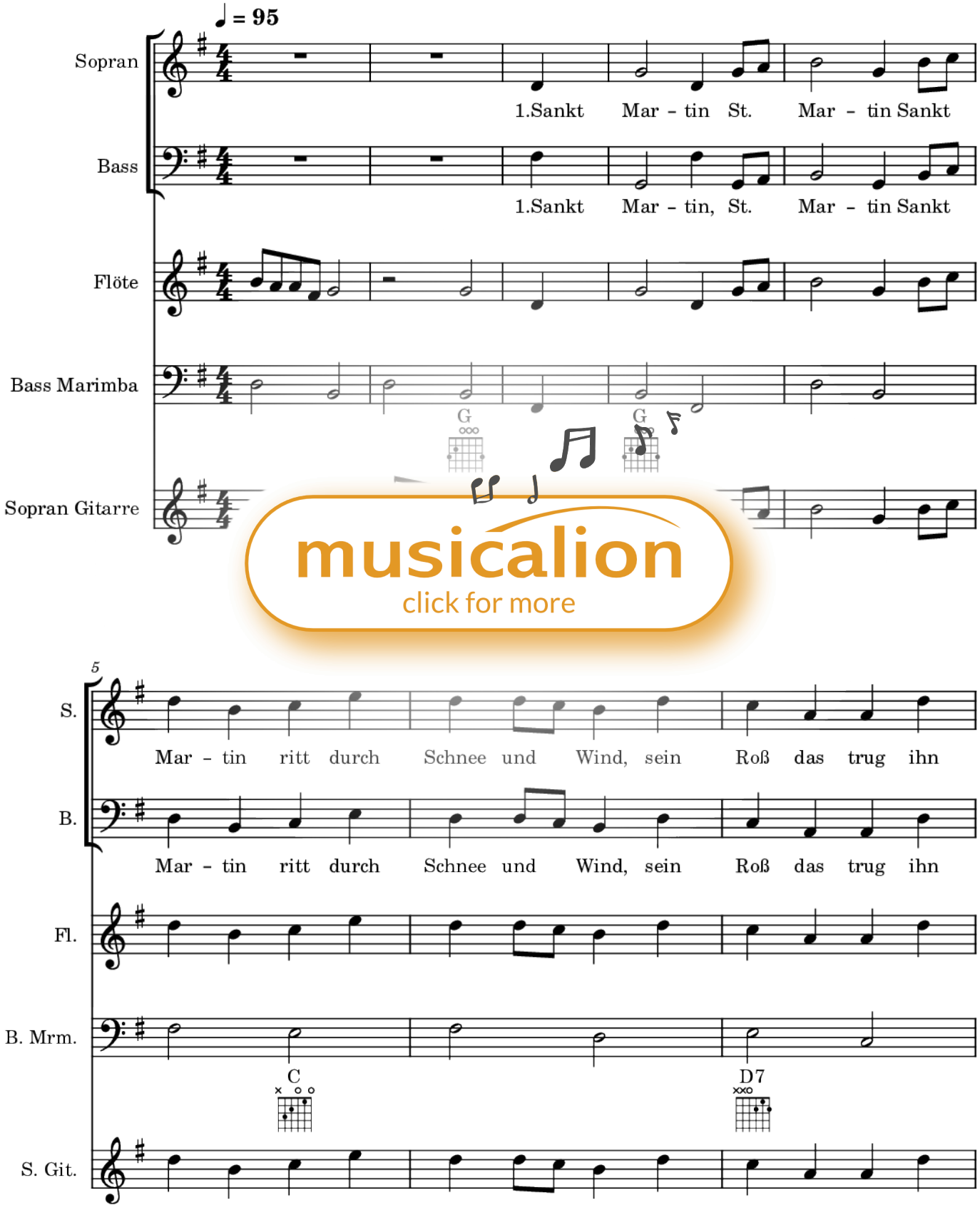