

# Viel Glück und viel Segen

## Bearbeitungen und Stilkopien für Klavier (vierhändig)

von Christian Romberger

(oberer Spieler = Anfänger, unterer Spieler = Mittelstufe)

Text und Melodie stammen von Werner Gneist (1930)

Zunächst erklingt das Lied (**Andante**), dem der vierstimmige Kanon (**Allegro moderato**) folgt. Dieser beginnt sehr leise und schwillt bis zum Schluss zu einem mächtigen Fortissimo an.

Anschließend werden der Kanon und das Lied miteinander verbunden.  
Ecken, so wär' er nicht mein Hut.  
viel' Ecken hat mein Glück. Und

Im **Tempo di Tango** unbedingt die

Für die **Ballade pour ...** stand Richard Clayderman: *Ballade pour Adeline* (1985).

Johannes Brahms möge mir verzeihen! Sein "Wiegenlied" musste für **Guten Abend, viel Glück** erhalten. (Der drittletzte Ton ist verändert!)

Das abschließende **Grave** droht die Grenzen des guten Geschmacks zu sprengen. Genauso soll es auch gespielt werden!

Die einzelnen Stücke sind in einem Zeitraum von 30 Jahren ab 1994 entstanden.

Detmold, Nov. 2024

**musicalion**  
klicken für mehr

in Hut. Und hätt' er nicht drei  
Mein Glück, das hat viel' Ecken,

# Viel Glück und viel Segen

Melodie: Werner Gneist  
Klaviersatz: Christian Romberger

8 **Andante**

**Allegro moderato**  
*pp*

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*sempre cresc.*

Mein Glück, das hat viel' Ecken

The first system of the musical score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The music is marked with a dynamic of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The melody in the treble staff consists of quarter and eighth notes, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.



The second system of the musical score continues the piece. It includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The music is marked with a dynamic of *p* (piano). The melody in the treble staff consists of quarter and eighth notes, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Tempo di Tango

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Tempo di Tango". The score is written for piano and violin. The piano part is in the lower system, and the violin part is in the upper system. The tempo is marked "Tempo di Tango". The piano part begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The violin part begins with a *mf* dynamic. The score is divided into two systems. The first system consists of five measures. The second system consists of five measures. The piano part features a steady bass line with chords and some melodic movement. The violin part features a more active melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. A central orange oval logo with the text "musicalion" and "klicken für mehr" is overlaid on the score. The logo is positioned between the two systems of the score. The piano part has a triplet of eighth notes in the fourth measure of the second system. The violin part has a triplet of eighth notes in the fourth measure of the second system.



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Ballade pour ...

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom three are bass clef. The first two staves have a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note G4 and a half note A4 in the second measure, then a quarter note G4 and a quarter note A4 in the third measure, and finally a half note G4 and a half note A4 in the fourth measure. The third staff has a half note G4 and a half note A4 in the first measure, followed by a quarter note G4 and a quarter note A4 in the second measure, then a quarter note G4 and a quarter note A4 in the third measure, and finally a half note G4 and a half note A4 in the fourth measure. The fourth and fifth staves have a half note G4 and a half note A4 in the first measure, followed by a quarter note G4 and a quarter note A4 in the second measure, then a quarter note G4 and a quarter note A4 in the third measure, and finally a half note G4 and a half note A4 in the fourth measure. The dynamic marking *p* is placed below the first measure of the third staff.

A graphic of musical notation, including a treble clef, a half note, and a quarter note, is positioned above the 'musicalion' logo. The logo itself is a stylized orange oval containing the word 'musicalion' in a bold, lowercase, sans-serif font. Below the logo, the text 'klicken für mehr' is written in a smaller, lowercase, sans-serif font.

The second system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom three are bass clef. The first two staves have a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note G4 and a half note A4 in the second measure, then a quarter note G4 and a quarter note A4 in the third measure, and finally a half note G4 and a half note A4 in the fourth measure. The third staff has a half note G4 and a half note A4 in the first measure, followed by a quarter note G4 and a quarter note A4 in the second measure, then a quarter note G4 and a quarter note A4 in the third measure, and finally a half note G4 and a half note A4 in the fourth measure. The fourth and fifth staves have a half note G4 and a half note A4 in the first measure, followed by a quarter note G4 and a quarter note A4 in the second measure, then a quarter note G4 and a quarter note A4 in the third measure, and finally a half note G4 and a half note A4 in the fourth measure. The dynamic marking *rit.* is placed below the first measure of the third staff.

rit. molto a tempo

rit. molto a tempo

The image shows a musical score for piano and voice. The piano part is in the upper system, and the voice part is in the lower system. The tempo changes from 'rit. molto' to 'a tempo' in both parts. The piano part features a complex, fast-moving melody in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. The voice part consists of a single melodic line.

**musicalion**  
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The image shows the continuation of the musical score from the previous block. The piano part continues with a complex, fast-moving melody in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. The voice part continues with a single melodic line. The tempo remains 'a tempo'.

Guten Abend, viel Glück

zart bewegt

*p*

*mf*

This block contains the first system of a musical score for the piece 'Guten Abend, viel Glück'. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top two staves are empty. The bottom staff contains the melody, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a tempo marking 'zart bewegt'. The melody is written in 3/4 time and includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. A dynamic change to mezzo-forte (*mf*) is indicated later in the system.



This block contains the second system of the musical score. It continues the melody from the first system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. The dynamics and tempo markings are consistent with the first system.





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*Typ:* Digitale Noten zum Download

*Titel:* [Viel Glück und viel Segen \(vierhändig\)](#)

*Komponist:* [Christian Romberger](#)

*Epoche:* 20. Jahrhundert

*Thema:* Geburtstag

*Reihe/Zyklus:* Variationen und Stilkopien für Klavier

*Schwierigkeit:* Leicht bis mittel

*Instrumentierung Gruppe:* Tasteninstrumente Solo

*Arrangement:* Klavier>4händig

*Instrumentierung:* Klavier>4händig = Kl4h(1)

Bearbeitungen und Stilkopien für Klavier vierhändig  
(oberer Spieler = Anfänger, unterer Spieler = Mittelstufe)

- Lied
- Kanon
- Mein Glück, das hat viel Ecken
- Tempo di Tango
- Ballade pour ...
- Guten Abend, viel Glück
- Grave

(Melodie und ursprünglicher Text von Werner Gneist, 1930)