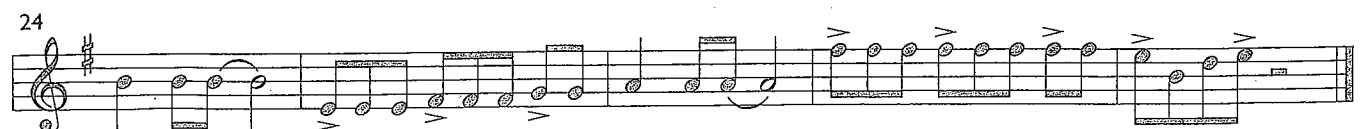
15



20



24



7. Sänneball – On the alp

Polka

J. Rüegg

Handwritten musical score for a polka. The score is written on four systems of two staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The first system (measures 14-15) includes a repeat sign with a double bar line and a '1.' marking. The second system (measures 16-17) includes a '2.' marking. The third system (measures 18-19) includes a '1.' marking. The fourth system (measures 20-21) includes a '2.' marking. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

15

Continuation of the musical score. The fifth system (measures 15-16) includes a '1.' marking and a '2.' marking. The sixth system (measures 17-18) includes a '1.' marking. The seventh system (measures 19-20) includes a '2.' marking. The eighth system (measures 21-22) includes a '1.' marking. The ninth system (measures 23-24) includes a '2.' marking. The tenth system (measures 25-26) includes a '1.' marking. The eleventh system (measures 27-28) includes a '2.' marking. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

nach Wiederholung von 2ten x

1. Teil vom %
noch 1x dann Trio

Trio

4. Rio

(♩ = ca. 168)

Chord progression for measures 1-32:

- Measures 1-4: D6, D6, Dm6, Dm6
- Measures 5-8: E7, E7, Em7, Em7, A9
- Measures 9-12: D6, F#7, Bm7, D9
- Measures 13-16: G9, Gm6, Gm6/A, DMaj7
- Measures 17-20: Em7, A9, DMaj7, GMaj7
- Measures 21-24: E7, E7, Em7, A9
- Measures 25-28: Em7, A9, DMaj7, GMaj7
- Measures 29-32: Em7, Gm6/A, DMaj7, DMaj7, A9