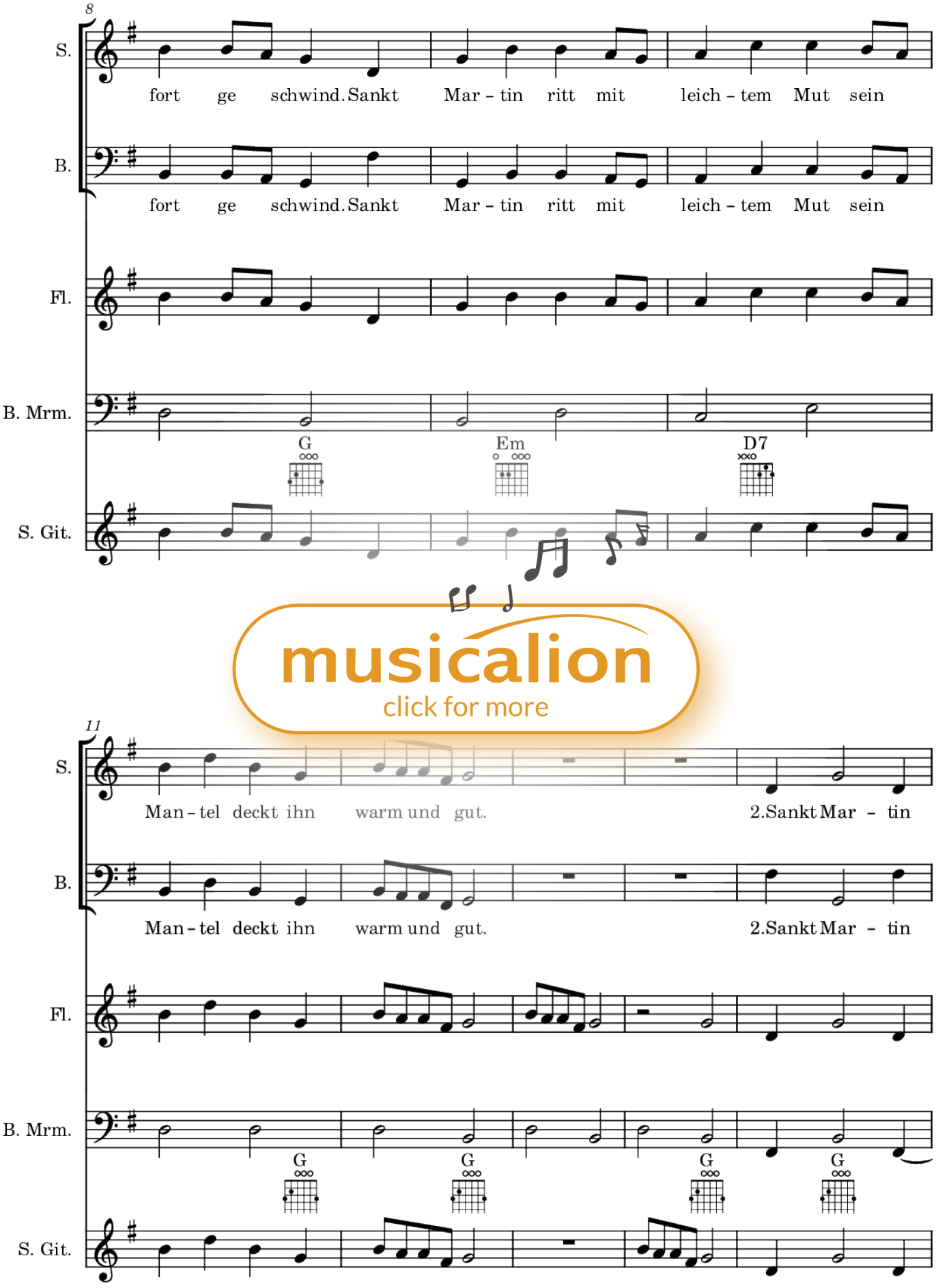Sankt Martin ritt durch Schnee und Wind

