

# HARGLA FOLKBÄND

Tantsumuusika  
Repertuaar 1





Florent Coubard

# Hargla Folkbänd

## TANTSUMUUSIKA

### REPERTUAAR 1



---

Hargla  
2022

*Tee ise noodivihik:*  
[https://monviolon.org/et/bibliotheque/ed\\_pap](https://monviolon.org/et/bibliotheque/ed_pap)



*Toeta seda projekti:*  
<https://fr.librapay.com/MonViolon/donate>



*Copyleft:*  
*See on vaba teos,*  
*seda võib kopeerida, levitada ja muuta*  
*vaba kunsti litsentsi tingimuste kohaselt*  
<https://artlibre.org>

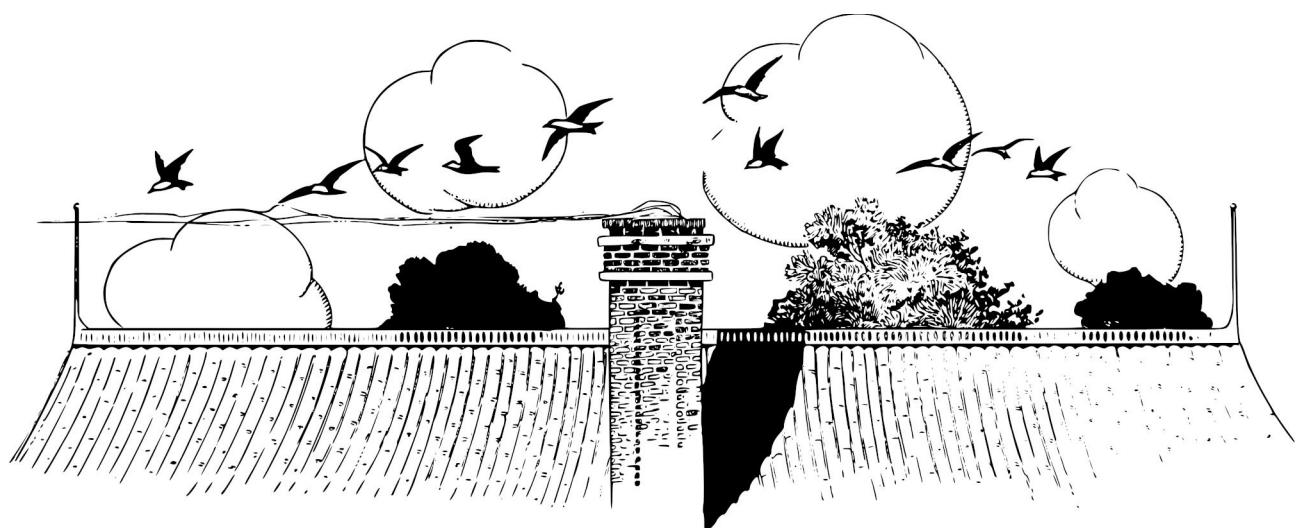
# Sisukord

## Eesti

Nellätands.....	4
Savikua veneläse'.....	5
Otepää polka.....	6
Titevanker.....	7
Nõianeitsi.....	8
Kohaanuška.....	9
Padespaan.....	10
Aleksandra valss.....	12
Kikkapuu.....	13
Serjoža.....	14
Siberi setode lugu.....	15
Tule aga tule.....	16

## Teised maad

Piimanaiste polka.....	17
Leedu tants (Žemaitukas).....	18
Jig of Slurs.....	19
Karutants.....	20
Hobuste braanl.....	21
Bourrée à Gaston Pommier.....	22
Bourrée à Malochet.....	23
Tarantella Napolitana.....	24
Bella ciao.....	25
Kasutatud allikad.....	26
Kasutatud illustratsioonid.....	27



Illustratsioon: American homes and gardens, 1905.

