

Neun Schweizer Volkslieder (II)

bearbeitet für Bandoneon rheinische Lage
von Beat Muggli, Niederlenz (Schweiz)

Dezember, 2010

Diese ausgewählten Volksmusikstücke wurden für das Bandoneon in rheinischer Lage von **Beat Muggli** bearbeitet.

Dieser Ausgabe sind 128 kbit/s MP3 Tonaufzeichnungen beigefügt, die von Beat Muggli mit seinem frühen Klaus Gutjahr Bandoneon (1990), jedoch mit neueren Tonplatten (2004) angefertigt wurden. Es stehen zwei Aufnahmeverarianten zur Verfügung:

1. *loudspeaker* Aufnahmemikrofon direkt von vorne zur Wiedergabe über Lautsprecher.
2. *headphones* Kunstkopfaufnahme zur Simulation des Klangeindrucks des Spielers.

These traditional folk pieces were selected, arranged and fingered for a 142 voice bandoneon by **Beat Muggli**.

The 128 kbit/s MP3 recordings coming with this booklet were performed by Beat Muggli using an early Klaus Gutjahr Bandoneon (1990) but with new reed boards (2004). There are two types of recordings:

1. Type *loudspeaker* was recorded in front of the performer and is best heard using speakers.
2. Type *headphones* simulates the acoustic impression of the performer if headphones are used.

Note the inverted instrument position. Both versions were recorded sequentially. A loss of sound fidelity is due to the compressed format.

The first edition of this collection was published on the web on March 22, 2005, the sound was added on October 18, 2005.

This second edition on December 2010 includes now "Ramsayers wei" and additionally the lyrics of all the pieces. Also the left hand for "A Bionda, bella Bionda" was modified.

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'S Näbeltuech

audio: [loudspeakers](#)
[headphones](#)

A handwritten musical score for 'S Näbeltuech' consisting of ten staves. The music is in common time (indicated by '4') and includes various clefs (G, F, C) and key signatures (one flat). The notes are represented by numbers indicating pitch and rhythm, such as '3 3 3 2' or '4 2 4'. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of each staff. The score includes dynamic markings like 'V' and 'p' (piano), and performance instructions like 'huf' (hufschlag) and '28' (tempo). Measures 1-4:

| | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| 3 3 3 2 | 4 2 4 | 4 4 5 2 | 4 4 2 4 |
| 5 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

Measures 5-8:

| | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| 3 3 3 4 | 2 3 4 | 5 3 2 3 | 4 4 3 2 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

Measures 9-12:

| | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| 3 3 3 2 | 4 2 4 | 4 4 5 2 | 4 4 2 4 |
| 28 | 8 | 28 | 28 |

Measures 13-16:

| | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| 3 3 3 4 | 2 3 4 | 2 3 2 3 | 4 4 3 2 |
| 38 | 28 | 38 | 38 |

Measures 17-20:

| | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| 3 3 3 4 | 2 3 4 | 2 3 2 3 | 4 4 3 2 |
| 20 | 5 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 |

Measures 21-24:

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2 2 2 4 3 5 3 2 | 2 2 2 4 5 3 2 | 2 2 2 4 5 3 2 | 2 2 2 4 5 3 2 |
| 3 3 3 2 1 4 1 2 | 3 3 3 2 1 4 1 2 | 3 3 3 2 1 4 1 2 | 3 3 3 2 1 4 1 2 |

Measures 25-28:

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2 2 2 4 3 5 3 2 | 2 2 2 4 5 3 2 | 2 2 2 4 5 3 2 | 2 2 2 4 5 3 2 |
| 3 3 3 2 1 4 1 2 | 3 3 3 2 1 4 1 2 | 3 3 3 2 1 4 1 2 | 3 3 3 2 1 4 1 2 |

Measures 29-32:

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 | 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 | 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 | 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 |
| 38 | 28 | 38 | 38 |

1. 'S Näbeltuech lit uf de Stross,
macht eim d'Hoor ond d'Bagge nass,
Näbel, wo esch eüses Hus? Säg mer's ,
i chom nömmen drus!

2. Wo esch au de Wald hecho?
Näbel, hesch ne du eüs gno? Gang du
graue Näbelma, tuenis d'Sonne vöreloh!

'S Ramseyers wei go grase

A handwritten musical score for two voices. The music is in common time and has a key signature of one sharp. The score consists of eight staves of music, each with a different vocal line. The vocal parts are written in a cursive style with various note heads and stems. Some staves have rests or silence indicated by vertical lines. The music includes several measures of eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures. The score is divided into sections by vertical bar lines.

