

Bondssignalenboek

Schuttersbond St. Gerardus Amstenrade

Marsen en/of signalen
voor de
Trom in oud systeem
Trom in nieuw systeem
Klaroen in Bes
Trompet in Es
Jachthoorn in Es
Pijperfluit in C
Doedelzak

Opgemaakt 1993: A. Meijers
Upgrade 1997: L. Swelsen
Digitaal 2007: A. Meijers / N. Kouwenberg

Hoofdstuk 1a

Marsen, signalen en uitleg

van het tekenschrift

voor de trom in oud systeem

BIJLAGE

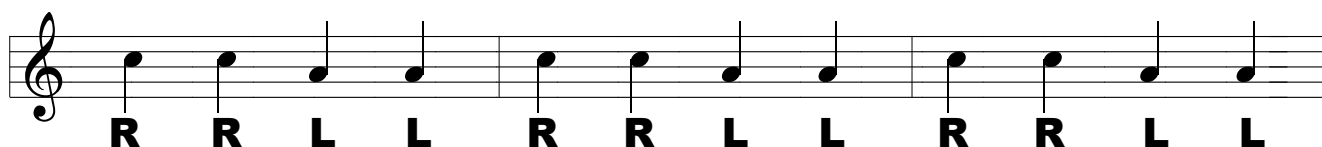
Hoofdstuk 1a: het tekenschrift

DE TROM. (Theorie, marsen en signalen in het tekenschrift)

De slagen.

De slagen, die we gebruiken voor het slaan van de marsen en signalen, zijn:

- * **a. De Roffel**, bestaande uit een snelle opeenvolging van telkens twee slagen op het midden van het tromvel, beurtelings met de rechter- en met de linkerstok en eindigend met één slag met de rechterstok

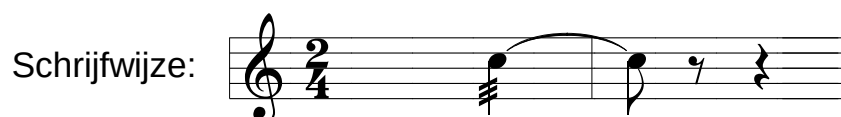
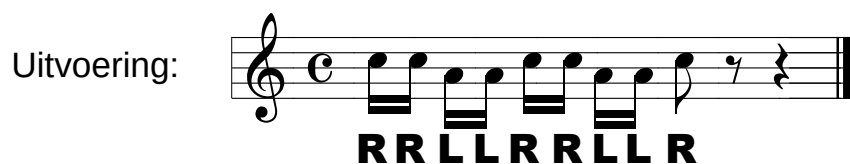


In tijdsduur onderscheidt men:

- ** **De Roffel van vijf**, bestaande uit vijf slagen: twee rechts, twee links en één rechts.



- ** **De Roffel van negen**, bestaande uit negen slagen:

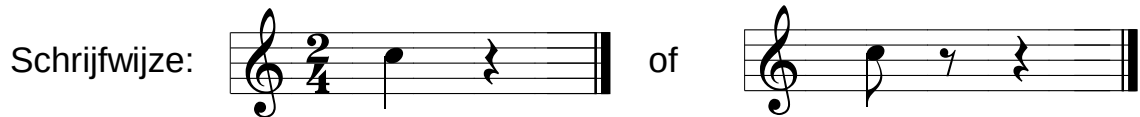


- ** **De Roffel van 3, 5, enz. passen.**



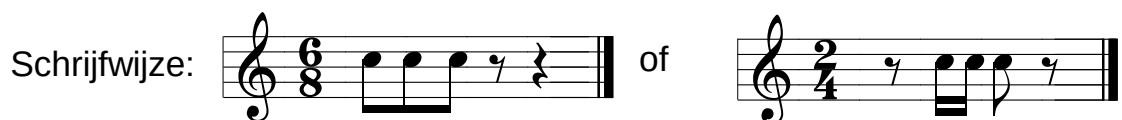
- * **b. De Rechtervlamslag**, bestaande uit één sterke slag met de rechter- en gelijktijdig een zachte slag met de linkerstok.

De Linkervlamslag, bestaande uit één sterke slag met de linker- en gelijktijdig een zachte slag met de rechterstok.



- * **c. De Rechterverwisselslag**, bestaande uit een rechtervlamslag, gevolgd door twee slagen, waarvan de eerste rechts is en de tweede links.

