

# Zwiefacher Online: Tricky Rhythms and Movement

a virtual class using Zoom software. Virtual drop-ins are welcome.

**Fridays 10:00-10:50 am - Seattle, Pacific Time or Pacific Daylight Time**

**Instructor: [Patrick McMonagle](#)**

**Sponsored by:**

**The Greenwood Senior Center, Seattle &  
The Phinney Neighborhood Association, Seattle**

Use this Zoom web link to join the class in progress:

[Join the class](#)

Join as early as 10 minutes before the class starts.  
It is best to use the current Zoom software version.

Advance registration is not required. Please, Support the non-profit sponsors:

[Donate to support the class](#)

**Download *The Zwiefacher Paper Partner*, current version: [click here](#)**

**Download *The Paper Partner Companion*: [click here](#)** *(It changes rarely)*

*Ways to find music scores and other info on German websites, with German web navigation suggestions.*

This document is designed to support students participating in an online dance class. It is possible to enjoy an ancient couple dance from the Alps while dancing alone on whatever floor you have available. The pleasure comes from mastering the strange mixture of rhythms that exist in the Zwiefacher. Once you hear and understand a Zwiefacher tune, any partner who also understands the tune, or signals you can give, is someone you can dance with.

In the Zwiefacher, hearing the rhythms is the key to dancing. The music almost leads. This is very different from, for example the Tango, where the music guides dancers but the key to mastery is the non-verbal communication within the dancing couple.

The Corona virus restricted so many of us to our homes, so the class is virtual, via Zoom software. This software is valued for its ability to let us dance "sort of" together. But the internet does not make it easy. Especially; the class is spread out all over North America. Common lags in the internet makes a class like this look like we are not dancing to the same music. In truth, we are not quite. Everyone who uses the internet shares it and our different neighborhoods have different digital response times. Those differences are visible on the class screens. I don't hear the music at the same time as someone else does. So, this

document was designed to take our eyes off the computer screens. See the dance patterns on paper and dance to the music as you hear it, not as someone across the continent, or even ocean, hears it.

Some Zwiefacher dancers prefer to hold up the big print pages, as if it were a paper dance partner. Others like to lay out the table of contents near by and memorize just those.

In-class, tunes might be communicated with page numbers. In *The Zwiefacher Paper Partner*, the page numbers are intended to remain nearly constant. A new dance will fill empty space or be added to the back. So an old download copy will still have most of the current dance patterns on the expected page.

The Table of contents and Index is at the back of the document. (It was there in ancient handwritten books. Every scribe wrote in different sized scripts. After the scribe had copied the document, the scribe wrote the table of contents, for that copy.) The Zwiefacher Paper Partner is not *quite* that primitive.

Nearly all underscored text in this document is a live web link. Most people keep a copy on their computer to use to log into class, donate to support the class, listen to the tunes or email the instructor.

Please let me know about any links that have gone away.

## Help Text

The current Zoom Meeting ID: 995 1055 8994 Password: 126524  
(The link on the front page contains this)

If the Links do not work, maybe some digital intrusion required a password change, during Friday class hours email [arielb@phinneycenter.org](mailto:arielb@phinneycenter.org) at the Greenwood Senior Center.  
Any other time email [zwiefacher@folkdancing.com](mailto:zwiefacher@folkdancing.com).

**Many online, including the instructor, are alone while dancing. We usually dance in groups, and are surrounded by friends who support us if something goes wrong.**

**The Seattle Fire Department advises two safety precautions if you dance alone:**  
**1) Have a button set to dial 911 on your cell phone. Leave it within reach of any fall.**  
**2) Have a reliable friend phone at the time when the class is over to make sure all is well**

We all hope you have no serious reason to thank the **S.F.D** for this advice.

Copyright 2022 by Patrick McMonagle. Copy permission for non-commercial use granted.

# 4PWW

[YouTube](#) **Violins**

[YouTube](#) **Wampert Gust**

[YouTube](#) **Saulocker, [Hussdada](#)** or Hennialocka

**or Le Porcher** (often TTWW)

Saulocker & Le Porcher are usually the same tune, from the German speaking Alsace district of France. The French usually dance Le Porcher as TTWW, though a Contra dance version is also on YouTube

**Other 4PWW tunes:**

A já mám naději  
Blaus Hendl  
Böhmischer Wind  
Da Di Da Do  
Geschekat Ochs  
Laufender  
Lercherl  
Schwanenwirt

## The P&W Code (& T)

**4PWW**, above, is the same as **PPPP WW**. **4(PWW)** means **PWW PWW PWW PWW**, more difficult to scan.

Three steps can be mixed to make a Zwiefacher; Waltz, Pivot (1 step) and more rarely Polka. The Waltz rhythm has 3 beats, usually Om-pa-pa. Dancers take a step on all 3 beats. The Pivot has only 2 music beats, like Om-pa, and you step more slowly, only on the first beat. The step sequences are usually described with the initials, and a number of repeats. Feel like sitting? Clap along to the 3 waltz beats or the first Pivot beat, or rock side to side in the same rhythm.

Dance a **T** to 4 even beats but in 3 steps, quick quick slow. In most of the Zwiefacher's home area the speed is more like what Americans would call Schottisch. In slower tunes, the T can be danced instead as PP.

There is no standard for Zwiefacher shorthand. I prefer the number first; "Seven Waltz-Pivot-Pivots" is 7(WPP), not "Waltz-Pivot-Pivot seven times" or (WPP)7.

Musicians often prefer the code spelled out long, **WPP WPP WPP WPP WPP WPP WPP WW**. That may be because musically those WPPs can each be played differently and a seated musician can keep track of where they are easily.

Dancers usually prefer the shorter **7(WPP) WW** style. Sometimes it will be posted on a dance hall wall. Turning dancers only get to glimpse it when their spinning face is pointed that way, making a quick read time important.

Rarely I code a dance with 1P or 2P, instead of P or PP. I use 1 & 2 to call attention to a pattern where that number of pivots or waltzes changes while the rest of the pattern stays the same. Zwiefachers like that are usually tricky enough that the clue helps. Both the Zwiefachers 1-2-3-4 and the easier Zwei Vier Sechs on page 31 are coded that way.

**T** means a polka or schottisch step, depending on music speed. *The Paper Partner Companion* has more about the Alpine traditions that scramble the meaning of polka and schottisch.

# PPWW

- [YouTube](#) [Zehne grodaus](#) (A bit of boogie woogie at the end)
- [YouTube](#) [Ganz verdreht](#) (snappy and pop)
- [YouTube](#) [Laubbaum](#) (French, slow and jazzy)
- [YouTube](#) [Lieblingsstücke](#) (Strings)
- [YouTube](#) [Saudirl](#) (Brass and the dancing couple teaches it)
- [YouTube](#) [Wer mir und meiner Schwarzen](#) (blasmusik = brass)
- [YouTube](#) [Nüdeli](#) (Though, multiple Zwiefache share this name)

One of the most common rhythms. Tunes not on YouTube:

Bairisch Dirndl, Bairischer Nr. 56, Der Eixendorfer, Der Hennadreck, Der Tännesberger. Der Zitterer “the stutterer”, Di Do, Gimpl-Jackl, Grai'n fuss, Host eini g'schaut in mei Herzel, I schau linka/i schau rechts, s' Lecherl & more

# WWPP

- [YouTube](#) [Accordion](#)
- [YouTube](#) [YouTube](#) [Alte Kath](#) Introduce friends to this slow [YouTube](#)  
Also called *Einfacher*, *Unser oide Kath*, *Hemauer*, *Boxhamerisch*, *Seidener Zwirm*, *Suppn*, and more.  
*Alte Kath* is a 1950's song set to an older tune that already had many names, some in Czech Bohemia.
- [NEFFA](#) [Alter Hans](#) The first on the 2021 NEFFA video. Page 36 lists all.
- [YouTube](#) [An die Muse](#)
- [YouTube](#) [Der Watzenborner](#)  
[Fünf sieben und näi](#)
- [YouTube](#) [Harmonica Medley](#) many tunes, one dance pattern
- [YouTube](#) [Hobel mir d Spå](#)
- [YouTube](#) [Lieblingsstücke](#) which has a few extra **Pivots** at the end  
[Zwei Zwei](#)

The above list is in normal German Alphabetic order for titles. If English used the same kind of order “The Wind in the Willows” would be found alphabetically with the 'T's

# WW4P

- [YouTube](#) [YouTube](#) [Der Böhmischer Wind \(some variations\)](#)  
Hob ich an Baam, Hopfavogel and Klatowak also share this pattern

# Deifi du dürrer

## 7(WPP) WW

[YouTube](#), [YouTube](#) and longer [YouTube](#)

These are a few other names this tune or song is called:

### Teifi du dürrer - Täterä - Hahnbach

“Teufel”, the word for “devil”, is often a curse in the Alps. Thus, polite citizens used slang instead, like Deifi. Which gradually became impolite by association, so new slang is invented. Thus Deifi du Dürrer grew many more names in few centuries.