# Nellätands

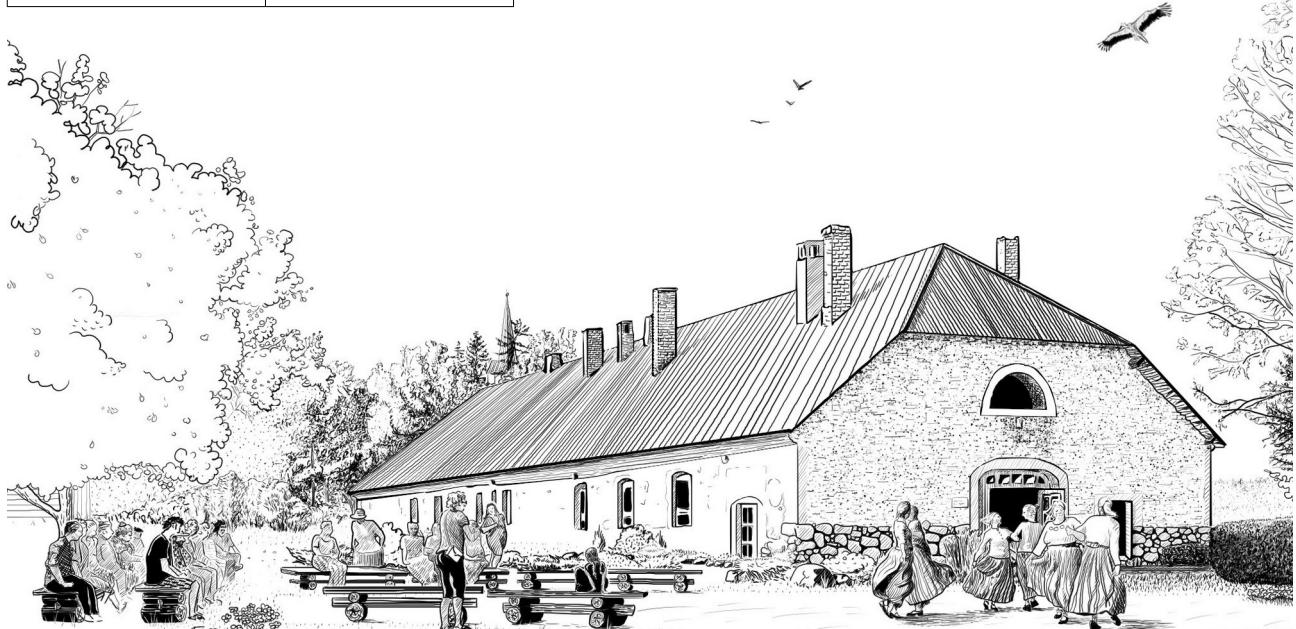
Hargla (1936)

Music notation for Nellätands, featuring two staves of music. The top staff is in 5/4 time, and the bottom staff is in 2/4 time. Chords indicated are G, C, D, D<sup>7</sup>, and G.

			2x	
<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>			

			4x	
<b>G</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	

1x	
<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>



Hargla maakultuurimaja / Taheva avatud noortekeskus (F.C.)

# Savikua veneläse'

Hargla variant (1936)

Musical notation for the Hargla variant (1936). The notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '2') and the bottom staff is in common time (indicated by '||'). The notes are primarily eighth notes. Blue letters are placed above the notes: 'G' appears twice in the first measure, once in the second, and twice in the third; 'D' appears three times in the first measure, once in the second, and twice in the third; 'C' appears once in the first measure. Measures 4 and 5 show a continuation of the pattern.

Chord progression for the Hargla variant (1936): **G / D**, **G**, **D**, **G**. The progression is repeated twice, indicated by '2x'.

Musical notation for the Hargla Folkbändi variant (2021). The notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '2') and the bottom staff is in common time (indicated by '||'). The notes are primarily eighth notes. Blue letters are placed above the notes: 'Em' appears twice in the first measure, once in the second, and twice in the third; 'B' appears once in the first measure, twice in the second, and once in the third. Measures 4 and 5 show a continuation of the pattern.

Hargla Folkbändi variant (2021)

Chord progression for the Hargla Folkbändi variant (2021): **Em / B**, **Em**, **B**, **Em**. The progression is repeated twice, indicated by '2x'.

Musical notation for the Hargla Folkbändi variant (2021). The notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '2') and the bottom staff is in common time (indicated by '||'). The notes are primarily eighth notes. Blue letters are placed above the notes: 'Am' appears once in the first measure, twice in the second, and once in the third; 'D' appears once in the first measure, twice in the second, and once in the third. Measures 4 and 5 show a continuation of the pattern.