De Linkerverwisselslag, bestaande uit een linkervlamslag, gevolgd door twee slagen, waarvan de eerste links is en de tweede rechts.



- * **d. De Dubbelslag**, bestaande uit een slag met de rechterstok, onmiddellijk gevolgd door een slag met de linkerstok.



- * **e. De Vijfslag**,

** bestaande uit vijf slagen, twee rechts, twee links en een rechts, te beginnen met een rechtervlamslag.

** bestaande uit vijf slagen, twee rechts, twee links en ☐ beginnen met een rechtervlamslag.



UITLEG VAN HET TEKENSCHRIFT.

Als vereenvoudigd notenschrift worden voor de tamboers in het oud systeem de volgende tekens gebruikt:

* Eenmalige herhaling	=	:
* Roffel van 5	=	R
* Roffel van 9	=	R 9
* Langere Roffel	=	R 3 pas R 5 pas R 7 pas enz.
* Vlamslag	=	I
* Meerdere vlamslagen	=	I I I I
* Dubbelslag	=	X
* Verwisselslag LINKS	=	L
* Verwisselslag RECHTS	=	J
* Vijfslag	=	V
* Slagen met één stok	=	- - - - -
* Rusten	=	,

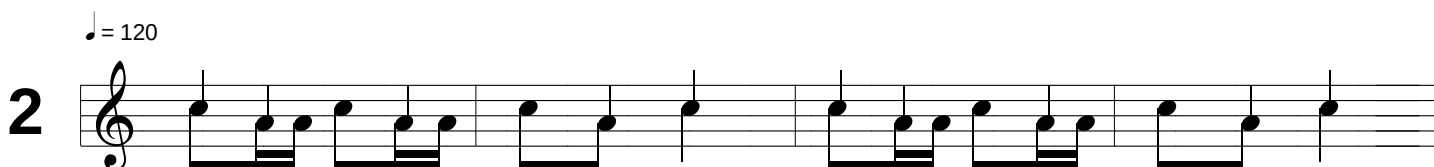
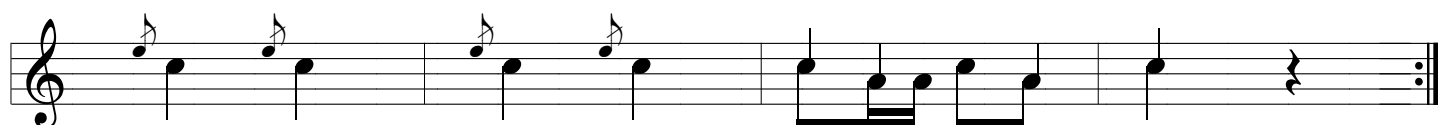
Verbinding van tekens wordt als volgt aangegeven:

L R = Linkerverwisselslag, gevolgd door een roffel van 9.
9 De laatste slag van de verwisselslag is dan de inzet van de roffel.

Hoofdstuk 1

Marsen en signalen
voor de
Trom in oud systeem

Model-marschen



Model-marschen

In tekens

Mars no. 1 tempo = 120

XXXX ILIIIII XXXX ILII , :
XRRIII XRRIII XXXX ILII , :

Mars no. 2 tempo = 120

ILLII ILLII ILI ILI IIIII , :
RI IL RIII V RI IL RIIIV , :

3 

The first staff of music is written on a single line with a treble clef. It contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note (G4), an eighth note (A4), a quarter note (B4), an eighth note (C5), a quarter note (D5), an eighth note (E5), a quarter note (F5), and an eighth note (G5). This sequence is repeated three times, followed by a final quarter note (G4) and a double bar line.

4 

[illegible]

Model-marschen

In tekens

Mars no. 3 tempo = 120

XXRII XXRII XXRII ILII , :
ILIIIII ILIIIII ILIIIII ILII , :

Mars no. 4 tempo = 120

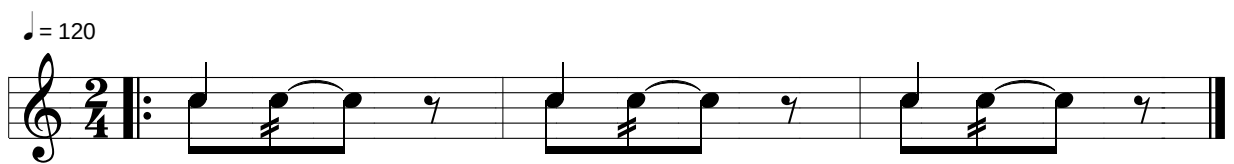
RIVX IIVL RIVL RIVX , :