### Other tunes, same pattern:

[YouTube](#) Der Lupberger

[YouTube](#) Hintern Goistoi (with lots of cute kid and animal pictures)

a few others: Charmer Hendl, Fuchschwanz, Treffelsteiner, s' Geld des regiert die Welt, Spadilli, & some versions of A oanzigs Hendl.

# Wasserreiter

## 6 or 5(WPP) WW

One translation is “Water Skipper”. Other North American English dialects may have different names for this little bug that dances around on the surface of still ponds.

# Hollerstaudn

## 3(WPP) WW

*And all the patterns above are common parts of many more complicated Zwiefachers.*

*The rhythm difference between WPP (OmPa Pa Om pa Om pa) and WW (Om pa pa Om pa pa) can be as little as the musician dropping a single beat, the underlined “Om” above or adding that beat into a waltz tune. Fortunately for dancers they usually change a note in the preceding waltz to warn us that change is coming.*

# Bald fahr I PWWP

## YouTube

This YouTube video is from a beginning dance workshop. Watch how respectable dancers do make mistakes with new Zwiefacher dances and tunes. Understanding a rhythm is usually the hard part.

Notice that people traveling down the floor tend to have more trouble than the ones dancing in place, and many take longer steps than they need. Take your steps forward (both lead and follow), very rarely sideways or backwards. Dancing with a partner; you are “sort of” face to face, hanging onto each other and both trying to go forward. Thus you find yourselves going in circles. You are welcome to turn either direction.

You can move about but I don't recommend moving along like a Viennese Waltz, Hambo or Polka does. To travel in a straight line, you must make a half turn for each pivot step, that is a half turn in two beats. You also make a half turn for each waltz, a half turn in three beats. This seriously complicates turning speed, balance and difficulty in general.

The Germans say that an expert Zwiefacher dancer can dance a whole dance on a wooden bread plate. Perhaps an exaggeration? Above is a German wooden bread plate with small to medium size shoes on it.

Can we claim expertise if we dance a whole Zwiefacher on a large pizza plate? Pizza is basically bread, right?



## Hans Sachs is also PWWP

Photo by Claus Holzapfel and Hadas Parag

not so easy

# Zwiefacher aus Einbach

or Doppelter Heuberger aus Einbach

or Mei Müdder hat Nüdeli bacha

The YouTube recording starts part way into the tune. The pattern below starts from the beginning!

**4(PWWP)** Suddenly no 2nd P after here?

**2(WWPP)** Then 3Ps in a row? **2(PWWP)**

It is OK to think this is a WWPP Zwiefacher. Dance, then say “Oops” every time a pesky P hops between the beginning & end of a musical phrase. You are on your way to expertise when you know how to avoid saying “Oops”.

Heuberger is a now rare term for Zwiefacher.

# Bekannt um Rothsee?

## 2(WWPP) 5W

[YouTube](#)

Translation; “Known near Rothsee?” If this tune has a name, the recording doesn't mention it. But it is on an album titled “So klingt's bei uns rund um den Rothsee” or “How it sounds to us around the Rothsee.” So, I hope someone near Lake Rothsee knows a name. The internet doesn't.

Many, probably most, Zwiefachers lack a distinct & unique name. They either share names with other versions or are so similar to another tune & pattern that most visiting musicians can easily satisfy the crowd up the valley by tweaking their version to the way those guys like to hear it.

# Leit Leit

## 3(PP3W) PPWW

[YouTube](#) or [YouTube](#) or [YouTube](#)

## Leit Leit Müaßts Lusti Sein & Leutl müassts lusti sein

are also correct, as are other similar names. These are all dialect versions of the title of a 3/4 century old popular song. The tune itself is older.

# Aber Wirtshaus or

# Aba d'Ochsn

## 2 or 4(ppww) then 2 or 4(4pww)

Kapelle Josef Menzl 2 repeats [YouTube](#) Deutsch, pop, mostly 4 repeats [YouTube](#)

A song about a farmer with a conflict:

*Wirtshaus*: Stay late at the tavern? vs *Ochsen*: Get up early to care for the farm animals?

Why do my patterns vary upper/lower case? To emphasize parts or to make them fit on a line.

# Mösler

## YouTube

Kapelle Josef Menzl, the band on the YouTube, calls this tune “Aus Schwaben und Altbayern”. There is no equivalent of a “Zwiefacher Bible” but if there was, it would be Felix Hoerburger’s book *Die Zwiefachen*. In *Die Zwiefachen* the name Mösler is used. *Die Zwiefachen* focuses on the Zwiefacher as it was done in the 1950’s in the northern part of Bavaria, and few thousand tunes and variations. Other parts of the Alps were not as deeply covered.

# 4(4PWW) 4(WW4P)

The music of the first parts of S' Waschblei, page 9, and Mösler are the same. Zwiefacher mixed ancestry is common.

# Waldtauber or Tauberer

# 4W4P WW

## YouTube

Another Zwiefacher named for a bird, a dove. Dialects tend to have different names for birds, especially ones that spend winter and summer in different areas or are seen in different seasonal colors.

# Tauber ruggu

# 2(4W4P WW) 1or2(8W 4W4P WW)

The first part is the same as Waldtauber. Birds sing, people do too. So a human song lengthened the dance.



There are hundreds of Zwiefacher tunes with similar structures to the Zwiefache on this page. They have two parts. An 'A' part (which is PPWW or 4PWW below) and a 'B' part (4W in all below). They are assembled in common patterns:

2(A) B A Eisenkeilnest, page 12, is one, where A=ppww and B=pwpw.

So is the far more complex Schimmelreiter, page 11.

2(A) 2(B A) Sedlák, next page

4(A) B 2(A) or

4(A) 2(B 2[A]) etc. Recognizing these patterns made the rhythm and steps easier to remember.

Many similar tunes use more than one of these forms. Then strikes confusion: *Do they keep names or change names?*

## S' Waschblei

[YouTube](#)

Two tunes have the same pattern. *also* The musical A parts of S' Waschblei and Mösler, on page 8, are the same.

## Firabo or Firabacher

[YouTube](#) [YouTube](#) [YouTube](#)

**4(4PWW) 2(4W 4PWW)**

## 's Deandl mit'n roten Miada

## 's Seidane Fürta

[YouTube](#)

## or Schuahmacherlesbua

Video with [download](#)

**4(PPWW) 2(4W 2[PPWW] )**

Diana found Schuahmacherlesbua by [Stuttgarter Spielkreis](#) online. If you aren't download familiar; start the video. If your cursor is over the video, three dots on the lower right may appear. Clicking there allows you to download. (William adds: it only works on some web browsers.) Careful, Schuahmacherlesbua is an "earworm", one of those tunes that hang around in the ear long after the music stops playing!

## Weils gleich ist

[YouTube](#)

## Wou häng is hi or Stodlspitz

[YouTube](#)

**2 or 4(PPWW) 1 or 2(4W PPWW)**

# Sedlák, Sedlák, Sedlák

[YouTube](#)

## 2(3PWW) 2(4W 3PWW)

Bohemia is the western part of the Czech Republic and probably the original Zwiefacher Source. It ceased to be a mainly German speaking area before the word “Zwiefacher” is known. Sedlák is a Czech term meaning peasant, sometimes meaning Zwiefacher, too. But web hits on Sedlák are often on classical scores. A few of those scores hold bits of the oldest Zwiefacher style folk music. The uneven rhythm sometimes being a sign of the peasant's part of the story the score tells. (Bohemians still like Bavarian style brass music, too.)

Why would someone say **3p** and **ww** are similar? They are 6 beats differently accented.

**WW** = Om pa pa Om pa pa  
**3P or PPP** = Om pa Om pa Om pa

# Dvoják

[YouTube](#)

## 4(PPWW) 2(4W PPWW)

## Czech Republic

Bohemian Zwiefacher music books now sell on Amazon. A YouTube search for “Bohemian Zwiefacher” will let you listen to teaser samples, too short for dancing. (Some of those YouTubes use instruments Germans rarely use for traditional music. Banjo? Ukulele? Bouzouki? Possibly radical, but traditional Czech music does include many plucked string instruments.)

Bohemia is probably the most ancient source of the Zwiefacher's mixed rhythms.