Adventslied

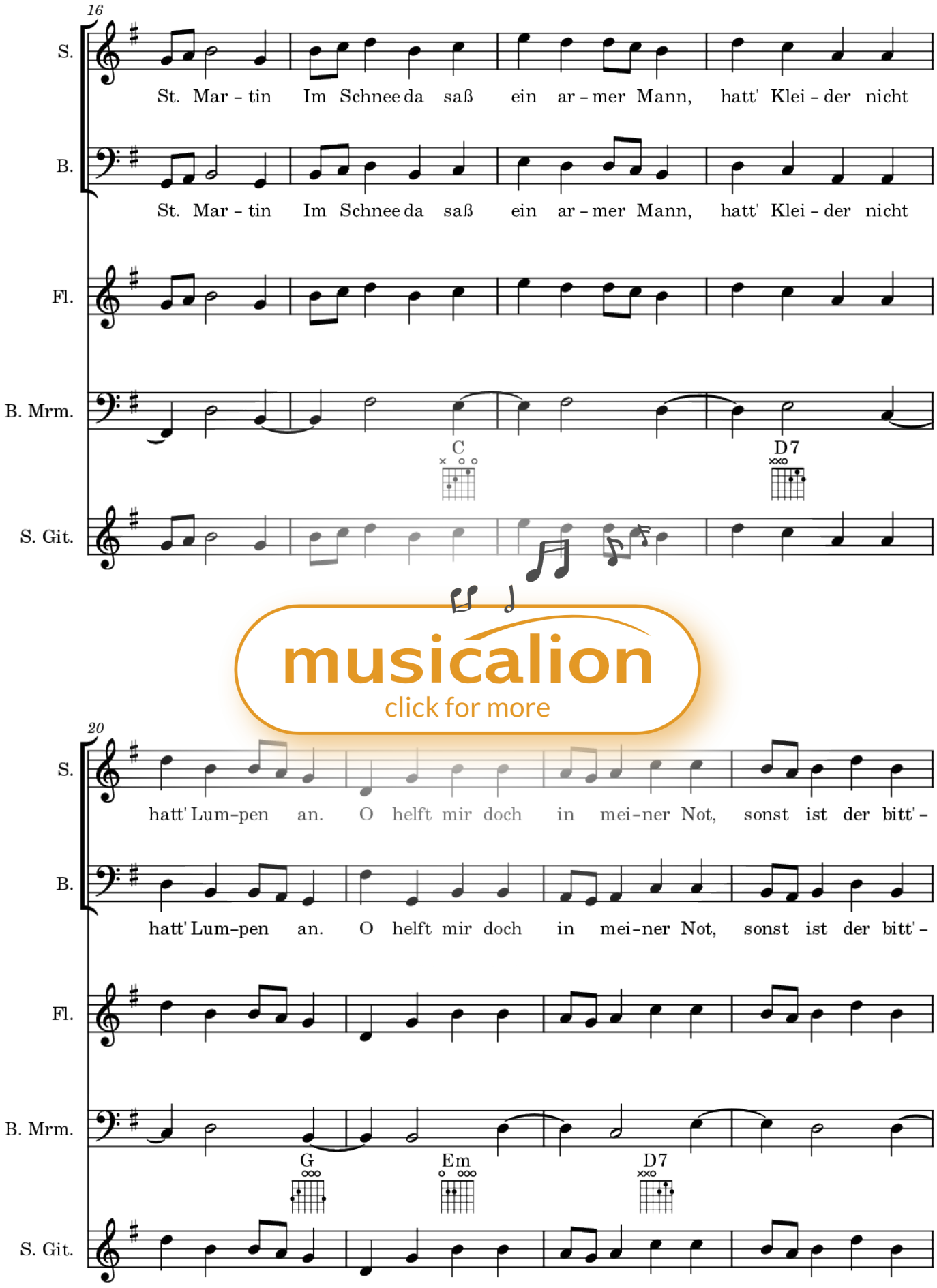
Bearb.: A.M.Hosta - 2022

Volksweise (Ende 19. Jhdt.)