De tromsignalen

Appèl



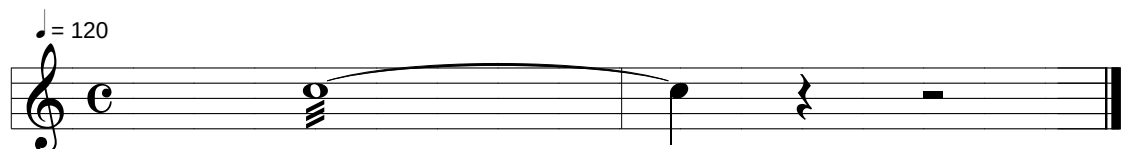
Rapport



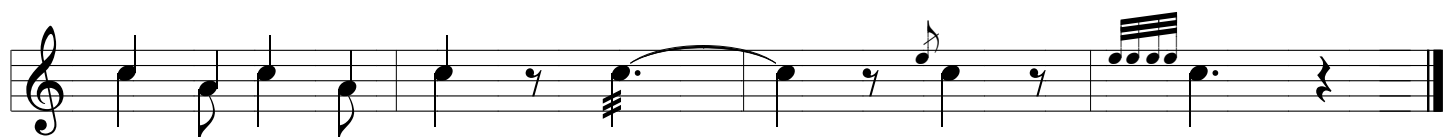
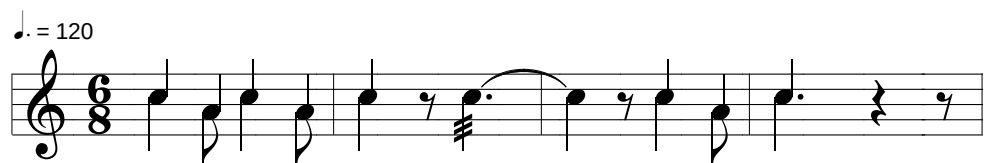
Vaandelmarsch



Geeft acht



Openen en sluiten
van de ban



Looppas



Tromsignalen

In tekens

Appèl. tempo = 120

I II I JJ I II I JJ I II I JJ I IJI ,

Rapport. tempo = 120

IR IR IR

Vaandelmarsch. tempo = 75

R

XV ILI X9 IIII ,

Geeft acht. tempo = 120

Roffel 5 pas

Openen / sluiten v.d. ban. tempo = 120

R

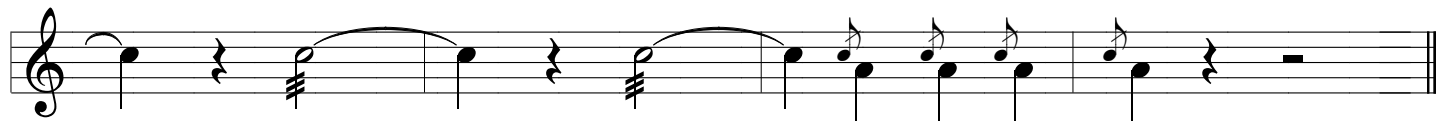
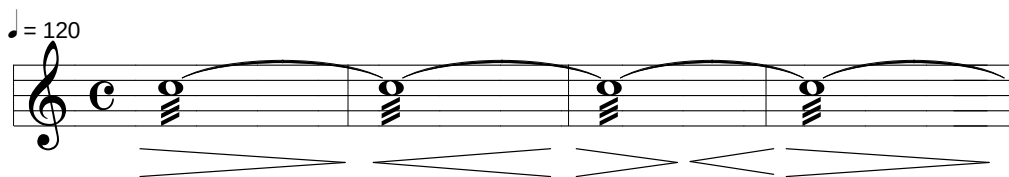
R