The Czech language has many words for Zwiefacher, like German does. Using a common name of 'Zwiefacher' does make the 'product' easier to market. Some references to Czech mixed rhythm dance music offer these names:

**Bavorák, Dvoják, Mateník, Mischlich, and Sedlák.**

I've been using these names as starting points for recording searches. Many of my search results reveal musical scores that do not appear to be a Zwiefacher. Mateník seems to work best for mixed rhythms. Others point out that “Sedlák, Sedlák, Sedlák” shows 6 beats to be 3 pivots or 2 waltzes. On a musician's hand written score, where the musician knew to play the 6 pivot notes 'Om Pa Om Pa Om Pa' and a person reading that score 120 years later might see 'Om pa pa Om pa pa'. So, a musician might emphasize a tune to be either, deliberately or accidentally.

European people and national borders have moved enough since the creation of the dance we call Zwiefacher that tunes which could be called a Zwiefacher might turn up about anywhere. The tune “Do drewá”, on the CD “Wendish-Sorbish Folkdances” by Ron Tomocik, is from a music score found in the attic of a Texas farmhouse being torn down in the late 1900's. It can be danced as a Zwiefacher, though there is no evidence of any intended original dance. Wendish, Sorbish and Czech are all Slavic languages. Ron would be glad you sell you the CD, email Pat for his phone number.

# Schimmelreiter

(These four lines, all together, are the pattern for one play of the YouTube)

Instrumental:

**2(4pww ppww) 3(pw)w 1(4pww ppww)**

vocal:

**2(4pww ppww) 4(pw) 3(4pww ppww)**

vocal, vocal, extra instrumental:

vocal:

**2(4pww ppww) 4(pw) 2(4pww ppww)**

vocal, vocal:

Instrumental:

**2(4pww ppww) 3(pw)w 1(4pww ppww)**

YouTube (ignore the inaccurate video title page)

Here the overall instrumental pattern is **2(A) B A**. But, the structure of the song is **2(A) B 2(A)!** Then the musicians toss in an extra **A** to give the singers time for a breath between verses, giving a **2(A) B 3(A)** result when two vocals are together. But they add that third **A** only if a vocal follows.

The **B** part is different in the vocal. Is the singing in different dialect than the music was written for?

This pattern can be an inspiration. A Zwiefacher gets easier when practice gets the intellectual (counting and reading) part of your brain **out** of the connection between your ears and the rhythm nerves in your hips that control your feet. If I found a recording of this tune by the same band with a different number of repeats I would probably just dance it. But when I re-engaging my counting and reading brain to make a page like this for that new recording; I start with errors.

Think of a tiger sneaking up on you. Your ear-hip-feet reaction speed gives a greater survival advantage than accurately counting the tiger's foot steps ever could. You probably inherited rhythm skills from ancient non-tiger-meal ancestors.

*Are you aware that every underlined word in this document is a link?*

*Click on any underlined text to run it directly.*

*In some browsers you have to hold the Ctrl key down, too.*

“Unbekannt” means unknown. “Namenlos” means nameless.

Handwritten scores still emerge from old library basement collections loaded with untitled tunes. Only about one in four Zwiefacher tunes have a published name and most of those, the popular ones, have multiple names, or at least multiple spellings or dialect versions.

This is changing. Performance rights, and associated royalties, are associated with tune names. And unique names are easier to deal with. Swapping a few Ps and Ws in a unnamed and unrecorded tune from a library basement and providing a new name, may create something unique and popular. And the band does not have to pay royalties on it.

# Eisenkeilnest

## 2(P~~P~~WW) PWPW P~~P~~WW

[YouTube](#) [YouTube](#) [YouTube](#)

The song is about the storks in the iron nest supports built in German villages. Momma stork feeds 13 or 14 chicks with her arrow-like beak while the humans below sing how she should be careful and not stab the little ones.

Eisenkeilnest is danced about everywhere a Zwiefacher is danced. The folkdance world likes it. An 2(A) B A pattern.

On the web I have seen two documented exceptions:

- On an Alpine dance program, Eisenkeilnest has the pattern: 4(P~~P~~WW) PWPW P~~P~~WW
- On this [website](#) is a different tune (#12) called Neues Eisenkeilnest, or New Eisenkeilnest

## Eisenkeilnest Mischief!

A few musicians have noticed this clue in the music which they might at times exploit deviously.

I'll color the usual pattern **2(P~~P~~WW) P~~P~~WW P~~P~~WW**.

There is a musical difference between the highlighted **P** & **P**. A green pivot step is always followed by another **P**. The red one is always followed by a **W**. If the musician is messing with you, as Chris Barnes does most years at Seattle's Folklife Festival, you have two beats to decide which part of the pattern comes next. And that is often easier done than said. Don't count steps, just listen to the music.

Dance this normal [Eisenkeilnest](#) a few times. Then try this [Eisenkeilnest!](#) A partner doubles your chances of immediate success in this exercise, to 90% or so. (You may recognize people in the 2<sup>nd</sup> YouTube.)

Other recordings with Eisenkeilnest challenges are online:

In a [Bagpipe](#) medley? In this [pair of Zwiefache?](#) With extra [waltzes?](#) Or [with Deifi du durrer?](#) The [last tune](#) here?

Adventure awaits! And there are nearly identical tunes like:

**Versuffnä Bauern** (on Bernd Dittl's CD)

**2(P~~P~~WW) PWPW 3P~~P~~WW**

**Eiserkeilnest** (on the latest Alfelder CD)

**2( 2[ppww] 2[pw] ppww) 2(4pww ppww 2[pw] ppww)**

Except for the red **4**, above, this tune is identical to the more common version of Eisenkeilnest.

## Rote Hanikl

# 8(wwpp) 2(wp wpp wwpp)

The recording is by Willi Bauer of Passau. Every year he makes a new CD for a one day Zwiefacher Festival. It is up to 13 CDs now and 175 unique Zwiefache! (Plus more, some duplicates, non-Zwiefacher dances and singing.) Every year I order a few. They are not mass produced, so shipping times are irregular.

Here is the web site for a **Zwiefacher festival**, [Bizerk Oberpfalz](#) in German.

Here is a catalog of the CDs, Music books and ways to order, [List](#) again in German.

I order Willi Bauer CDs from [Werner Grimmeiß](#). Please order 3 or more at a time, to ease international paperwork.

## Nagelschmied Gnight or Gnight, gnaght

# 4(ppww) ppw 6pww

[YouTube](#)

The oldest published Zwiefacher is called Nagelschmeid. This is a different, much less common, tune with two names that are sometimes longer than the above. The pattern might written **3(ppww) ppww ppwp 5pww** since the red coding sounds like it hangs together. But, the shorter version might be easier to remember.

### Suggestions for best experience:

- Please, mute your Zoom mic unless you intend to speak.
- Signal dance pattern page numbers with fingers. Numbers are hard to hear over the music.
- Read the pattern on printed *The Zwiefacher Paper Partner* on paper or in a separate window.
- The trickiest part of the Zwiefacher is the rhythm. The turn in-place waltz and one Step or Pivot are commonly known and difficult to teach via Zoom. Thus this class is mostly a rhythm class, the difficult part of the Zwiefacher. Listen to the rhythm and move. Any “oops” is OK.
- Look at the printed pattern until the tune is familiar. The class audio and visual take different web routes thru different computers into yours. They often arrive out of sync and the video of others may misguide you. The teaching goal is to have you hear the tune so it guides your steps.
- If you ask, Pat will email notice of the coming week's dances, with patterns and page numbers. Click or [Ctrl] click here to email [Pat](#). Your email address will not be shared with others.

# Regenstauf

**4(WWPP) 2(4P WWPP)**

*You have a choice of steps for this tune. Negotiate or stumble to change mid dance.*

**4(WWPP) 2(2[polka] WWPP)**

[YouTube](#)

A slang term for a Zwiefacher which has Waltz, Pivot and Polka parts: **"Driefacher"**

In German "Zwei" is the number two and "Zwie" is a prefix that implies both. "Drei" is three but "Drie" doesn't mean 'All Three'. "Facher" means facing or faces. The term Driefacher is clear enough, and appears now accepted in German.

# Arschloch von Leinsiedel

or **Wann i mei Diandl zum Tanz'n nimm**

**1 or 2(4W4P WW) 1 or 2(4W4P WPPWW)**

YouTube 1 repeat or You Tube 2 repeats

Most bands play this very sweetly. The title, for the 2 repeat version only, can be translated to somewhat polite English as "The A\*\*hole from the Lime Mill". The 1 repeat version is called "Wann i mei Diandl zum Tanz'n nimm" or "Wann ich mei Schotzerl zum Tanz'n nimm" meaning "When I take my sweetie to the dance".

## Please, consider donating to support this class

The Greenwood Senior Center provides support and education services for North Seattle low income Seniors. Their staff keeps this class running. Your donation is US tax deductible. And it is optional, too. A link on the front cover leads to an online deduction page. If you donate please put a few extra pennies in the donation.