D.C. al fine

Musette

Herkunft: Frankreich, England
16. Jahrhundert

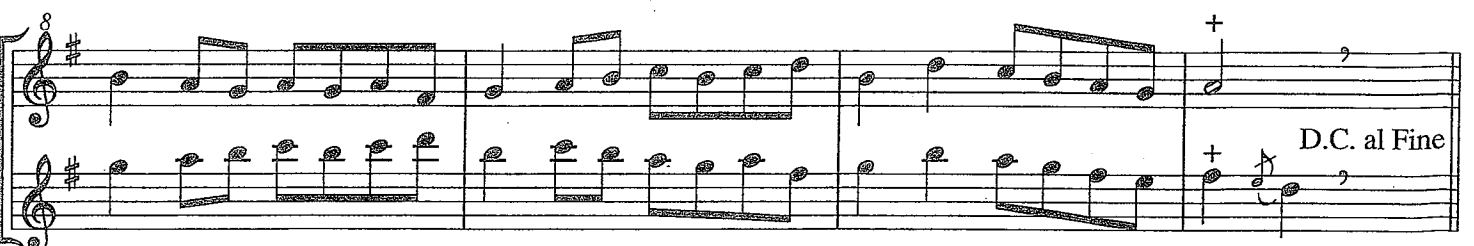
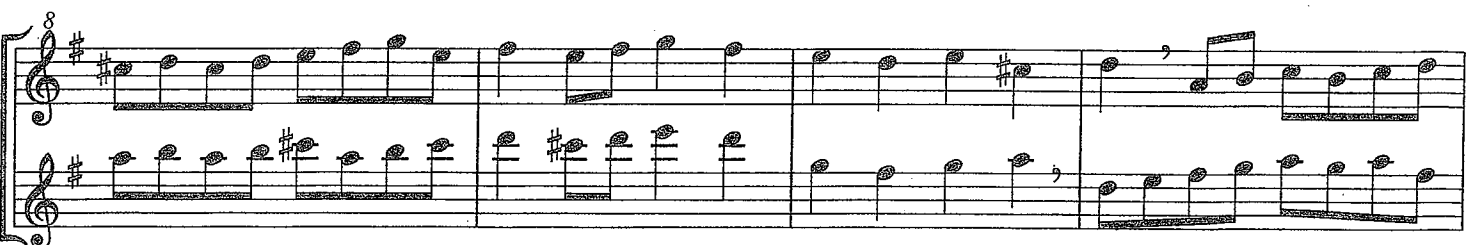
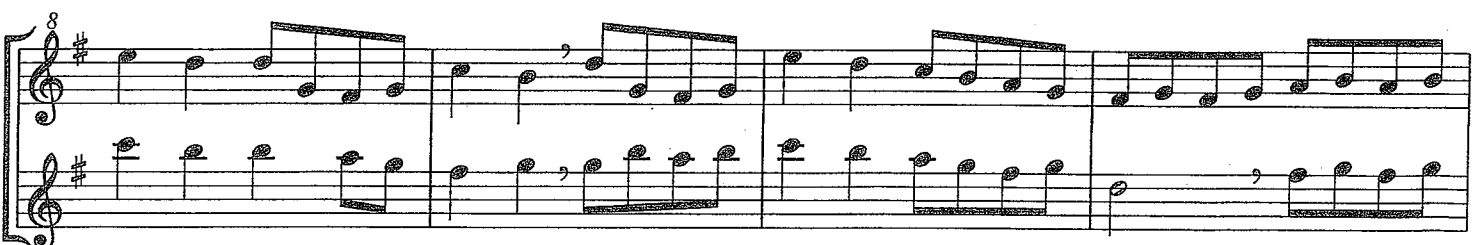
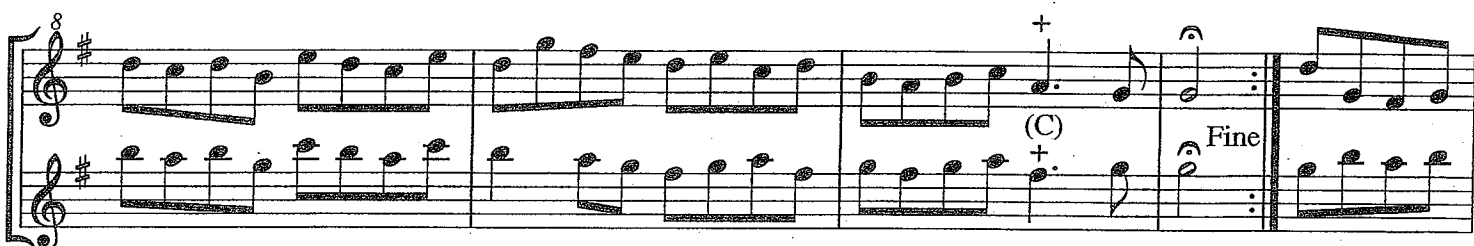
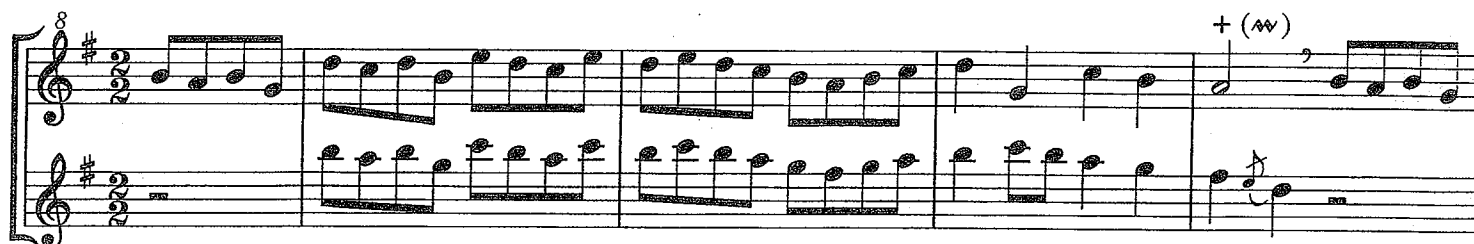
Die Musette erhielt ihren Namen vom sehr beliebten Dudelsack. Aus diesem Instrument heraus entstand die satztechnische Besonderheit des liegenden Baßtones. Die Musette kann in verschiedenen Taktarten wie 2/4-, 3/4-, 6/8-Takt vorkommen. Sie ist eine Art