I II II9 I II , I II II9 X R ,

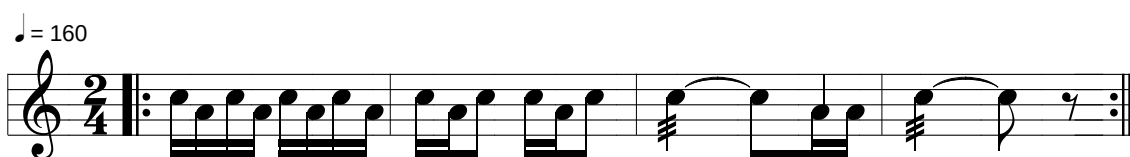
Looppas. tempo = 165

$\frac{1}{- - - - - 16} :$

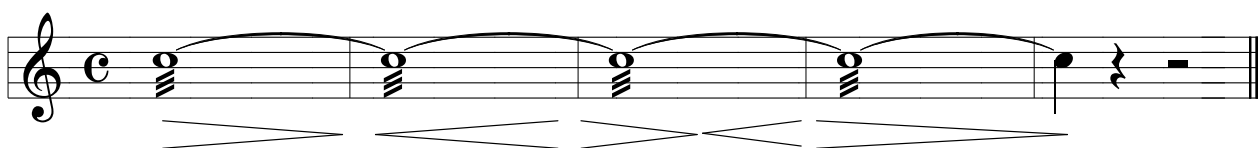
Algemeen alarm



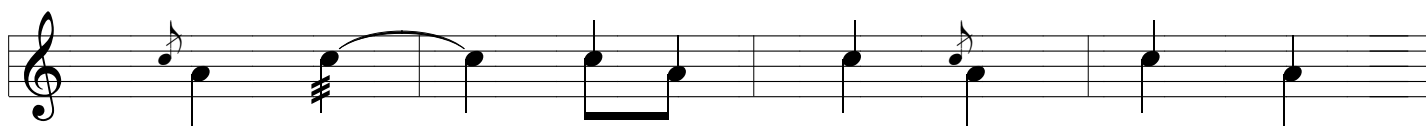
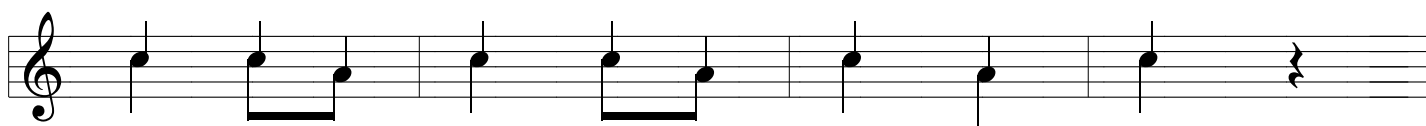
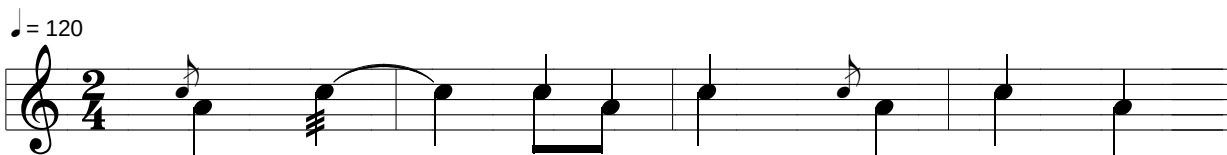
Luchtalarm



Brand



Taptoe



In tekens

R 17 pas, R 3 pas, R 3 pas, XXXX

[illegible]

(als eerste roffell van "Algemeen Alarm")

R
X 9 III X II I III III I I , X 9 III X I I I L I
I L I I X R

Wilhelmus

♩ = 120

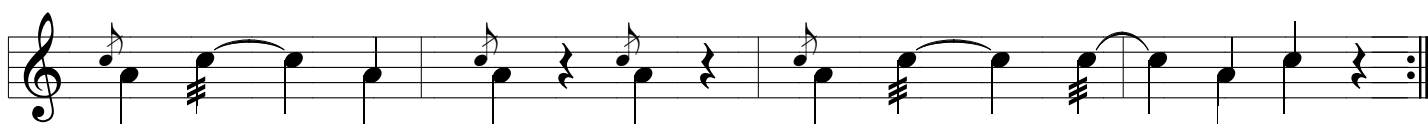
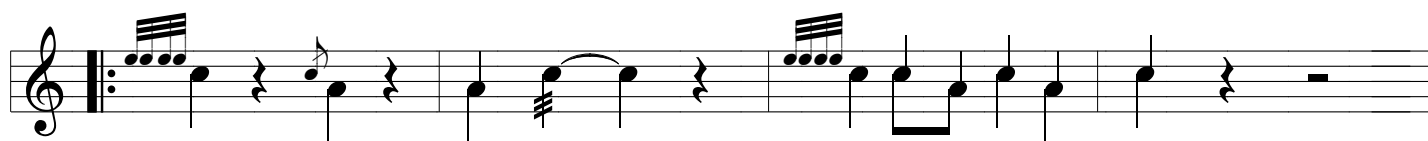