The secure donation page asks for no reason for your donation. But if there are odd amounts of pennies in the donation; the Phinney Neighborhood Association and Greenwood Senior Center figure the donation came from the Zwiefacher class. Thanks to 23 or 37 pennies added to some donations, this class has been treated very well, as were needy seniors.

# Heiraten mag i ned

**7(wpp) ww 2(3[wpp] ww)**

[YouTube](#)

This tune is quite quick, with good YouTube for folk in an adventurous mood to try at home. The beginning and end of the YouTube do **not** exactly match the above pattern.

The red **2** means, for this recording, ‘sort of’. When the band is singing, their song lasts thru repeat 1 of **2** and the band plays the 2<sup>nd</sup> instrumental repeat. After the song is done, or before it starts, “your results may vary.”

This pattern is enough like Deifi du Dürrer (page 5) that most people have little trouble adapting to the oddities in it. To teach it to yourself, dance Deifi du Dürrer a few times first. Play each of the Deifi du Dürrer YouTubes, just to practice hearing different clues the bands might offer.

# Kupferwurm

**4(p3w ppww) 2(ppw ppww)**

Feels like sailing ship music to this landlubber, gentle waves. Maybe the ship is in port to repair the damage caused by those copper worms.

# Scherfalln

**2(WPP) 2(W6P) 4PWW**

sane speed by Kapelle Josef Menzl: [YouTube](#)

blazing fast by Niederbayerischer Musikantenstammtisch: [YouTube](#)

# Wiggerl

**2(3W PPW) either 1 or 2(4W 2[PPWW] 4W)**

[1 YouTube](#) or [2 YouTube](#) or [2 YouTube](#)



# Weiß-Blau

white-blue, the Bavarian Coat of Arms

[YouTube](#) or [YouTube](#)

## P polka PP polka

- or sing: -

Pivot polka step 'n Pivot Pivot polka step 'n

*This is the tune that made English speakers eventually rue the day we translated the German "D" for "Dreher" into the English "P" for "Pivot", leaving us no handy letter for "Polka".*

For some reason this dance gets easier if you sing along. Bavarian dialect words are on the web, but I don't pronounce them well enough to keep the rhythm. So I wrote my own:

"I have the time •• but I don't have the beer ••"

or the opposite problem

"I have the beer •• but I don't have the time ••"

Diana took a different approach to singing along with a known beer jungle to the tune. It fits, when sung in Polish:

"Niema Schiltza, niema niema piwa"

## Zwei Kapellen

4(4pww) 4(ww4p) 4( 3[wpp] ww)

[YouTube](#)

On the YouTube, every **4** will become a **2**. They all change together.

This recording is on more than one anonymous 45 with no copyright or band identification. European sources suspected the tune was an American composition and publication. It is from a 1976 Odeon LP by Toni Sulzböck und seine Musikanter which was found on a web search only when a used LP was offered for sale in a European record store.

While this tune looks like it has similar complexity to Zipfi-Michi, most people find this much easier to dance.



## Schneider

### 2(PPW PPWW) 2(PPW**P** PPWW)

YouTube links to the vocal recordings in two Germanic dialects; [Bavarian](#) and [Yiddish](#)

Schneider is considered apex of the Zwiefacher by many international dancers. That tricky red **P** hops in and out of the tune. But a secret; don't try to race around the room like the dancers in the blue curtained gym room on the Bavarian YouTube. They are not doing it wrong, neither are almost all Americans. It is OK to move down the floor like that, but much easier and more common in Europe to dance in place. More gentle too.

Most people in the Alps dance the Zwiefacher "sort of" in place with a constant rotation speed. If a virus confines you to home, your kitchen will fit almost any Zwiefacher, only if you dance in place. Dance almost facing your partner. Both of you move forward a bit with every step. Since you hold each other, you rotate, as fast as you want.

The direction you turn and which foot you start with is negotiable. Partners do need to start on opposite feet.

## Finkerl

### 4(wppww) 2(wpp) 4w 2(wppww)

[YouTube](#)

Eine Finkerl is a little finch, in English, though not the same finch species that live in America.

## Schwarzmauserl

### 4(wppww) 2(4w wppww)

The title means 'little black mouse. Compare the pattern with the one above.

The tune and dance of Finkerl and Schwarzmauserl are far more closely related than the animals they are named after!

The main point: a London song in the English Cockney dialect can include vowels that are sung a beat longer in the

North Carolina mountains, perhaps making a waltz beat into two pivots. The same happened in German dialects.

Schwarzmauserl is also on page 35, with more cousin tunes. And page 38 in the 2022 NEFFA tunes, which may still be online.

## Haferl am Herd

### 2(ppwp ppww) 2(4w ppww)

[YouTube](#)

The "A" part of this tune is tricky. Maybe the pattern should be written like this: **2(PPW 3PWW) 2(4W PPWW)**

**Maus**

# Mauskatz

2( 2{WPP} PPWW)

2( 3{WPP} WW)

(Mouse Cat)

again available [YouTube](#)

played by "Die Obermüller Musikanten"

I heard a legend behind this tune, of the German castles nicknamed Maus and Katz. Castle Katz was about three times the size of Maus. They were close together in a small economic region. Many rulers of Katz saw economic advantages to consolidate the territories and made war on the little Maus, many times. Maus always won.

That is the way Pat remembers the story. Wikipedia lists events far more complicated.

Another pattern with the same title

# Mauskatz

2( 3[W4P] WW) 4WPP 3W3P

Shortened and reduced fidelity [YouTube](#)

This version is played by "Dellnhauser Musikanten". The unedited CD recording is twice as long and twice as delightful. And any CD by the Dellnhauser Musikanten is great.

# Wildsau

4(6pwwp) 8t 2(3[pw]pp 4t)

Those "t"s are polkas / two-steps

This tune is on [www.schwaben-kultur.de](http://www.schwaben-kultur.de) on the 2003 CD

Every 3 years Schwabia holds a bagpipe festival. The plan from long ago luckily skipped the Covid years 2020 and 2021. The CDs are international collections and include bagpipes, often from unexpected cultures. Pat has not purchased off this site, the tune was a free download for a while. A search on "Schwaben Sackpfeifen" will bring up YouTube samples, in wide variety.

# Glöckerl Schweinauer

## 4(3pww) 2(6w 3pww)

[YouTube](#)

After careful analysis, it appears the most common pattern for printed scores, is **4(pp3w) 2(6w pp3w)**. It is available for free on the web, arranged for small to giant brass orchestras.

A **4(pp3w) 1(6w pp3w)** pattern is on [YouTube](#) by *Hahn im Korb*, with some irregularity in their pattern.

This is a perfect page to illustrate, ease, or increase **Confusion** in Zwiefacher names.  
**Confusion is a tradition that lives and evolves right now.**

The word Zwiefacher itself has a list of names, coming from different dialects, languages, principalities, eras and nations. Names rarely used still remain published online. You may find these:

Zwiefacher, Schweinauer, Heuberger, Grad und Ungrad, Oberländer, Hippentänze, Übernfuaß, Oberab, Bairischer (that spelling only), Mateník (Czech), Bavorák (Czech), Deuzétrois (French)

“Confusion” is a living tradition. The Czech “**Mateník**” can even be translated into English as “confusion”.

The name Gickerl is a dialect form of “little goose” or “chicken”. “Cackle”, that noise fowl make, is an English word of related meanings. Below is a list of goose/chicken words in titles from my Zwiefacher database. All name some Zwiefacher tune, with varying step patterns.

Gickerl, Glöckerl, Gans, Gäns, Göger, Göga, Gockl, Göckele, Göckale, Giggerl, Gänshüata, Ganserer, Kickerl

There are many different unique step patterns to go with these names. They fit into 5 families I know of. Most of the tunes use at least two names. Especially with this family of dance names, only trust the step pattern on these pages with the suggested YouTube recording! For all others:

### **DANCE WITH THE MUSIC, NOT A MEMORIZED PATTERN!**

At least with a YouTube you get to try multiple times. In the 6W versions, like this page's, the last two waltzes can be especially tricky, sometimes becoming a goose cry with silent 2 & 3 beats in the 5th or 6th waltz.

Zwiefachers with “Acorn” names, (Eichelbauer, Oichlbauer & Oichel Ober are a few samples), are another group which has attracted a wide variety of tunes and patterns in different Germanic dialects.

# Gäns fressens Gras gern

2( 2[WPP] 4PWW) 2(3[WPP] WW)

[YouTube](#) of multiple bands playing together

“Gäns” means Goose. See warning about any Zwiefacher with “goose” in the title on page 19. This goose tune could also change the **W** to a **P** in either above repeats, like the NEFFA recording on page 36 does on the first repeat.