# Otepää polka

1. G D  
2. G G

3. C G D G

2x

G	G	G	D
D	D	D	G

2x

C	C	G	G
D	D	D	G

# Titevanker

One-step Karl Kikka (1914-1992) repertuarist,  
ta õppis selle grammoniplaadilt.

2x

<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>G / D</b>	<b>G / D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>G</b>

2x

<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>D7</b>	<b>D7</b>	<b>D7</b>	<b>G</b>

# Nõianeitsi

Saaremaa

The musical score consists of two staves of music. The top staff is for a treble clef instrument in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. It features a bass line with eighth-note patterns and chords labeled Em, B, and Em above the notes. The bottom staff is for a bass instrument in 2/4 time, also with a key signature of one sharp. It shows a bass line with eighth-note patterns and chords labeled C, G, B, and Em above the notes. Below the staves are two sets of four boxes each, representing chords. The first set contains Em, Em, B7, and Em. The second set contains C, G, B7, and Em. Each set is preceded by a dotted line and followed by the text "2x".

Em	Em	B7	Em
2x			
C	G	B7	Em
2x			



Illustratsioon: F.C.

# Kohaanuška

Kihnu

The musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '2/4') and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a melody with eighth-note patterns and includes chord labels 'Em' at the beginning and end, and 'B' in the middle. The bottom staff continues the melody with similar eighth-note patterns and includes chord labels 'D', 'G', 'D', 'G', 'D', 'G', 'B', and 'Em' corresponding to the notes.

			2x	
<b>Em</b>	<b>Em</b>	<b>Em</b>	<b>Em</b>	
<b>Em</b>	<b>Em</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Em</b>	

		2x	
<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Em</b>

# Padespaan

The music is arranged in four staves:

- Staff 1 (A):** Starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns followed by a measure of D, then a measure of C, another measure of D, and a final measure of G.
- Staff 2 (B):** Starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of a measure of G, a measure of C, a measure of D, a measure of D<sup>7</sup>, and a measure of G.
- Staff 3 (B):** Starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of a measure of G, a measure of D, a measure of G, a measure of D, and a measure of G. The last measure of G has a bracket above it labeled "1,2,... | ...n". Below the staff, arrows point from the first note to "→[A]" and from the last note to "→[C]".
- Staff 4 (C):** Starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of a measure of Em, followed by a measure of B (with a note head containing "või oktav madalamalt" in dashed lines), and a measure of Em. The staff ends with an arrow pointing to "→[A]".

Mängi **A B A B...** ( $\times n$ ) **C A B...** ( $\times n$ ) etc.

[padespaan]

**Duuris:**

2x			
<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>D7</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>

2x			
<b>G</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>1-3) C</b>	<b>G</b>
		<b>2-4) G</b>	<b>G</b>

**Mollis:**

2x			
<b>Em</b>	<b>Em</b>	<b>Em</b>	<b>Em</b>
<b>Em</b>	<b>Em</b>	<b>1-3) B</b>	<b>B</b>
		<b>2-4) B</b>	<b>Em</b>

# Aleksandra valss

The musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '3/4') and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a melody primarily composed of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 'G' at the beginning, 'D' in the middle, and 'G' at the end of the first section. The second section begins with a bracket labeled '2' and includes fingerings 'C', 'G', 'D', and 'G'. The bottom staff continues the melody, also with fingerings 'C', 'G', 'D', and 'G'. The notation concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

2x			
<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>

2x			
<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>



# Kikapuu

Max Oscheit (1880-1923)  
Saksa helilooja ja viiuldaja

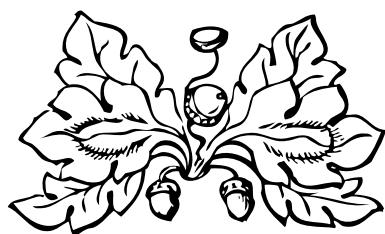
The musical score consists of three staves of music in 2/4 time, key of B major. The first staff starts with a B note. The second staff starts with a B note. The third staff starts with a G note. The music includes various note heads and rests, with some notes grouped by vertical stems.