sanfte ruhige Courante. hat pastoralen Charakter und deshalb wenig Verzierungen. Wenn bei einem Trio oder sonstigen Tanzstück die Bezeichnung "à la Musette" steht, so bedeutet dies nur die Nachahmung des Dudelsackquintenbasses.

Quantz, S. 270: "Eine Musette wird sehr schmeichelnd vorgetragen."

Musette

Jacques-Christophe Naudot (gest. 1762)



⑥
♩ = 92

Arrane ny Skeddan

Manx
Variation by Jessica Walsh

Em D C G Em D Em Bm

Em Em Bm C G Em D Cmaj7 Bm Em

Variation Em D C G Em D Em Bm

Em Em Bm C G Em D Cmaj7 Bm Em

⑦
♩ = 108

Song of the Falcon Chief

Manx - Variations
by Jessica Walsh

Am Em Am Em Am Em Am Em Am Fine

D C D C D D C D C D

Variations Am Em Am Em Am Am Em Am Em Am

D C D C D D C D C D

Am Em Am Em Am Am Em Am Em Am

D C D C D D C D C D D.C. al Fine



THE LITTLE FOX

JOACHIM JOHOW

Allegro Gm F Gm D

Gm F B $\flat$ D Gm

B $\flat$ F

B $\flat$ D Gm

Gm F Gm D

Gm F Gm D Gm

E $\flat$ B $\flat$ Cm Gm

A $^\circ$ Gm E $\flat$ B $\flat$ D Gm Gm

Cm Gm D Gm 1. D Gm 2. D Gm

Siciliana

Siciliano, Sicilienne

Herkunft: wahrscheinlich
Sizilien, spätes 17. Jahrhundert

Ein pastoraler Tanzsatz von wiegender Bewegung im 6/8-, 9/8-, 12/8-, aber auch 4/4-Takt, der meistens in Moll steht. Nachdem die Siciliana anfänglich eher lebhaft gespielt wurde, ist im Spätbarock ein langsames Tempo zur Regel geworden.

Quantz, S. 143: "... mit punctirten Noten untermischt, muß sehr simpel und fast ohne Triller, auch gar nicht zu langsam gespielt werden. Es lassen sich hierbey wenig Manieren, ausgenommen einige schleifende Sechzehnththeile und Vorschläge anbringen: weil es eine Nachahmung eines sicilianischen Hirtentanzes ist."

iciliana

Jean Marie Leclair (1697 - 1764)

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled 'iciliana' by Jean Marie Leclair (1697 - 1764). The score is written for two staves per system, with a 12/8 time signature indicated at the beginning. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The score consists of five systems of music, each with two staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings, characteristic of the Baroque period. The piece is a Siciliana, a type of dance that is typically slow and in a minor key, though this version is in a major key (F#). The score is presented in a clear, legible format, suitable for study or performance.

4. Sechster Zwerg und siebenter Zwerg

8 Bequem ♩ = ca 88

S.
 A.

G7 C G7 C

5.

1. 2.

G⁷ C A⁷ Dm/f G C C⁷

10

F C Dm Am Gm7 C C7 F C7

8 15

F C Dm F7 B^b F/c C⁷ F G⁷

8

20

G7 C G7 C

V

8

25

rit. - - -

rit. - - -

G⁷ C /b A⁷ Dm/f G⁷ C } D⁷

8 *a tempo*

a tempo

G D7 Dm D7 G G D7

8 (30)

D7 G G G D7 D7

8

G Dm D7 G G7

8 (35)

C G7 C G7

8 (40)

C /b A7 Dm G7 C Gm7 C Gm7 C Gm7 C

Das Eichhörnchen

Full Track 4
Playback 16

Solo für Blockflöte und Klavier

Viktor Fortin

Allegro ♩ = 120

Blockflöte

4

8

12

16

19 *) gliss. gliss.