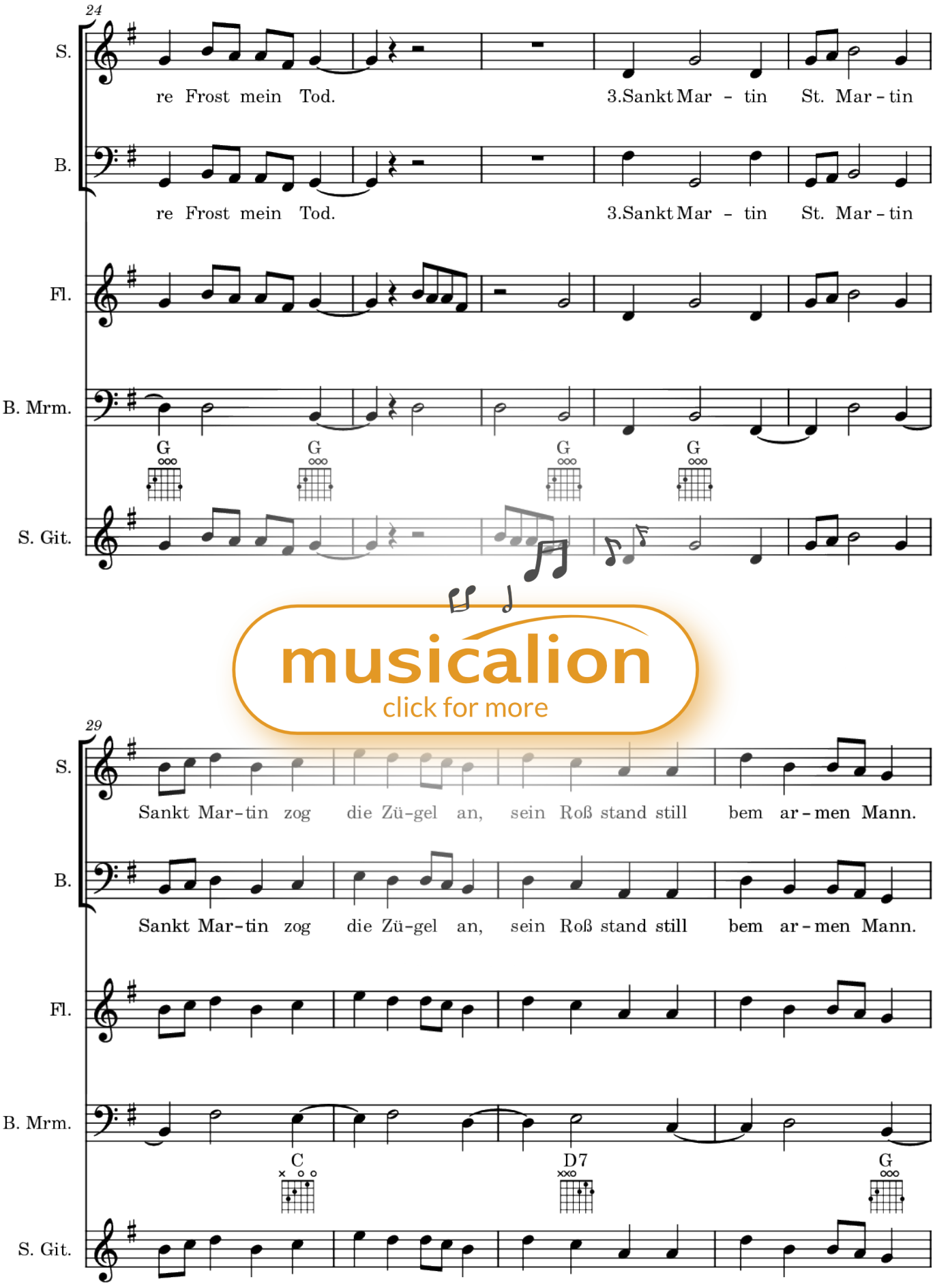


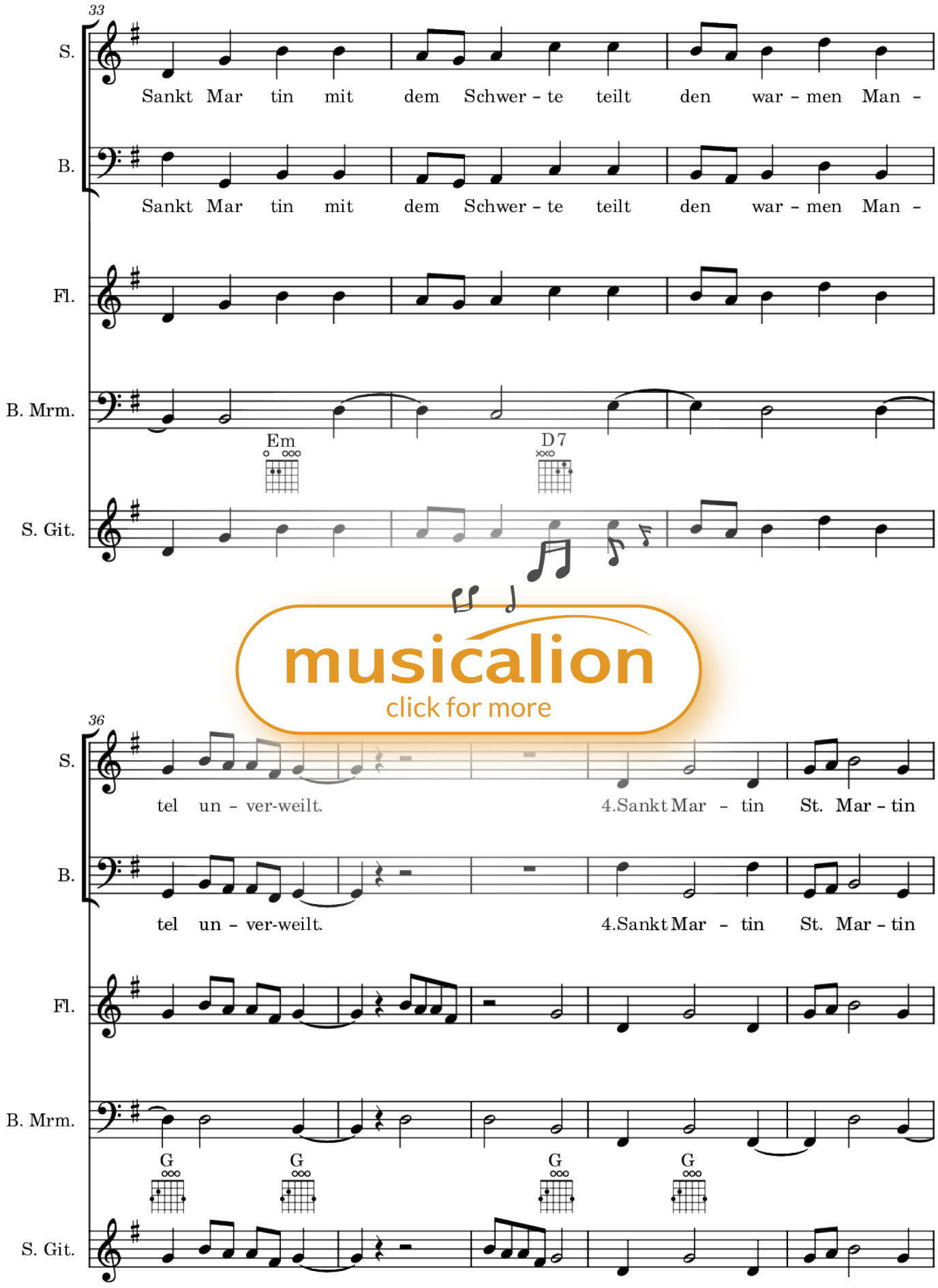