2x

<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Em</b>	<b>Em</b>
<b>Em</b>	<b>Em</b>	<b>Am</b>	<b>Am</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Em</b>	<b>Em</b>
<b>Am</b>	<b>Am</b>	<b>1) B</b>	<b>B</b>
		<b>2) D</b>	<b>D</b>

2x

<b>G</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>



# Serjoža

Setomaa

Musical notation for the song Serjoža, featuring three staves of music. The chords are indicated above the notes: Em, Am, G, B, and B<sup>7</sup>. The notation is in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp.

1x			
<b>Em</b>	<b>Am</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Em</b>	<b>Am / D7</b>	<b>G / B</b>	<b>Em</b>

2x			
<b>Am</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Em</b>



Illustratsioon: Randolph Caldecott (1846-1886).

# Siberi setode lugu

Siberist Eestisse

Em Am B Em Am B Em

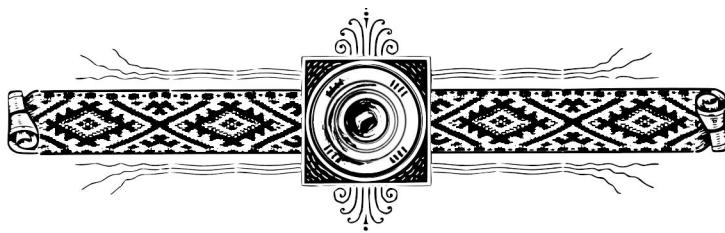
Em Am D G B Em Am B Em

2x

<b>Em</b>	<b>Am</b>	<b>B7</b>	<b>Em</b>
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

2x

<b>Em</b>	<b>Am</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>Em</b>	<b>Am</b>	<b>B7</b>	<b>Em</b>



# Tule aga tule

Sheet music for 'Tule aga tule' in G major, 2/4 time. The music is divided into five staves, each starting with a different letter (A, B, C, D, E) and ending with a blue 'G'. The notes are mostly eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns. The first staff starts with a G major chord.

2x			
<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>

2x			
<b>G</b>	<b>C / G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G / D</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>C / G</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>

1x			
<b>G</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>

# Piimanaiste polka

Soomest (?) Eestisse

The musical notation consists of two staves of music in common time (indicated by '2' over a vertical line) and G major (indicated by a sharp sign). The first staff begins with a G note. The second staff begins with a D note. Both staves feature eighth-note patterns.

2x			
<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>

2x			
<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>



# Leedu tants (Žemaitukas)



∞			
<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>

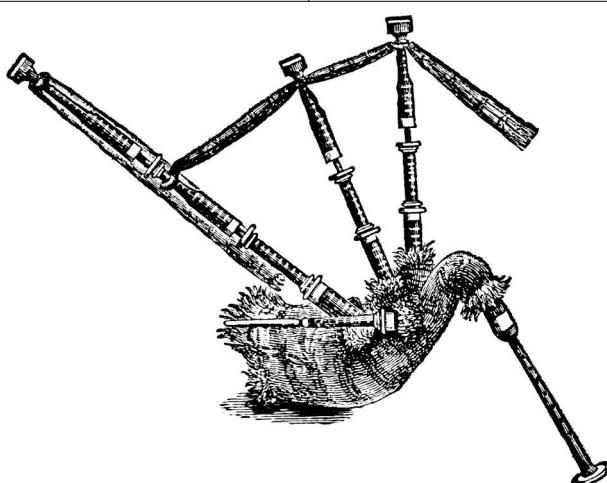
# Jig of Slurs

George Stewart McLennan (1883-1929)

Šoti torupillimängja

		2x	
<b>G</b>	<b>C / G</b>	<b>C / G</b>	<b>C / D</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>C / G</b>	<b>C / D</b>	<b>G</b>

	2x		
<b>G</b>	<b>Bm</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Bm</b>	<b>C / D</b>	<b>G</b>



Illustratsioon: Hill's Library of General Knowledge, 1906.

# Karutants

Flandria

Musical notation for Karutants. The first line shows a melody in C major with chords Am, F, G, Am, F, G, Am. The second line shows a bass line with chords Am, G, Am, G, C, Dm, F, G, Am, G, Am.