1. 'S Ramseyers wei go grase, 's Ramseyers wei go grase,
 's Ramseyers wei go grase, wohl uf de Gümmligebärg.
 Fidiri, fidira, fidiralalalala, fidiri, fidira, fidiralalalala,
 's Ramseyers wei go grase, wohl uf de Gümmligebärg.
2. Der Aeltischt geit a'd'Stange,
 die angere hingedri.
3. Er lat die Stange fahre,
 und 's Gras geit hingedri.
4. Do chunnt de alt Ramseyer,
 mit em Stäcke i nere Hand.
5. „Chent ihr nid besser achtig gä,
 ihr Donners Schnüderihüng!“

's Guggisbergerlied

audio: [loudspeakers](#)
[headphones](#)

A handwritten musical score for three voices. The score consists of three staves, each with a different clef (Bass, Treble, and Alto). The music is written in common time. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and rests are used throughout the piece. The first staff begins with a bass note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff starts with a treble note. The third staff begins with an alto note. The music continues with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped by vertical bar lines.

1. 'S isch äbe ne Mönsch uf Aerde, Simelibärg!
'S isch äbe ne Mönsch uf Aerde, Simelibärg!
Und 's Vreneli ab em Guggisbberg
und ds Simes Hansjoggeli änet em Berg,
's isch äbe ne Mönsch uf Aerde
dass i möcht bin ihm si.
2. Und mahn er mir nid wärde,
vor Chummer stirben i.
3. Und stirben i vor Chummer,
so leit me mi is Grab.
4. Dort unten i der Tiefi,
da steit es Mühlirad.
5. Das mahled nüt als Liebi,
die Nacht und au den Tag.
6. Und 's Mühlirad isch broche,
und d'Liebi het es Aend.

Lustig ist das Zigeunerleben

audio: [loudspeakers](#)
[headphones](#)

The sheet music consists of four staves of musical notation, likely for a band or orchestra. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having numerical values above them (e.g., 3, 4, 5, 6). The staves are separated by vertical bar lines, and the music is divided into measures. The first three staves begin with a common time signature (indicated by a '4'), while the fourth staff begins with a 7:3 time signature. The notation uses a bass clef for the first three staves and a treble clef for the fourth staff. The music is written on five-line staves.

1. Lustig ist das Zigeunerleben,
faria, faria, ho,
brauchen dem Kaiser kein Geld zu geben,
faria, faria, ho.
Lustig ist's im grünen Wald,
wo des Zigeuners Aufenthalt.
Faria, faria, faria,
faria, faria, faria ho!
2. Sollt' uns mal der Hunger plagen,
...gehen wir uns ein Hirschlein
jagen, ...Hirschlein , nimm dich wohl in acht,
wenn des Zigeuners Büchse kracht!...
3. Sollt' uns mal der Durst sehr quälen,
...gehen wir zu den Wasserquellen,
...Trinken das Wasser wie Moselwein,
meinen es müsste Champagner sein...
4. Wenn wir auch kein Federbett haben,
...tun wir uns ein Loch ausgraben,
...Legen Moos und Reisig drein,
das soll unser Federbett sein!...
5. Und sinkt dann der Abend nieder,
...brennt das Lagerfeuer wieder,...
Reich' mir schnell die Fidel zu,
schwarzbraun' Mädel tanz' dazu!...

Es Burebuebli

audio: [loudspeakers](#)
[headphones](#)

A musical score for the Swiss folk song "Es Burebuebli". It consists of four staves, each with a different clef (G-clef, F-clef, C-clef, and bass clef). The notation is based on numbers (1 through 5) placed above or below the stems of the notes. Measure lines are indicated by vertical strokes. The first staff starts with a 3/4 time signature, while the second staff begins with a 2/4 time signature. The third staff starts with a 4/4 time signature. The fourth staff starts with a 2/4 time signature. The music includes several rests and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'p.' (pianissimo). The score concludes with a final measure ending in 2/4 time.

1. Es Burebüebli mahn i nit, das gseht me mir wohl a, juhe!
Es Burebüebli gseht me mir wohl a.
Fidiri, fidira, fidirallala, fidirallala, fidirallala,
es Burebüebli mahn i nit, das gseht me mir wohl a.
2. 'S muess eine sy gar hübsch und fyn,
darf keini Fehler ha, Juhe!...
3. Und Herrebüebli git's ja nid,
wo keine Fehler hei, juhe!...
4. Drum blybeni ledig bis i Hochzit ha,
so fangt die Liebi erscht richtig a...
5. Do fallt mer grad de Jakob i,
er chönnt am Endi no ledig si...
6. Drum z'letscht am Obe do dänken i:
Es Burebüebli tät's für mi..