Doodenmarsch

♩ = 65



Doffe Trom



Tromsignalen

In tekens

Wilhelmus. tempo = 120

R R R
IIIII 9 IIIIII , IIIII 9 IIIIII , IIIII 9 IIIIII ,
R
I I L L 9 IIIIII ,

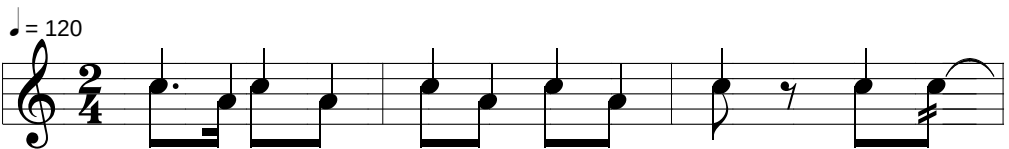
Dodenmarsch. tempo = 65

R R
X 9 I X , X , X 9 I I III , R , X , X,,,
R R
X 9 9 I I , :
R R
R , X , X 9 , R III I I,,, X 9 I X , X ,
R R
X 9 9 I I , :

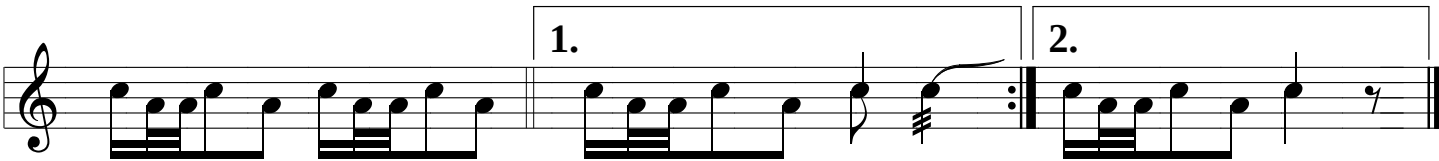
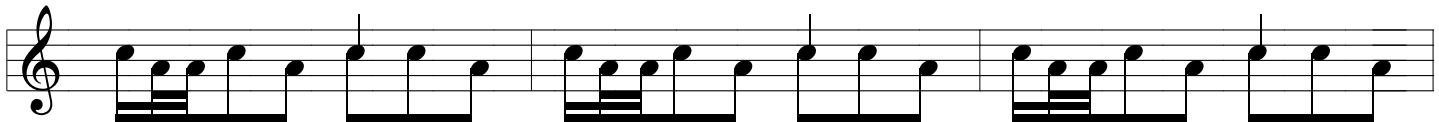
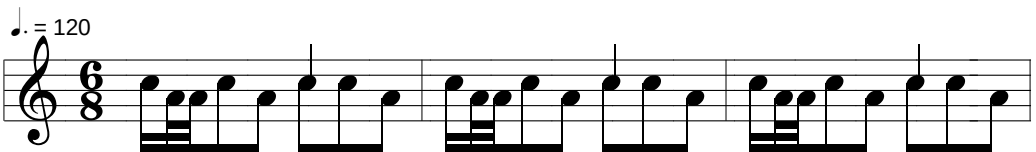
Reveille



Generale marsch



Gewapend appèl



Tromsignalen

In tekens

Reveille. tempo = 65

R R

RRI 9 RI 9 RI RIRI :

Generale marsch. tempo = 120

I IIIIIIII IR IR IR L IIV :