23

*) Finger sachte wegziehen (rechts beginnen)

26

30 *Cantabile*

35



41



46



Flz. ad lib.

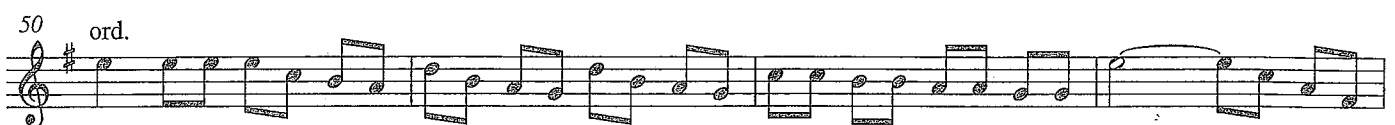
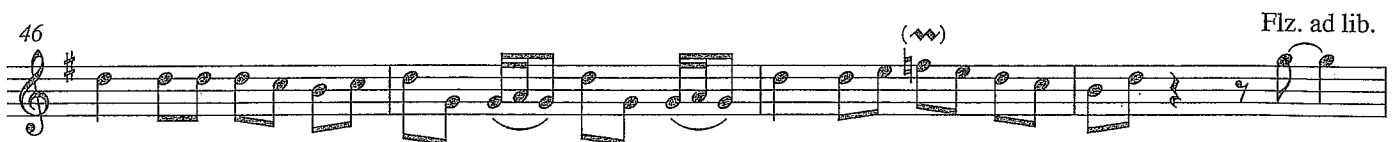
50

ord.



54

gliss.