2( 2[WPP] PPWW) 2(3[WPP] WW)

[YouTube](#) of solo accordion

This variation is just as common. The titles mean “Geese eat grass gladly.” Geese are welcomed by American cotton farmers. Geese eat the weeds and don't like the taste of cotton plants at all.

# Gickerl

4(PP3W) 2(4W PP3W)

# Gickerl wannst net krahst

4(PP3W) 2(6W PP3W)

“Gickerl” means Little Goose or sometimes Chicken. These similar tunes might morph into each other.

# Göckale kräh vo Ichahausa

2(WWPP) 3(WPP) 4W

Little Goose or chicken in the dialect of Schwabia. Here's a [Link](#) to a German page with the music near the bottom. The first sentence lists dialect terms meaning “Zwiefacher”. Run the first paragraph thru Google translate.

# Annamerl

## 2(ppww 2[4pww]) 8(ppw) 2( 3[wpp] ww)

YouTube repeats only 1.6 times

This Zwiefacher pattern is long and complex looking. But the band is plays very clearly at a relaxed speed. The most difficult part of putting this pattern on paper was remembering the pattern long enough to write it down. I was enjoying the dance enough that I'd forget to write. Consider this a "just do it" challenge,

## Gras Ober 2 *or* Schell(e)n Neuner 2

YouTube

## 8w 4(wwp) 4(ww3p)

Schelln Neuner names at least 3 families of Zwiefache. It includes different tunes with similar names and identical tunes with different names. This tune varies sometimes with 2 repeats, instead of either or both of those green 4s, above.

## Bauer ins Weinland

The tune name is the first line of the song, about the farmer's travel in the wine country. Since it is popular in a few dialects, these are all the same: "Und wann der Bauer ins Weinland fahrt", "Und wenn der Bauer ins Weinland fahrt", "Ja wann der Bauer...", "Weinland" and "Hersbrucker". The music and dance pattern varies too, by band, not by the spelling. So here are a few of the varieties and what I call them:

**Bauer ins Weinland 7-1w 7wpp 8p 1(4w3pw)**

**Bauer ins Weinland 7-2w 7wpp 8p 2(4w3pw)**

**Bauer ins Weinland 8-2w 8w 8p 2(4w3pw)** yes the final steps are sometimes 4p

One more variation is under your control, the **8P**. The 8 pivot steps can be danced as 4 polka steps, Driefacher.

# Bayerischer Bauer

## 2(WWPP) 4W 2(PPW) W

YouTube and YouTube and YouTube

This title means “Bavarian Farmer”. Both the tune and the name are popular. You can probably find many YouTubes with this name, but some will have a different tune and/or pattern. Also “Bayerischer Bauer” is commonly spelled “Bayrischer Bauer” or “Boarischer Bauer.” The name “Heuboden” is used. A song with many variants goes with this tune, the first word might be published as a name that starts “Maderl”, “Aber”, “Deandl” or “Dirndl”. A popular Zwiefacher gets many relatives!

The Boarischer Bauer score is on my favorite Zwiefacher web site. It is this version, but named in a different dialect. The music score is followed by song words, in a dialect unknown to me. You can also find links to similar Zwiefacher names at the bottom of that webpage. But on this site "Bayrischer Bauer Zwiefacher" and " Boarischer Bauer II Zwiefacher" are different tunes with different step patterns. On this web site you can easily figure out how different. A single click on the music score will whistle or download the computer generated tune. (Your web browser or anti-virus decides which.)

# Zipfi-Michi or Sommermichl

## 4(4pww) 4w 2(4pww) 2(3[wpp] ww)

YouTube or YouTube or YouTube

This **4** is sometimes **2**. *common variables* This **2** is sometimes **1** or **Zero**.

The titles mean something like “A Summer Boyfriend”, attractive and fun but not the sort you'd want to trust very much, or for very long. The use of colors above may clarify most variations most of the time, but don't trust them for more than a season either. Some recordings do not have the orange bracketed part at all, but use either of the same names. One sheet music score doubles the whole middle part. And the spellings often differ. The last characters in either name are often “i”, “l”, “il” or “el”. That is no problem in spoken dialects but is trouble in web searches.

I've been befuddled by versions a few times. Want to be fuddled? Try This One.

# Kelischek

## 2(ww4p wwppw) 2(ww3p wwppw)

YouTube

The name & pattern would make a fine Bohemian Zwiefacher. But, as the YouTube says; it is an American composition by Larry Unger. He mentioned that he has composed about 20 Zwiefacher tunes, while he was giving me permission to stretch the music enough to use it in this class.

A fantasy production of 20 Larry Unger Zwiefacher tunes on a single CD? Profitable? Sorry, probably not..

# 44 Hühne und 1 Hahn

[YouTube](#) *Zwiefacher or Driefacher*

**1(PPWW PP3W) 1(4T PP3W)**

*The "1"s are unnecessary for this YouTube, but other recordings have a "2" in either or both places*

Translated: 44 Chickens and 1 Rooster. The 4T is 4 American polka steps, or 8P, by you & your partner's choice.

# He Brouda He [YouTube](#)

**2(WPP) W6P W10P WW**

# Sechs Löffel & Sechs Löffi [YouTube](#)

Either name might be either **6PWW** or **PPWP**

# Oider Hopfavogel or

**Herzogauer** or **Alter Hopfanvogel** or **Halberflatterer**

[YouTube](#) or an interrupted [YouTube](#) or [YouTube](#) or at 1:13:22 of this long [YouTube](#)

**2(WW4P) 2(WWPP)** then this is almost repeated, but shortened:

**2(WW4P) WWPP WW 2( 3[WPP] WW)**

The music matches the steps so well that you may never notice any name, or step, differences.

# Haglmo von Reinar Artmann

**2(WW PPW 4W) 2(WW [2P,4P,4P] 4W)**

[YouTube](#)

Reinar Artmann's Zwiefacher has **2 red** pivots the 1st time, replaced by **4** pivots the 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> time. This tune has enough clues in it to make the variation easy to dance. But, I had to play it almost a dozen times to understand those clues.

Haglmo is the brand name of the instrument.

# Hopfazupfa *or* Schmaizlerschnupfa

[YouTube](#) or [YouTube](#)

**2( 2[PPWW] P4W) 4(3PWW)**

I believe the tune name Hopfazupfa and the song is Schmaizlerschnupfa, which means The Snuff Sniffer.

## Recording speed note:

Recordings will differ in speed. It is common for a band to play Zwiefacher tunes slower for dancers and faster in concert. A concert speed YouTube is easy to slow down, click on the “gear wheel” icon on the lower right of the YouTube screen to see your options.



# Suserl

often: s' Suserl or Zuserl - translation "Little Suzie" "Moosbacher" on one old LP

**2(ppwpp wppww)**  
**2( 3[ppwpp] wppww)**

[YouTube](#) [YouTube](#) [YouTube](#)

Some argue an alternate view, below, is clearer. Look at this two ways, either:

- The blue *ppwpp* is an insert that uses a different tune. Or:
- The first line of ppwpp + wppww are a single unit played twice at the beginning and once the end of each repeat.

**Alternate view of the same pattern: 2(ppwpp wppww)**  
**2( 2[ppwpp] ppwpp wppww)**

This tune seemed to be the most popular 'difficult' Zwiefacher in Munich in Spring of 2019. It was played at every dance I attended. The five Suserl links on this page may be confirmation.

These notes do not **totally** prepare you to dance Suserl. Some bands change numbers of repeats. On this [4th YouTube](#) the first line is played only once. Another changes the only the '3', leaving out the very last ppwpp in the cue structure on this [5th YouTube](#). Both these versions sound a little off balance, but I could get used to them.

It is common to see this dance coded in ways that disguise the ppwpp and wppww basic patterns. This same step pattern does not match the music as well: 2(3[ppw]w) 2( 2[ppwpp] 3[ppw]w) although it takes a little less visual space. And yes, ignore this paragraph if it makes your head hurt. I ignored it, for a few years decades, actually.

## Nächst bin I auf Wern obi gfahrn

**2( 4[4pww] 4[wwpp] )**  
**4(w4pww) 2(w6p w4pww)**

[YouTube](#)

Alfelder Musikanten, the prior generation, plays this tune, easy on the ear, at a relaxed speed on YouTube. The end effect is much easier on the ears and feet than the long strings of characters above are on the eyes. Try it twice privately. Then find some skeptic to impress.



## Trois Bières

4pww 4w 4pww

The Zwiefacher is danced in the French province of Alsace, a German speaking area. They often use German names and commonly feature hurdy-gurdies, bagpipes or jazz music styles.