2x			
<b>Am</b>	<b>Am</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>Am</b>	<b>Am</b>	<b>F / G</b>	<b>Am</b>

2x			
<b>Am</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>Am</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>C / Dm</b>	<b>F / G</b>	<b>Am / G</b>	<b>Am</b>



Illustratsioon: Boys' and Girls' Bookshelf, 1915.

# Hobuste braanl

Prantsusmaa, 16. sajand

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The first staff is in common time (2/4), the second in common time, and the third in 3/4 time. Red letters above the notes indicate specific notes to play: G, C, D, G, C, D, G, D, G, D, C, D, G, D, G, F, Dm, Gm, F, Dm, D, G. The score ends with a repeat sign and two endings.

1x			
<b>G</b>	<b>C / D</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>C / D</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>C / D</b>	<b>G / D</b>	<b>G</b>

1x			
<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>

2x			
<b>Gm</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Dm</b>	<b>Dm</b>
<b>Gm</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Dm</b>	<b>D / G</b>



Illustratsioon: T. C. Bartfield (1825-1942?)

# Bourrée à Gaston Pommier

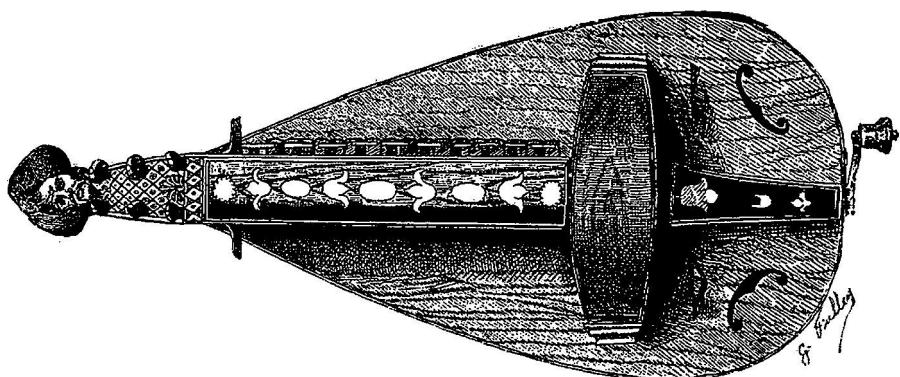
„bure a Gast[õ] Pomie“

Kesk-Prantsusmaa

Gaston Pommier oli *Société des gâs du Berry* liige (1888. aastal asutatud folkloorirühm).

4x			
<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>

2x			
<b>G</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>G</b>



# Bourrée à Malochet

„bure a Maloše“

Kesk-Prantsusmaa

Gilbert Malochet (1859-1945) repertuaarist. Ta oli Kesk-Prantsusmaalt pärit rataslüürämängija.

The musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '2') and the bottom staff is in 3/4 time. The key signature is one sharp. The first staff starts with a D note. The second staff starts with a D note. Green letters are placed under specific notes: 'D' under the first note of each staff; 'A' under the second note of each staff; 'Bm' under the third note of the first staff; 'F#m' under the fourth note of the first staff; 'G' under the fifth note of the first staff; 'D' under the first note of the second staff; and 'A' under the second note of the second staff. Measure endings are indicated by vertical lines above the notes.

4x			
<b>D / A</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>

2x			
<b>D</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>Bm</b>	<b>F#m</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>



Illustratsioon: F.C.