Rägeboge-Schottisch

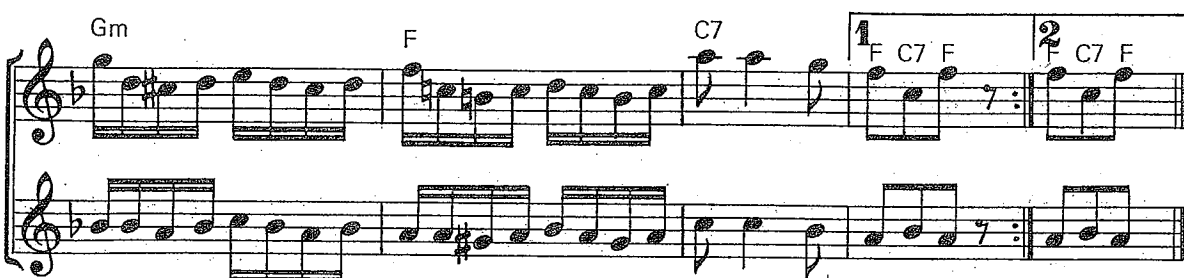
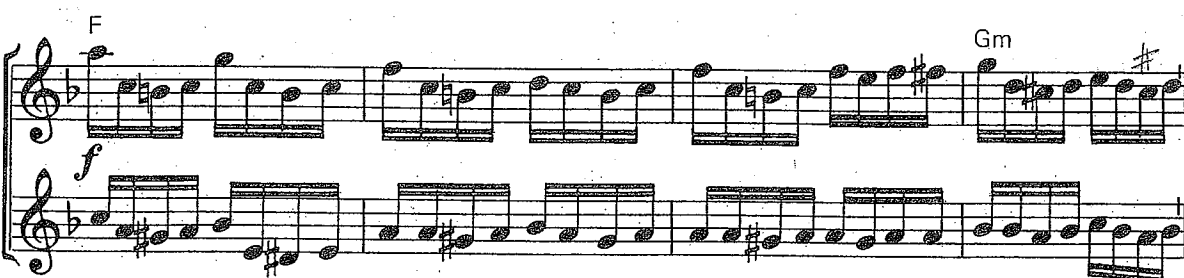
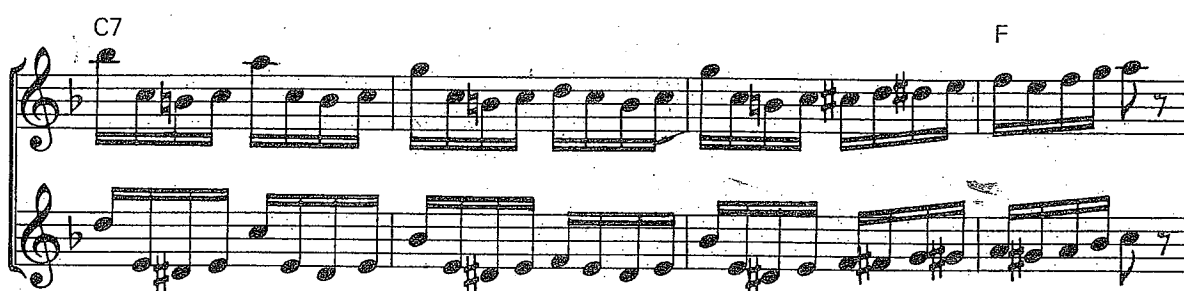
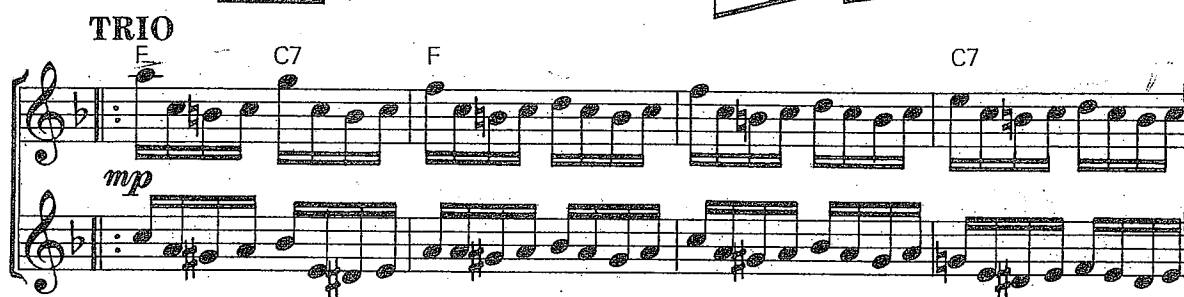
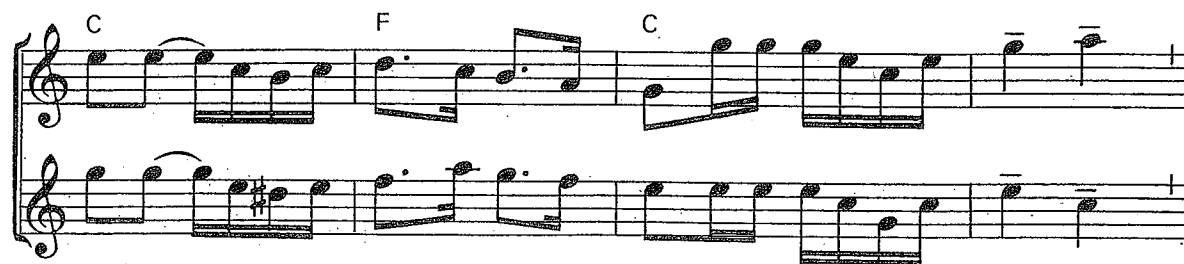
Traditional – Carlo Brunner

The musical score is written for piano and bass in 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various chords (C, D7, G7, F) and dynamics (mf, f). The first system starts with a repeat sign and a first ending. The second system has a repeat sign. The third system has a repeat sign. The fourth system has a repeat sign and a first ending. The fifth system has a repeat sign. The sixth system has a repeat sign.

Chords: C, D7, G7, F

Dynamics: mf, f

First ending: 1. C, 2. C G7 C



CD: Track 6/16

The flute move

Annette Ziegenmeyer (geb. 1976)

8 = 100, play in a funky style

Sopranblockflöte

Start with repetition

5

9

13 play in a very smooth way

17

21 funky

25

29 Solo

33

37

41 Coda

Dal §, poi ⏹ - ⏹
(senza ripetizione)

Soprano recorder and orchestra (piano)

Soprano recorder and orchestra (piano)

The first system of the musical score for 'The Bird Song' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is 3/4. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a quarter note B4. There are several slurs and accents throughout the system, indicating phrasing and emphasis. The system ends with a double bar line.