## Der Liaderle Bauer

YouTube

4(wwppw)

2(ww ppww) 2(4w ppww)

The first part of this dance is the tricky part. Another dialect spelling for this dance is **Da liadaliche Bauer**.

## Greana Greana Gros

YouTube

3(PPW) 3(WP) PW

This might be alphabetized as “Im greana greana Gros”.

## Des is a Süaßa, a Zwiefacher, and Illiad Evolution

Homer's Illiad is mostly written in 5/4 time, quick-slow, Iambic Pentameter. Set the speed of its five beats to Zwiefacher dance speed and you get Pivot Waltz, PW, or maybe a French 5 count valse.

Some is of the Illiad is written 7/8 time or slow-quick-quick. A common Macedonian dance of that meter is called, in US international dances, Lesnoto. (It has other names, sometimes varying by village on the Balkan Peninsula.) The dance pattern, but not the rhythm, is the same as the Israeli Hora, moving forward in line, forward again and pause, reverse and pause - repeated. The 7/8 part of the Illiad describes a battle; the Greeks advancing, advancing again but halted,

pushed back a bit but recovering. They keep resuming advances and overcoming reversals until the Greeks win the battle and Homer resumes the 5/4 rhythm. When Homer's ancient battle song is set to Zwiefacher dance speed; it is WPP. That is a common Zwiefacher pattern.

I'm too short on evidence and too long on sanity to say the Zwiefacher is the Illiad rechoerographed as a couple dance! But I am sure that irregular rhythms that existed in 700 BC Greece were probably known elsewhere and had plenty of time to be spread by walking musicians or quicker means, like a rowboat.

The Zwiefacher "Des is a Süaßa" has many step variations based on the WPP structure. Here are the published patterns I know of:

**4(WPP) - 4(WPP)** This is the simplest Des is a Süaßa I know of, found on the web only as a score.

If you are a Zwiefacher musician and you remove one beat of the seven in any **WPP** (*Om-pa-pa, Om-pa, Om-pa*), you have a decision to make. If you remove beat 2 or 3, you get *Om-pa Om-pa Om-pa* and you hope everyone dances 3 pivots, **3P**. If you drop beat 6, you get *Om-pa-pa Om-pa-pa* and they dance 2 waltzes, **WW**. Dropping other beats begets confused dancers.

**3(WPP) 3P - 2(WPP) 4W** This variation makes both types of changes. Repeat #4 of WPP is turned into 3 Pivots while the 7th and 8th repeats are each turned into two Waltzes, totaling 4W.

**3(WPP) 3P - 3(WPP) WW** This variation from [YouTube](#) turns only repeat #8 into Waltzes, repeat #4 is all Pivot.

**2(WPP) WW WPP - 2(WPP) 4W** The WPPs #3, 7 & 8 are all shortened into WWs. Most [YouTube](#) recordings use this pattern. We will, too.

**2(WPP) WW WPP - 2(WPP) 4W - 2(WPP) WW WPP** This [YouTube](#) recording is primarily a vocal. An instrumental repeat of the first phrase was added. The singers need a break?

As far as I can tell, any pattern variation could use any of these dialect spellings: "Des is a Süaßa", "Des is a Siaßa", "Des is a siassa", "Des is a Säisser", "Des is a Söisser", "Des is a Siäßer" and "Des is a Schäiner". More names probably exist with proper German "ist eine" instead of "is a", etc. I do not know if the dialect of some name is tightly associated with a specific step pattern, but I doubt any are.

*Enough with thoughts of musical evolution!  
The Zwiefacher Paper Partner resumes, next page.*

# Des is a Süaßa

YouTube or YouTube or YouTube

## 2(WPP) WW WPP 2(WPP) 4W

Translate the name as “That is a Sweet One” or better, into English slang as “(He or She) is a Keeper”.

With any name the pattern can vary as described on the previous page. A band can change a WPP into either a WW or PPP and they do. Often they do it while changing the words of the associated song. In one different YouTube recording the band did it once by accident, I think.

# Maiglöckerl

YouTube or YouTube or YouTube

## 3(4PWW) WPPWW

If you follow the Des is a Süaßa ideas you can imagine the two halves of this pattern being close cousins:

**PPPP WW** = Om pa **Om** pa Om pa Om pa Om pa pa Om pa pa

**WPP WW** = Om pa ~~Om~~ pa Om pa Om pa Om pa pa Om pa pa

Just one Om beat has been removed.

The rhythms may be close cousins. The notes the band plays may suggest a completely different story.

# Neun Häuser & Neun Dörfer

9 houses & 9 villages

Here are many dance patterns with two names. The relationship is confusing! Fortunately most patterns are similar so you probably do not need to know what you are getting yourself into when they strike up the band. The end of a phrase is 3 or 4 waltzes followed by a beginning of 2 more waltzes. With experience; that is enough to restore your balance.

## 3(WW3P) 3W

This is the [Otto Ebner](#) arrangement that introduced it to America.  
The arrangement has a fair balance in Ws and Ps – 9 of each.

Or **3(WW3P) 4W**

This is one of many from German CDs available now. With this one the dance starts on a different foot each time thru.

Or **3(WW3P) 4W**

+ an extra **WW3P 4W** sometimes

This found me on [YouTube](#). Try it out if your life lacks perversity.  
(A YouTube can be slowed down. Click on the lower right gear wheel.)

# Deandl i sag das drei viermål or

## 3(WWPP) 4W

This has one less Pivot than Neun Häuser, above. Dialect spelling variations are common. Like the versions above, many bands play 3W instead of 4W.

# D' Bäurin hat d'Katz verlorn

[YouTube](#) [YouTube](#) that replaces 2 with 4

2(w4pww) 2(wppww w4pww)

With a title meaning something like “The Girl's Cat is Lost”; there is lots of video space for presentation of cute kids and cats. Thus the cute YouTubes below. One might tempt one of your 47 best friends into trying the class.

[YouTube](#) or [YouTube](#) or this third [YouTube](#) which replaces the 2 with the mix (1, 1, 2, 1, 1 & 2)

The three [Cute Cat YouTubes](#) are class marketing material. They offer the tune in non-dance styles; one isn't even played as a Zwiefacher. But there are lots of cute cats, cute singers, talented kids, both singers and musicians. There is even a cute future musician, when his arms are long enough to reach the keys, or maybe dancer, when he can stand up.

## Wirtshaustür

[YouTube](#)

4(4w wpww) 8(ppww)

## Wirtshaustürl

[YouTube](#) [YouTube](#)

2( 3[wpp] ww) 2(4w wppww)

Two similar names, both meaning “tavern door”, which use completely different tunes.

**Please, consider donating to support this class**

The Greenwood Senior Center provides support and education services for North Seattle low income Seniors. Their technical staff keeps this class running. Your donation is US tax deductible. It is also optional. A link on the front cover leads to an online deduction page.

# Wespennest

## 2(ww4p), 2( 3[pw]4p)

Recordings made by **Kapelle Joseph Pfeffer, ProSeppo!** and **Willi Bauer**

It took Pat over 10 years to understand this tune, accurately named “Wasp Nest”. The first two of the three **pw**'s are one tricky part, the offensive end of the wasps. Ouch! And the music disguises those, lets them sneak up. Another version:

## 2(ww4p), 3(pw)4p, 3(pw)3pw

Some bands use this version. The last step of the otherwise identical repeats are played to match the first step of the following part. The **4p** is like **3pp** when 3 times (pw) follows but becomes **3pw** when the tune restarts from the beginning with a ww. There are other Zwiefache which use this dance trickery.

For Niederbayerischer Musikantenstammtisch this 2nd version is the normal.

[YouTube](#)

a wild Zwiefacher, not as simple as **1-2-3-4**

## 2(ww**1p**ww ww**2p**ww ww**3p**ww ww**4p**ww)

## then 2(ww 4p4w)

[YouTube](#) or [YouTube](#) or [YouTube](#)

If I try to converse with a dance partner during the music for the first line of the pattern above; one of those red colored odd numbered pivots is going to get me! If you watch my fingers on my partner's back; I'm often counting. If my partner offers a sweet smile, I'm soon stumbling anyway. Those red colored dance steps with those music notes violate some subconscious Zwiefacher rule.

The dance is hard to find with a web search, even though many copies are out there. Most bands spell out the numbers, in some conservative local dialect. To count in proper High German is “Eins Zwei Drei Vier.” Dialects to stumble across: Oins zwoa drei väir, Oins zwoa drei vier, and Ons zwo drei vier, at minimum. But some Bavarian and French bands use a spelling we all understand “1-2-3-4”.