# Tarantella Napolitana

Itaalia

**[A]:**

Em	Em	Am / D7	G
D	Em	D	Em

**[B]:**

Em	D	Em	D	B	Em
Em	D	Em	D	B	Em

**[C]:**

Em / D	Em	D / B	Em
G	G	D	G

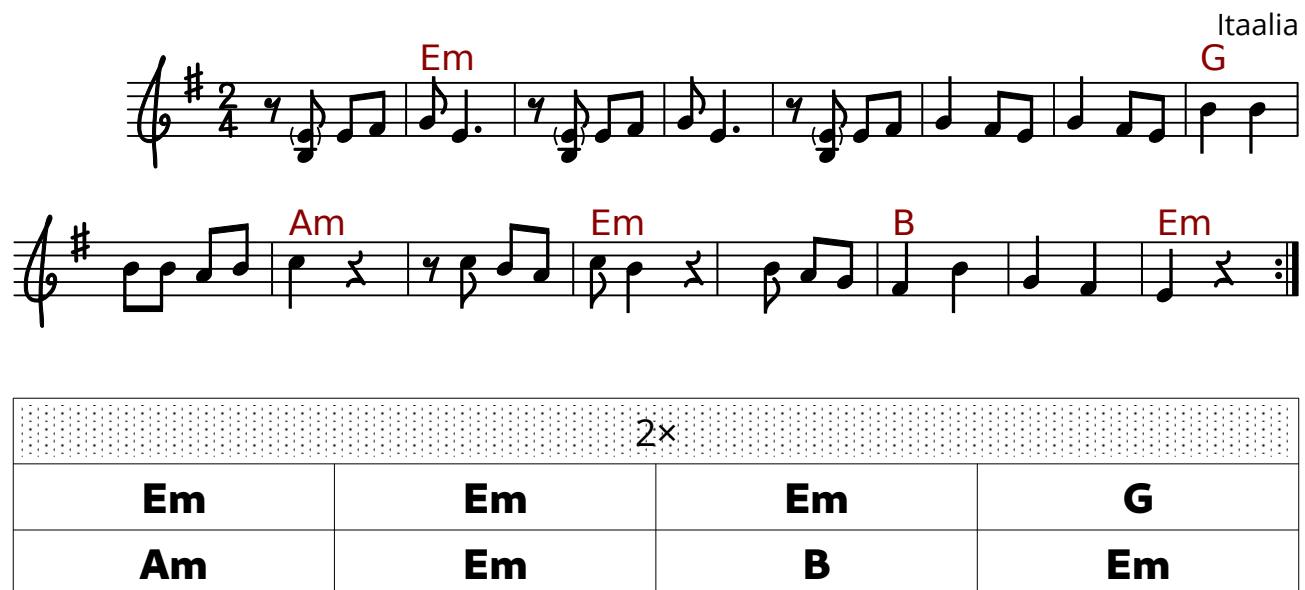
2x

4x

Mängi [A] [B] - [A] [C]

# Bella ciao

Itaalia  
**G**



2x			
<b>Em</b>	<b>Em</b>	<b>Em</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>Am</b>	<b>Em</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Em</b>

See meloodia on ka esimene osa klezmerlaulust „Koilen“ (või *Dus zekelen Koilen*: „Väike söökott“), mille Mishka Ziganoff salvestas 1919. aastal New Yorgis 78P plaadil.

Vasco Scansani ütleb, et ta kirjutas „Bella Ciao“ praegune teksti 1951. aastal.



Illustratsioon: Harold Sichel (1881-1948).

# Kasutatud allikad

---

## RAAMATUD:

Herbert Tampere. **Eesti rahvapillid ja rahvatantsud**. Eesti raamat. Tallinn 1975. [14, 19]

Heino Aassalu, Pill Luht, Kristjan Torop. **Vanad seltskonnatantsud – Valimik XX sajandi I poole seltskonnatantse**. Rahvakultuuri Arendus- ja Koolituskeskus. Tallinn 2010 (1. trükk 1997). [1, 8, 9, 15, 17]

Kristjan Torop. **Kontratantsud**. Rahvakultuuri Arendus- ja Koolituskeskus. Tallinn 2009 (1. trükk 1995). [14]

Matis Leima. **Karmoškaabits**. Tartu 2019. [1, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21]

Jean-Michel Corgeron. **Accordéon diatonique Vol. 1** – 106 morceaux. Trad Magazine. Paris 2008 (1. trükk 1996). [6]

Thoinot Arbeau. **Orchésographie**. Jean des Preys, imprimeur. Langres (Prantsusmaa) 1589. [5]

## PLAADID:

33P Tony Mottola. **Roman Guitar**. Command Records. Ühendriigid 1960. [22]

33P **I Canti Del Lavoro**. I Dischi Del Sole. Itaalia 1962. [2]

33P **Rum**. Philips. Belgia 1972. [7]

33P **Le Grand Rouge**. Cezame. Prantsusmaa 1976. [5]

33P Aristide Padygros. **En concert**. Cornélia Productions. Šveits 1977. [5]

33P **The Tannahill Weavers**. Plant Life. Suurbritannia 1979. [6]