21 

25 

29 

33 

37 

(♩ = ca. 70)

40

45

50

56 (♩ = ca. 140)

62

67

71

76

80

84

89

93

rit.

3

CHRÜZWIS-POLKA

A Polka

Ruedi Häusermann

Blockflöte

Instr. in C

B

gebunden

CHRÜZWIS-POLKA

A Polka

Ruedi Häusermann

Blockflöte

Instr. in C

C

G⁷

C

C

G⁷

C

C

G⁷

C

C

G⁷

C

B

F

C

G⁷

gebunden

C

F

C

1.

2.

G⁷

C

C⁷

G⁷

C

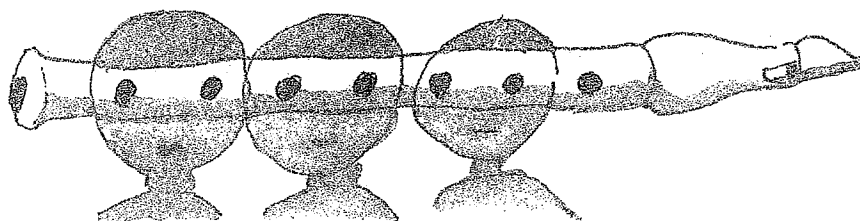
C

Chrüzwis Polka

A1

D

A BB CA1 DD - A1 B CA1 DD A1 (langsamere Version: A BB C A1 DD)

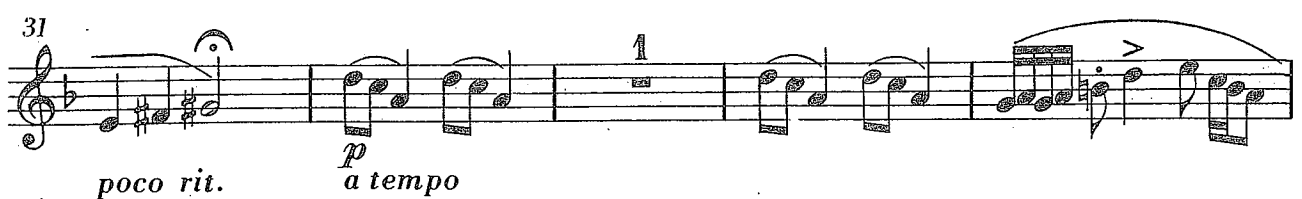
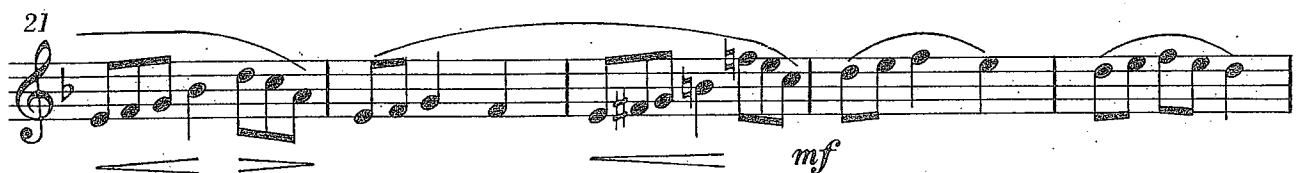
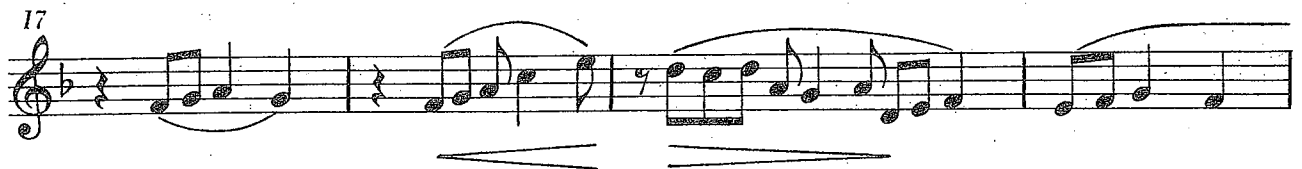
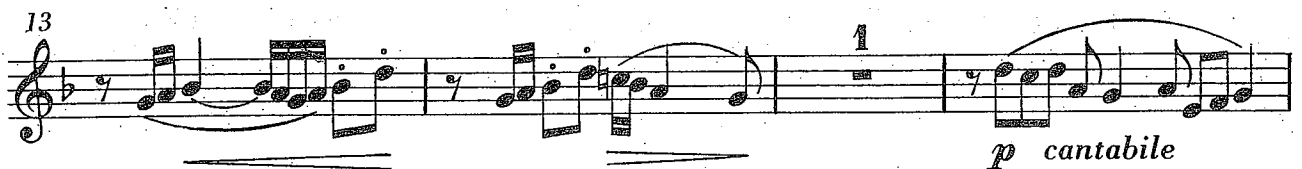