L'Inverno

audio: [loudspeakers](#)
[headphones](#)

1. L'inverno l'è passato, l'aprile non c'è più,
è ritornato il maggio col canto del cucù.
Cucù, cucù, l'aprile non c'è più,
è ritornato il maggio col canto del cucù.
2. Lassù per le montagne la neve non c'è più,
cominc'a far il nido, il povero cucù...

Bionda, bella Bionda

audio: [loudspeakers](#)
[headphones](#)

A handwritten musical score for a single instrument, likely a guitar or mandolin, featuring six staves of music. The score is written in common time (indicated by a 'C') and includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes. The notation uses a unique system of numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) placed above and below the staff, which are likely fingerings or specific string indications. The score consists of six staves, each ending with a repeat sign and a double bar line, suggesting it is a repeating section of a larger piece.

1. E mi son chi in filanda,
spetti ch'el vegna sera ch'el me morus el vegna
ch'el me morus el vegna.
E mi son chi in filanda, spetti ch'el vegna sera
ch'el me morus el vegna per compagnar mi a ca.
Bionda, bella bionda, o biondinella d'amor!
Bionda, bella bionda, o biondinella d'amor!
2. Per compagnar mi a casa,
per compagnar mi a letto faremo un bel
soggetto, un sognetin d'amore.
Per compagnar mi a casa, per compagnar
mi a letto faremo un gel soggetto,
un sognetin d'amor. Bionda,...

L'on dit

audio : [loudspeakers](#)
[headphones](#)

A handwritten musical score consisting of six staves of music. The music is written in common time (indicated by a 'C') and uses a treble clef. The first five staves are identical, each containing a single melodic line. The sixth staff is a bass line. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having numerical or fraction-like markings above them. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines. The score is organized into two systems of four measures each.

1. L'on dit que la plus belle, c'est toi, c'est toi,
la pauvre jardinière du roi, du roi,
quand le seigneur me garde, crois-moi, crois-moi,
je ne prends jamais garde qu'à toi.
2. Le matin quand j'arrose, crois-moi, crois-moi,
auprès des fleurs je cause de toi, de toi,
de ces fleurs si belles, crois-moi, crois-moi,
je cueille la plus belle pour toi.
3. Et le soir quand je rentre, crois-moi, crois-moi,
de suite je cours auprès de toi, de toi,
c'est pour te dire ma belle, crois-moi, crois-moi,
que j'n'aime sur la terre que toi.

Em Aargau send zwei Liebi

audio: [loudspeakers](#)
[headphones](#)

A handwritten musical score for a two-part instrument, likely a fife and drum or similar. The score consists of eight staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of common time (indicated by 'C'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Each measure contains several notes, some of which are grouped by horizontal lines and have specific fingerings written above them (e.g., '3 2', '4', '2 4', '3', '2', etc.). There are also rests indicated by short vertical lines. The score includes a section of eighth-note patterns and a section of sixteenth-note patterns. The handwriting is in black ink on white paper.

1. Em Aargau send zwöi Liebi,
es Mäiteli ond es Buebli,
die hei enander so gärn, gärn,
gärn, die hei enander so gärn.
2. Und der Jungknab' zog zu Kriege,
wenn chonnt er wederom hei...
3. Oebers johr em andere Sommer,
wenn d'Stüdeli träged Laub...
4. Und 's Johr und das war ume,
und der Jungknab' ist wiederum hei...
5. Er zog dur 's Gässeli ufe,
wo schön Anni im Fensterli lag...
6. „Gott gruess di, du hübschi, du Feini,
vo Herze gfallsch du mer wohl...“
7. „Wie chan i denn dir no gfalle,
ha scho lang en andere Ma...“
8. „En hübsche und en riche,
der mi wohl erhalte cha...“
9. Und er zog dur's Gässeli abe,
und winet und truret so sehr...
10. Do begenet ihm sini Mueter,
„Was weinist und trurist so sehr...“
11. „Was sött i nid weine und trure,
i ha jo keis Schätzeli meh...“
12. „Wärischt du deheime gebliebe,
so hättisch dis Schätzeli no...“