But **Zwei Vier Sechs** (2-4-6) is tame

## 2PWW 4PWW 6PWW

[YouTube](#)

The tune is short and easy to follow

## Eichlbauer

### 2( 3[wpp] 6p) 4(ww3p)

The Eichelbauer is a name in large family of Zwiefacher tunes, which may point to many many more related Zwiefacher tunes. Eichelober, Oichelbauer and Oichlober could possibly all be the same on four different recordings. But do not bet on it! At least every time I think I've figured out a pattern to the names, a tune appears that breaks the pattern. So I finally grouped them all together under one name.

This version is played by Familienmusik Zapf on a 1960's LP and the LP label calls it "Alte Oichlbauer, Bairischer".

## Eichlbauer

This Eichlbauer goes by the name Eichelbauer on [YouTube](#) played by Kapelle Josef Menzl.

### ww3p

### 3( 2[wpp] ww3p wppww)

## Juche frisch auf

2 (pwpw 3pw) 1 ( 4 [pw] 1 [pwpw 3pw] ) [YouTube](#)

2 (pwpw 3pw) 1 ( 4 [pw] 2 [pwpw 3pw] ) [YouTube](#)

2 (pwpw 3pw) 2 ( 4 [pw] 1 [pwpw 3pw] )

These versions of the same tune are recorded with different numbers of repeats.

They are also spelled differently in different dialects. Here are spellings:

**Juche frisch auf, Juchhe frisch auf and Juhe, frisch auf**

The number of repeats before the square brackets happen within the round brackets.

The versions could be written more simply by leaving out the "1"s and their brackets.

**2(pwpw 3pw) 6(pw) 3pw, 2(ppw 3pw) 4pw 2(pwpw 3pw) & 2(pwpw 3pw) 2(6pw 3pw)**

This would be an excellent way to hide their similarity. The tunes are identical, just the repeats differ.



# Fuchsteifelswilden Spalter

or **Der Spalter** [YouTube](#)

## 4(4pww) 2( 2[wpp] ww)

## Arabischer

**A part:** 2(wppww w3pww) **B part:** 2(2[wpp] w3pww)

**C part:** 15(wpp) wp

This pattern is long enough to make a more complicated Zwiefacher shorthand useful. Below is the pattern shorthand with YouTube links directly to a point in the same YouTube. The recording by Spui'maNovas is a merger of Alpine and Middle Eastern styles.

[YouTube](#) A B A B A C A B A B (The whole recording)

[YouTube](#) C A B A B (The parts used in class)

[YouTube](#) A B A B (Make it easy to try the last AA BB parts)

## Hinter Mein Vater & variants

There are many more in YouTube alone. Your discoveries are welcome.

**Hinter meim Vodan seim Stodal**

3(wwpp) 2(wwpp 3w) [YouTube](#)

**Hinter meim Voder sein Stodal**

3(wwpp) 2(wwpp 3w) [YouTube](#)

**Hinter meim Vadern sein Stadl (Österreich)**

3(wwpp) 4w [YouTube](#)

**Hinter meim Vodan seim Stodal**

3(wwpp) 3w 1(wwpp)

**Hinter mein Vater (Franken) or Da Stodl**

3(wwpp) 3w 2(wwpp) [Web](#)

**Hinter meim Voder sein Stodl**

3(wwpp) pp4w some 16w interludes

**Hinter mein Vater seim Hausech**

3(wwpp) ww 4(wwpp) 2( 2(wpp) 3wpp)

## 3-2-2-3

WPPW

## A B C

2(10P WW) 4(WWPP)

## Antn und Gäns

6W6P Easy to follow

## Freidlgirgl [YouTube](#)

4(wppww) 4w 2(wppww)

## Grea Weis

2(4pww) 4(ppw) sometimes doubled

## Haxler [YouTube](#)

3(W4P) WW

## Hezká jsi Andulko

## bejvala

[YouTube](#) Bohemia WWPPW

## Ja wer kan

## Zwiefach ko

[YouTube](#) 8(PPW) 4(PPWW)

## Kreideweiß

2(3PWW) 2(6PWW)

## Kunz vo Eglsee

2(4w4p ww) 2( [3wpp] ww)

## Luci-Buci-Bua

2(pwppw 4pw) 2( 6[pw] 4pw)

## Mei Weiberl [YouTube](#)

4(ppww) 4(3[wpp] ww)

## Neunberger

4(PPWW) 2(8P 4PWW)

## Peter-Girgl

4(4PWW) 2(WPWP 4PWW)

## Rechenmeister [YouTube](#)

2(4PWW) 2(PPWW 4PWW)

## Revolution

2 or 4(wwpp) 2wpp 8p

## Rue Des Charmilles

4PWW PW

## Sauhex

3(WPP) 6P 4(WWPP)

## Schleiderer Bräu

or Schleiderer brei **4W4P** Easy to follow

## Schousterpritschen

3(WWPP) PWW

## Schwarze Bua

WW5P

## Schwärzenberger

WPPWW

## Schwarzenfelder

4(WPPWW) 3( 3[WPP] WW)

## Schwarzmauserl

4(WPPWW) 2(4W WPPWW)

WPPWW and 4W look different on the line above. The rhythms are only one beat different. WPPWW is 13 beats. 4W is 12 beats. A tune can be a new Zwiefacher just from being sung in a different dialect. The 3 tunes highlighted above are similar. So is Finklerl on page 17.

## Stamsrieder

3(PP4W) PWW

2 recordings were made of this wonderful tune, on LPs out of print by 1970. Multiple scores are online. Record this again?

## Stopsel

2(ww4p wwppw)  
2(pwpw 3pw pwpw 2pw)

[YouTube](#)

## Thonloher

PWPW 3PW [YouTube](#)

## Weige

2(3PWW) 4PWW

## Winterberg

2(wwpw) 3wpp wwpw

## Wintergrün

or Wintergrau

4W 2(PPWW) [YouTube](#)

## Wirt vo Stoa

2(WPP) WW

## Wirtin vo da Hoi

2(wppww) 2(wpp) 4pww

## Zrissna Kittl

2(4pww) 4w 4pww

## **Kartoffelbauer**

4(wppw) 4(wppww)

## **Neumarkter**

8(ppww) 8w

## **Owa 9**

2(ppww) 4w wppww

## **Schubkarrn**

4(wwpp) 16p

## **Siebm Oichara**

4(6pww) 2(4w wppww)

## **Ungernland**

A=2(3pww pwpw)

B=2(4w3p w)

C=4(3pww) D=2(w9p ww)

AB 2(ABCD) AB



## 2021 Video Programs

### NEFFA Zwiefacher Workshop by Immergrün-WA

Recorded 4/24/21, by [NEFFA](#)

Alter Hans WWPP  
 Böhmischer Wind WW4P  
     Mösler 4(4PWW) 4(WW4P)  
     Leit Leit 3(PP3W) PPWW  
 Des is a Süaßa 2(WPP) 3WPP 2(WPP) 4W

Nüdeli PPWW  
 'S Dirndl im Wald WW3P  
 Der Waldtauber 4W4P WW

Schwarzmauserl 4(WPPWW) 2(4W WPPWW)  
 Bauerin von da Hoi 2(WPPWW) 2(3[WPP] WW)  
     Der Fink 2(WPPWW) 3(WPP) WW  
             2(WPPWW)

Gäns fressen Gras gern 2( 2[WPP] 4PWW)  
                             3(WPP) **WP** & 3(WPP) **WW**  
 Der Specksalat 4(WPPW) 2(8W 2[WPPW] )  
     'S Suserl 2(PPWPP **WPPWW**)  
             2( 3[PPWPP] **WPPWW**)

Schneider 2(PPW PPWW)  
             2(PPW**P** PPWW)  
 Zipfe Michi 4(4PWW) 4W 2(4PWW)  
             2( 3[WPP] WW)  
 Eisenkeilnest 2(PPWW) PWPW PPWW  
             pattern varies on this recording

### Folklife Zwiefacher Lesson by Immergrün WA

Released 5/29/21 by [NW Folklife](#)

Alter Hans WWPP  
 Stadkirchen WW3P  
 Schwarzmauserl 4(WPPWW) 2(4W WPPWW)  
 Der Hopfazupfa 2( 2[ppww] p4w) 4(3pww)  
 Schmaizlerschnupfa = Hopfazupfa

### Tanz im Mai by

### Niederbayerischen Musikantenstammtisch

Premiered 5/22/21 by Volksmusikakademie in Bayern

90 minutes on [YouTube](#)

Many Bavarian Dances, including 5 Zwiefache

### Tag des Bieres by

### Kapelle Josef Menzel

June 1, 2021 in Brauerei Bischofshof Regensburg

98 minutes on [YouTube](#)

some Zwiefache

## 2022 Video Programs

### NEFFA Zwiefacher Dance by Immergrün-WA

Recorded 4/22/22, at [NEFFA](#)