33P Les lendemains qui dansent. **Country-Dances**. Unidisc. Prantsusmaa 1980. [6]

33P Blowzabella. **Bobbityshooty**. Plant Life. Suurbritannia 1984. [5]

33P Vieilleux du Bourbonnais. **Coup de 4**. Audivis. Prantsusmaa 1985. [3, 4]

CD Dervish. **The Boys of Sligo**. Sound Records. Iirimaa 1989. [5]

CD Trio Patrick Bouffard. **Revenant de Paris**. Boucherie Prod. Prantsusmaa 1996. [4, 10]

CD FMB. **FMB II**. Prantsusmaa 1999. [12]

CD Virre. **Teine**. Eesti 2004. [9, 15]

CD Toomas ja Meel Valk. **Karmoška**. Eesti 2005. [8, 21]

CD Viis. **Eesti tantsud**. Eesti 2007. [8, 20]

CD Svjata Vatra. **Kalyna**. Eesti 2008. [19]

CD Juhani Uppin. **Veidi enam kui rahvalik**. Susi AS. Eesti 2009. [18, 24]

CD **Kihnu Tantsulood** (2. plaatis: Kihnu Poisid). Eesti Kirjandusmuuseum. 2009. [1]

CD Klapp. **Hopp!** Eesti 2009. [6, 8, 20]

CD Kiiora. **Püdsäjüräjidõ pido**. Eesti 2012. [9, 13, 18]

CD Klapp. **Sepp**. Eesti 2013. [9]

CD Toomas ja Meel Valk. **Lõõtsalood Setomaalt**. Eesti 2015. [17]

CD Kiiora. **Rääräüss**. Eesti 2018. [8]

---

**1** Aleksandra valss – **2** Bella ciao – **3** Bourrée à Gaston Pommier – **4** Bourrée à Malochet – **5** Hobuste braanl – **6** Jig of Slurs – **7** Karutants – **8** Kikkapuu – **9** Kohaanuška – **10** La charge – **11** Leedu tants – **12** Lounez – **13** Luhamaa reinlender – **14** Nellätands – **15** Nõianeitsi – **16** Otepää polka – **17** Padespaan – **18** Piimanaiste polka – **19** Savikua veneläse’ – **20** Serjoža – **21** Siberi setode lugu – **22** Tarantella Napolitana – **23** Titevanker – **24** Tule aga tule.