musicalion
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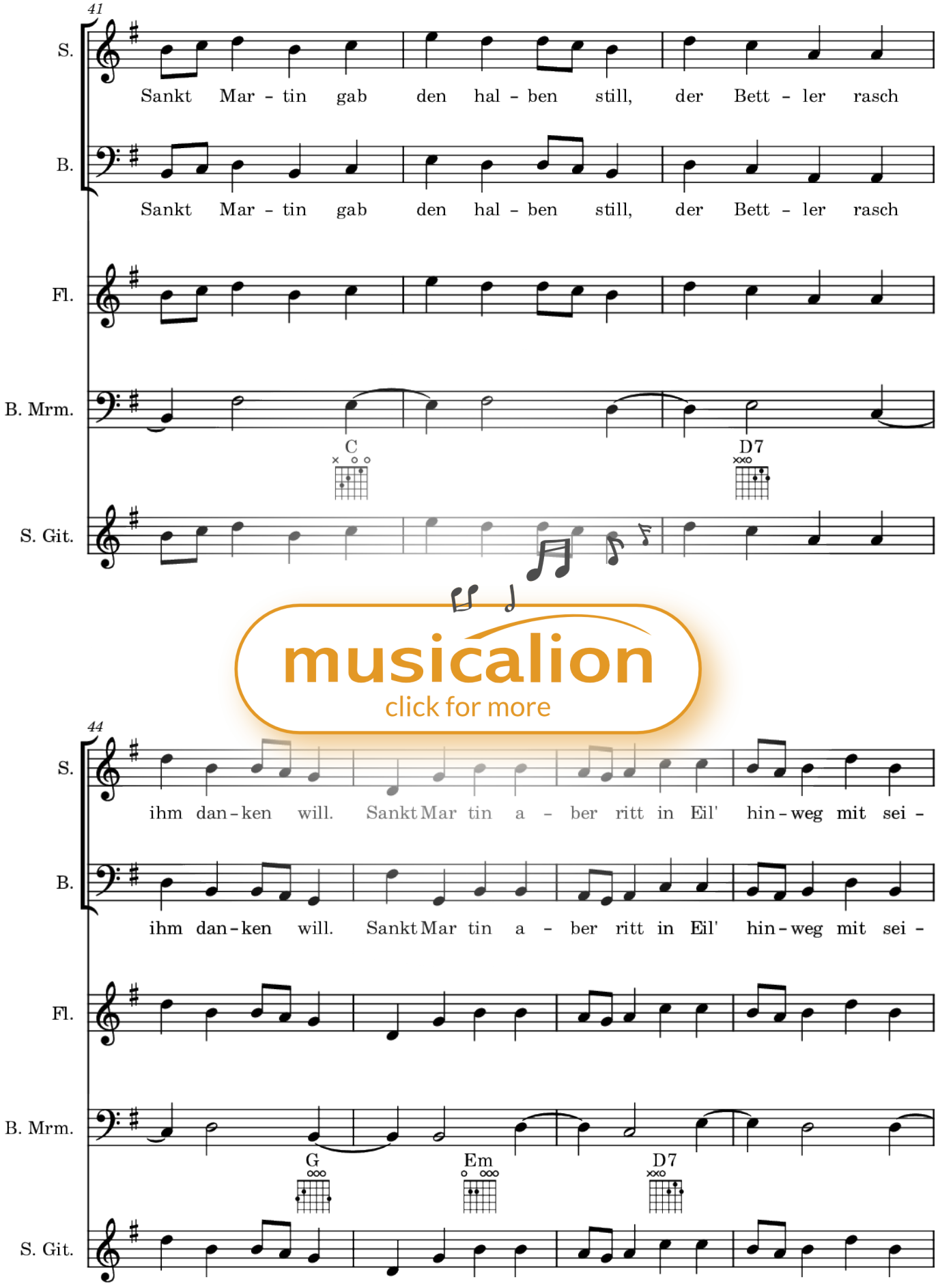