Nüdeli PPWW  
 Böhmischer Wind WW4P  
     Mösler 4(4PWW) 4(WW4P)  
     Stadkirchen WW3P  
 Des is a Süaßa 2(WPP) 3WPP 2(WPP) 4W

Doppel Bairischer PPWW  
 Deifi du Dürrer 7(WPP) WW  
 Der Waldtauber 4W4P WW

Schwarzmauserl 4(WPPWW) 2(4W WPPWW)  
 Bauerin von da Hoi 2(WPPWW) 2(3[WPP] WW)  
     Der Fink 2(WPPWW) 3(WPP) WW  
             2(WPPWW)

Der Weiße Has 4(3WPP) 2( 2[WPP] 3WPP)  
     Rumpertibum 2( 3[W3P] WW) 2(4W 3PWW)  
 Gickerl wannst net krahst 4(PP3W) 2(6W PP3W)

Schneider 2(PPW PPWW)  
             2(PPW**P** PPWW)  
 Hopfazupfa 2( 2[PPWW] P4W) 4(3PWW)  
 Eisenkeilnest 2(PPWW) PWPW PPWW  
             pattern varies on this recording

### NEFFA dance by The Mother Zwiefacher Orchestra

4/24/22, at [NEFFA](#)

Wintergrun 4W 2(PPWW)  
 Alte Kath WWPP  
 Wampurt Gust, Der 4PWW  
     Wirt Vo Stoa 2(WPP) WW  
 Sechsenddreissiger 2(WWPP) WW4P 2(WWPP)  
     Neun Häuser 3(WW3P) 3W

Bayerische Bauer 2(WWPP) 4W 2(PPW) W  
 Nagelschmied 12W 1,2,3,4,3,2,1(PPWW)  
     Suserl 2( PPWPP WPPWW)  
             2( 3[PPWPP] WPPWW)

Nüdeli / Nonesuch PPWW

Schneider 2(PPW PPWW)  
             2(PPW**P** PPWW)  
 Zipfe Michi Sommermichl 2(4PWW) 4W 2(4PWW)  
             1( 3[WPP] WW)

## Notes Index

### Pg Table of Contents -

- 1 Links to Donation site, Class & Paper Partner
- 3 The P & W code, with T too & Driefacher
- 4 German Alphabetical Order
- 9 The common A B A music structure
- 10 Czech Republic, Bohemia
- 11 Connection: ears to feet, short term tiger visit
- 13 Zwiefacher Festival in Germany
- 13 Suggestions for best experience
- 14 & 30 Donations
- 17 Prefer to dance in place
- 18 Schwaben Bagpipe Festival
- 24 Zwiefacher recording speed
- 27 Tune Evolution, a half baked thought

## Zwiefacher Index

### Pg Tune Name Dance Pattern

- 31 1-2-3-4 -----complex
- 34 3-2-2-3-----WPPW
- 23 44 Hühne und 1 Hahn----PPWW PP3W 4Polka PP3W
- 34 A B C-----2(10PWW) 4(WWPP)
- 3 A já mám naději-----4PWW
- 7 Aba Wirtshaus-----2(PPWW) 2(4PWW)
- 7 Aber d'Ochsen-----4(PPWW) 4(4PWW)
- 4 Accordion-----WWPP
- 4 Alte Kath-----WWPP
- 4 Alter Hans-----WWPP
- 24 Alter Hopfavogel  
2(ww4p) 2(wpp) 2(ww4p) wpp ww 2( 3[wpp] ww)
- 4 An die Muse-----WWPP
- 21 Annamierl----2(ppww 2{4pww} ) 8(ppw) 2( 3[wpp] w)
- 34 Antn und Gäns-----6W6P
- 33 Arabischer-----complex
- 14 Arschloch von Leinsiedel 2(4w4p ww) 2(4w4p wppww)
- 6 Bald fahr I-----PWWP
- 21 Bauer ins Weinland-----various
- 36 Bauerin von die Hoi-----2(wppww) 2( 2[wpp] wppww)
- 30 Bäurin hat d'Katz verlor 2(w4pww) 2(wppww w4pww)
- 22 Bayerischer Bauer 1-----2(WWPP) 4W 2(PPW)W
- 7 Bekannt um Rothsee-----2(WWPP) 5W
- 3 Blaus Hendl-----4PWW
- 3 Böhmischer Wind-----WW4P
- 5 Charmer Hendl-----7(WPP) WW
- 3 Da Di Da Do-----4PWW
- 29 Deandl i sag das drei viermål 3(WWPP) 4W
- 9 Deandl mit'n rot'n Miada-4(PPWW) 2(4W 2[PPWW])
- 5 Deifi du dürrer-----7(WPP) WW
- 28 Des is a Süaßa-----2(wpp) ww wpp 2(wpp) 4w

- 27 Des is a Süaßa -----variations and tune evolution
- 38 Dirndl im Wald-----WW3P
- 38 Doppel Bairischer-----PPWW
- 6 Doppelter Heuberger aus Einbach  
4(PWWP) 2(WWPP) 2(PWWP)
- 10 Dvoják-----4(PPWW) 2(4W PPWW)
- 32 Eichelbauer-----2( 3[wpp] 6p) 4(ww3p)
- 32 Eichelbauer different ww3p 3( 2[wpp] ww3p wppww)
- 12 Eisenkeilnest-----2(PPWW) PWPW PPWW
- 38 Fink-----2(wppww) 3(wpp) ww 2(wppww)
- 17 Finklerl-----4(wppww) 2(wpp) 4w 2(wppww)
- 9 Firabo or Firabacher-----4(ppww) 2(4w ppww)
- 34 Freidlgirgl-----4(wppww) 4w 2(wppww)
- 33 Fuchsteifelswildn Spalter 4(4pww) 2( 2[wpp] ww)
- 5 Fuchsnchwanz-----7(WPP) WW
- 20 Gäns fressen Gras gern- variations: page 38
- 4 Ganz verdreht-----PPWW
- 5 Geld des regiert die Welt 7(WPP) WW
- 20 Gickerl-----4(PP3W) 2(4W PP3W)
- 20 Gickerl wannst net kraht 4(PP3W) 2(6W PP3W)
- 19 Glöckerl Schweinauer----4(3PWW) 2(6W 3PWW)
- 13 Gnigt, Snaglt-----4(PPWW PPW 6PWW)
- 20 Göckale kräh vo lchahausa 2(WWPP) 3(WPP) 4W
- 21 Gras Ober 2-----8W 4(WWP) 4(WW3P)
- 34 Grea Weis-----2(4PWW) 4(PPW)
- 26 Greana greana Gross----3(PPW) 3(WP) PW
- 3 Gescheckat Ochs-----4PWW
- 17 Haferl am Herd-----2(PPW 3PWW 2(4W PPWW)
- 24 Haglmo-----2(ww ppw 4w) 2(ww Xp 4w)
- 24 Halberflatterer / Herzogauer  
2(ww4p) 2(wpp) 2(ww4p) wpp ww 2( 3[wpp] ww)
- 6 Hans Sachs-----PWWP
- 4 Harmonica Medley-----WWPP
- 34 Haxler-----3(W4P) WW
- 23 He Bruda He-----4pww 4pww 2(3wpp) 4pww
- 15 Heiraten mag I ned-----7(WPP) WW 2( 3[WPP] WW)
- 24 Herzogauer  
2(ww4p) 2(wpp) 2(ww4p) wpp ww 2( 3[wpp] ww)
- 34 Hezká jsi Andulko bejvala WWPPW
- 5 Hintern Goistoi-----7(WPP) WW
- 29 Hinter mein Vaden-----3(WWPP) 4W
- 4 Hob ich an Baam-----WW4P
- 4 Hobel mir d Spå-----WWPP
- 5 Hollerstaudn-----3(WPP) WW
- 4 Hopfavogl-----WW4P
- 24 Hopfazupfa-----2( 2[PPWW] P4W) 4(3PWW)
- 34 Ja wer kan Zwiefach ko- 8(PPW) 4(PPWW)
- 32 Juche frisch auf 2(pwpw 3pw) x(4[pw] y[pwpw 3pw] )
- 36 Kartoffelbauer-----4(ppw) 4(ppww)
- 22 Kelischek-----2(ww4p wppww) 2(ww3p wppww)
- 4 Klatowak-----WW4P
- 34 Kreideweiß -----2(3PWW) 2or4(6PWW)
- 34 Kunz vo Eglsee-----2(4w4p ww) 2( [3wpp] ww)
- 15 Kupferwurm-----4(p3w ppww) 2(ppw ppww)