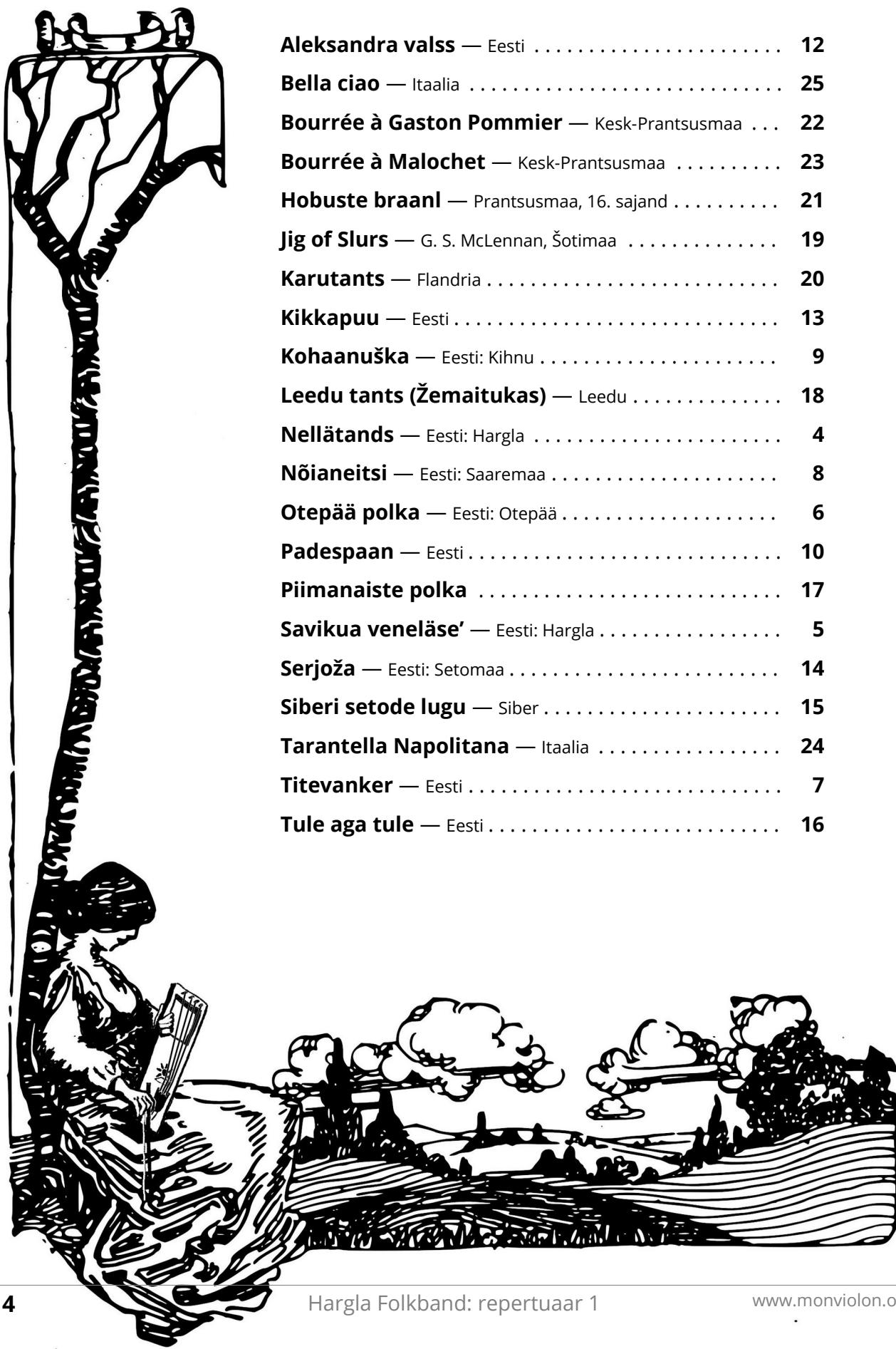
# Kasutatud illustratsioonid

---

- Esikaas, lk 4, 8, 15, 23: Florent Coubard.  
LK 3: ajakirjast „American homes and gardens“, 1905.  
Lk 14: Randolph Caldecott (1846-1886) 1875.  
LK 19: raamatust „Hill's Library of general Knowlege“, 1906.  
LK 20: ajakirjast „Boys' and Girls' Bookshelf“, 1915.  
LK 21: Thomas Charles Barfield (1858-1942?) 1909 (muudetud).  
Lk 25: Harold Sichel (1881-1948) 1920.  
Tagakaas: teadmata, 1913 (muudetud).







<b>Aleksandra valss</b> — Eesti .....	<b>12</b>
<b>Bella ciao</b> — Itaalia .....	<b>25</b>
<b>Bourrée à Gaston Pommier</b> — Kesk-Prantsusmaa .....	<b>22</b>
<b>Bourrée à Malochet</b> — Kesk-Prantsusmaa .....	<b>23</b>
<b>Hobuste braani</b> — Prantsusmaa, 16. sajand .....	<b>21</b>
<b>Jig of Slurs</b> — G. S. McLennan, Šotimaa .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Karutants</b> — Flandria .....	<b>20</b>
<b>Kikkapuu</b> — Eesti .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Kohaanuška</b> — Eesti: Kihnu .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Leedu tants (Žemaitukas)</b> — Leedu .....	<b>18</b>
<b>Nellätands</b> — Eesti: Hargla .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Nőianeitsi</b> — Eesti: Saaremaa .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Otepää polka</b> — Eesti: Otepää .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Padespaan</b> — Eesti .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Piimanaiste polka</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Savikua veneläse'</b> — Eesti: Hargla .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Serjoža</b> — Eesti: Setomaa .....	<b>14</b>
<b>Siberi setode lugu</b> — Siber .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Tarantella Napolitana</b> — Itaalia .....	<b>24</b>
<b>Titevanker</b> — Eesti .....	<b>7</b>
<b>Tule aga tule</b> — Eesti .....	<b>16</b>