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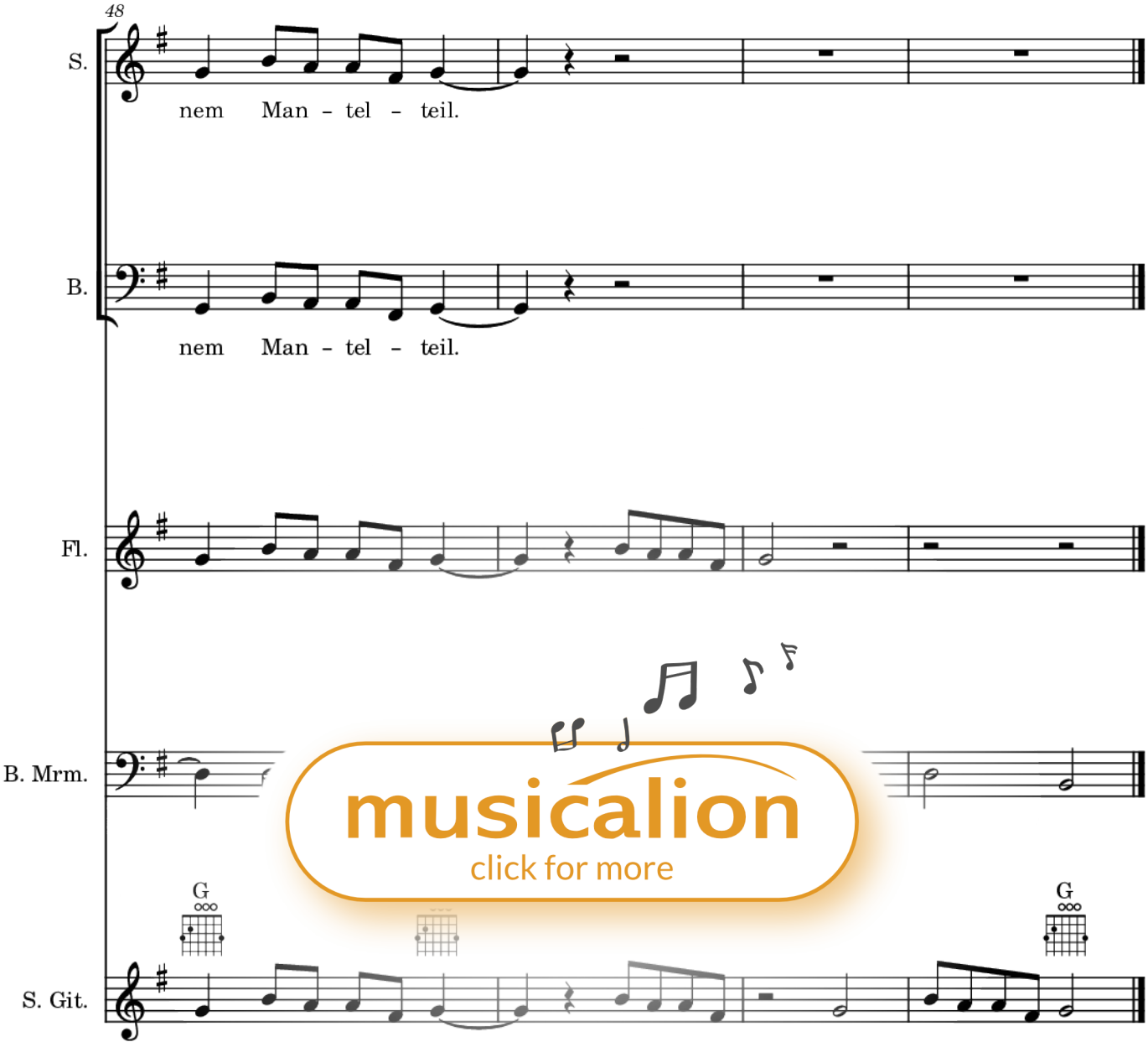

24
S.
re Frost mein Tod.
3.Sankt Mar - tin
St. Mar - tin
B.
re Frost mein Tod.
3.Sankt Mar - tin
St. Mar - tin
Fl.
B. Mrm.
G
G
G
G
S. Git.
musicalion
click for more
29
S.
Sankt Mar-tin zog die Zü-gel an, sein Roß stand still bem ar-men Mann.
B.
Sankt Mar-tin zog die Zü-gel an, sein Roß stand still bem ar-men Mann.
Fl.
B. Mrm.
C
D7
G
S. Git.