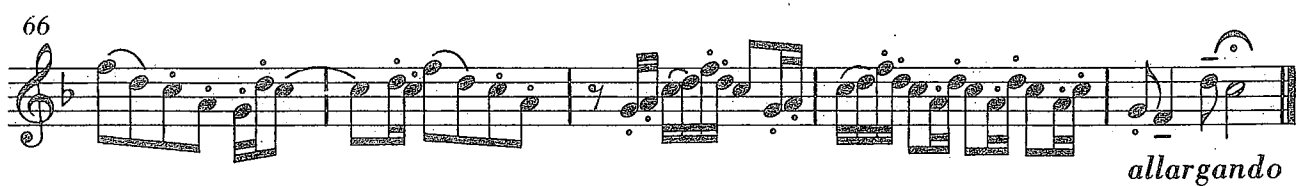
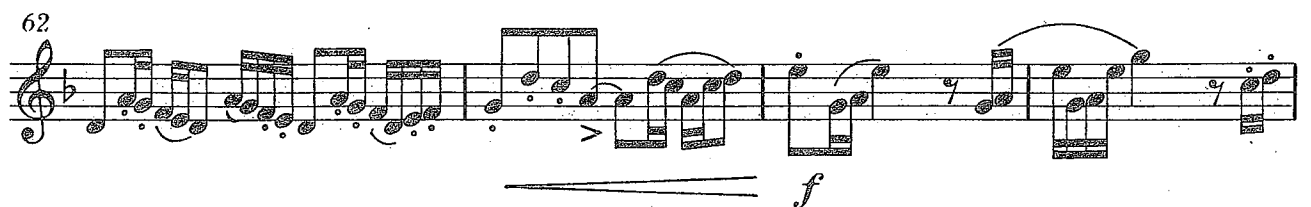
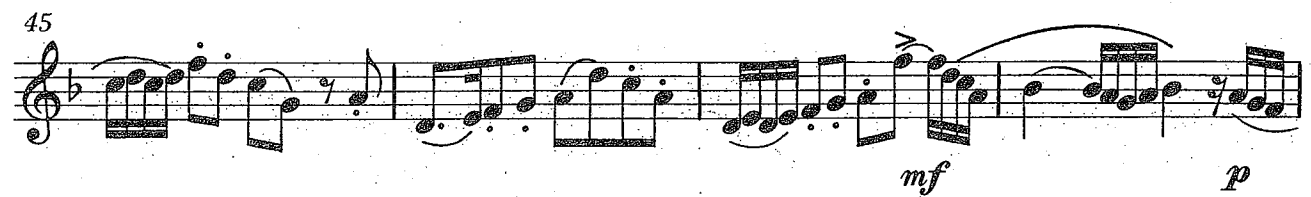
Sonatine in F-dur

I

Allegro moderato (♩ = 116)

Rudolf Lerich





DESCANT RECORDER

CONCERTO No. 2.

for descant recorder and piano (or harpsichord)

Arranged by
WALTER BERGMANN

JOHN BASTON
(1730)

Allegro

Allegro

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 14 75 80 85

f *tr* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *tr* *rit.* *f* *tr* *in tempo* *f* *p*

Cadenza ad lib. (frei ausgedacht)

DESCANT RECORDER

85 90 95 100

f *p*

tr

Adagio

p espressivo

5 10

tr

Presto

18 20 25 30 35 40 45 10

f

tr