



Guy Bergeron

Canada, Québec

Der zeuner tantz Neusidler, Hans

About the artist

Guy Bergeron was born the 13th of October 1964 in Loretteville, Province of Quebec, Canada. He graduated in music: in 1990, 3rd cycle in composition at the Conservatoire de musique of Quebec; in 1986, collegial grade (DEC) in pop music, Cegep of Drummondville, and in 1984, collegial grade (DEC) in music, Cegep of Ste-Foy, with guitar as first instrument. He was also a student in jazz interpretation from 1992 until 1994 at the University of Montreal (electric guitar) and he studied computer-assisted music at the Musitechnic School in Montreal. He plays the guitar (classical, electric, acoustic, synthesizer), the banjo, the mandolin and the bass. He's been earning his living with music for more than 25 years, as a professional musician, a composer, an arranger and also as a studio engineer as he manages his own studio.

Qualification: Diplome d'étude collégial en musique.
3e cycle en composition au conservatoire de musique de Québec.

Associate: SOCAN - IPI code of the artist : 206325403

Artist page : <https://www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-guy-bergeron.htm>

About the piece



Title: Der zeuner tantz
Composer: Neusidler, Hans
Arranger: Bergeron, Guy
Copyright: Copyright © Bergeron, Guy
Publisher: Bergeron, Guy
Instrumentation: Recorder, Piano
Style: Renaissance

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Der zeuner tantz

(1540)

©Hans Neusidler (1508-1563)

arr.: Guy Bergeron

Soprano Recorder

Piano

The first system of the score consists of four measures. The Soprano Recorder part is written on a single treble clef staff in G major (one sharp) and common time. It begins with a repeat sign and a fermata over the first measure. The melody consists of quarter notes in the first measure, followed by eighth-note patterns in the subsequent measures. The Piano accompaniment is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The right hand plays a melody similar to the recorder, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

5

The second system of the score consists of four measures, numbered 5 through 8. The piano part continues with the same melodic and harmonic patterns as the first system, maintaining the G major key and common time signature.

9

The third system of the score consists of four measures, numbered 9 through 12. The piano part concludes the piece with a final cadence in G major, marked by a double bar line and repeat sign at the end of the final measure.

Zeuner Tantz (1540)

2

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The system consists of a single treble clef staff and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the upper staves, and a bass line with chords and eighth notes in the lower staff.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The system consists of a single treble clef staff and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the upper staves, and a bass line with chords and eighth notes in the lower staff.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The system consists of a single treble clef staff and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the upper staves, and a bass line with chords and eighth notes in the lower staff.

25

Fine

Musical notation for measures 25-28. The system consists of a single treble clef staff and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music concludes with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the upper staves, and a bass line with chords and eighth notes in the lower staff. The word "Fine" is written above the final measure of the treble staff.