musicalion
click for more



musicalion
click for more



musicalion
click for more

Type: Sheet music

Título: St. Martin rode through Snow and Wind

Compositor: desconocido Anónimo

Época: Romanticismo

Tema: Navidad / Adviento, Fe

Categoría: Canciones alemanas

Dificultad: Leicht

Instrumentación Grupo: Coro mixto con ensamble/orquesta

Arrangement: Coro>SB+Guit.+Fl+|oi

Instrumentación: Canto coro>voces de bajo = B (1),Canto coro>voces de soprano = S(1),Flauta (traversa) = Fl(1),Guirarra = Guit.(1),|otro instrumento = |oi(1)

Who was Saint Martin, anyway? On November 11, we traditionally take to the streets in his honor. The children carry lanterns they have made themselves and happily sing songs. The song "Saint Martin" must never be missing. Martin was a Roman soldier born in 316 AD. The legend says that on a cold winter day he rode past a starving and freezing beggar. Because he felt so sorry for the beggar, he took his sword and divided his warm coat in two. He gave one half to the beggar. That same night, Jesus Christ appeared to Martin in the form of the beggar in his dream. The Saint Martin song reproduces this legend.
Martin (Latin Martinus) was born around 316 or 317 in Savaria, now Szombathely in Hungary, the son of a pagan Roman military tribune. He came into contact with Christianity in Pavia, his father's hometown in northern Italy.
At the age of 10, Martin was accepted into the group of catechumens, those seeking baptism. Martin's life path was largely predetermined by his ancestry.
As the son of a Roman officer, Martin was obliged to perform military service. At the request of his father, he joined a Roman cavalry detachment at the age of 15. With his detachment, Martin was ordered to Gaul, now

France, where the Roman army fought against the Alemanni. During this time, his Christian faith strengthened and deepened.
Immediately before a battle against the Germanic tribes, Martin, who was now a Roman officer, refused to serve at arms. Instead, he asked to be discharged from military service, arguing that he was no longer a soldier of the Roman emperor, but from now on a soldier of Christ.
But Emperor Julian refused the request for dismissal - Martin was not discharged until 356, after 25 years in military service, at the age of 40.
While still in the military, probably at the age of 18, Martin was baptized by Hilarius, later bishop of Poitiers. After his discharge from military service, he studied with Bishop Hilarius for some time and then retired as a hermit to an island in the Gulf of Genoa.
In 360 Martin returned to Gaul and lived as a hermit in Ligugé near Poitiers. There, in 361, he founded the Abbey of Ligugé, the first monastery in the West. There he was also ordained priest.
The ascetic monk Martin was known and appreciated by the population as a counselor and helper. When Bishop Lidorius of Tours died in 371, the citizens of Tours wanted Martin to succeed him. He, however, did not want to become a bishop and hid in a goose coop. According to legend, the cackling geese betrayed the hiding place and Martin was appointed Bishop of Tours in 372.
He went down in the annals as Bishop Martin of Tours and later gained fame for his selfless acts of charity. Despite the high office, Martin continued to live in asceticism, for which he was revered and respected by the people.
During his time as bishop, Martin made several missionary journeys and founded the monastery of Marmoutiers. He is also credited with several miraculous healings and miracles.
On November 8, 397, Martin of Tours died in Candes during one of his journeys. His body was transported on the Loire River to Tours and buried on November 11 with great participation of the population.
In the middle of the bitterly cold winter, the soldier Martin met a beggar-poor man at the city gate of Amiens. The beggar was defenceless against the cold, he had neither shoes nor warm clothes. Again and again he asked the people passing by for help, but no one took pity on the poor man.
Then Martin knew that he had to help the beggar. Apart from his soldier's coat and his sword, however, he carried nothing with him. Without further ado, he took the sword and split his warm coat in half.

He gave one half to the beggar, who was full of gratitude for the warm coat. Martin tried to wrap himself in the remaining half of the coat. The surrounding soldiers mocked and ridiculed Martin for his pitiful appearance. But Martin did not care about the mockery and scorn - he knew he had done the right thing.

The following night, Martin had a dream. Jesus Christ appeared to him and he was wrapped in half of Martin's cloak. He thanked Martin for his kindness, selflessness and charity and said to the angels:

''Behold, this is Martin the catechumen, not yet baptized, who has given me the cloak and performed the deed of love''.

Martin recognized God's goodness in his deed and was then baptized to confirm his faith.