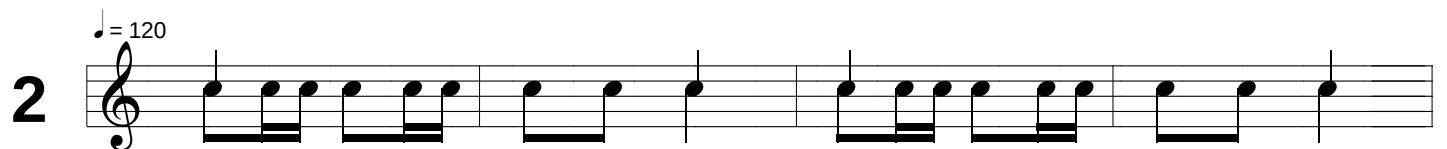
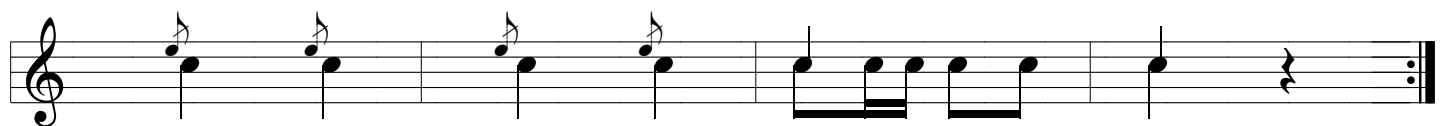
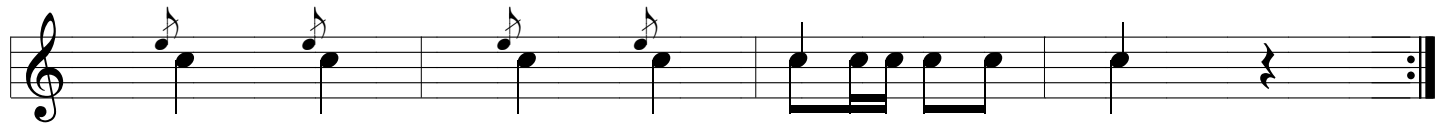
Hoofdstuk 2

Marsen en signalen

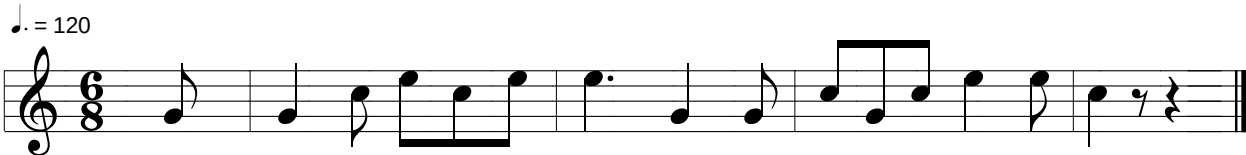
voor de

Trom in nieuw systeem

Model-marsen



De algemene signalen

Appèl 

Als het signaal Appèl gevolgd wordt door één, twee, drie of vier stoten:

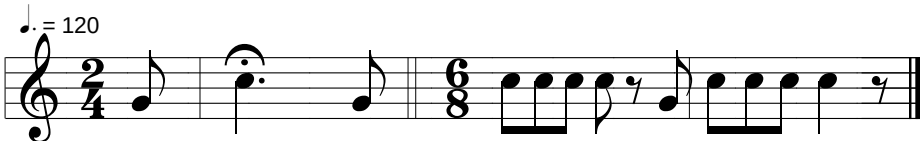
Is het bedoeld voor onderscheidelijk: de korporaal v.d. week,
de fourier, de sergeant v.d. week en de sergeant-majoor administrateur.



Als één van de bovengenoemde personen van een bepaalde compagnie bedoeld wordt,
wordt het signaal voorafgegaan door het benoemingssignaal van die compagnie.

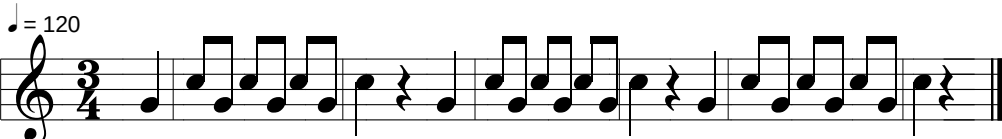
Appèl v/d zieken 

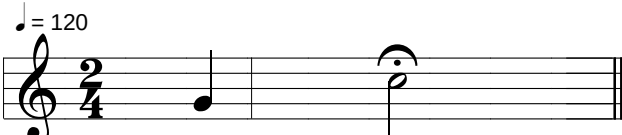
Opmerking: Bij manoeuvres wordt dit signaal gebruikt voor het ontbieden van de officier
van gezondheid (dokter). Het signaal wordt dan voorafgegaan door het officiersappèl.

Appèl voor gestraften 

Officiersappèl 

Hoofdofficiersappèl Officiersappèl, gevolgd door één stoot. 

**Tamboers en
Hoornblazersappèl** 

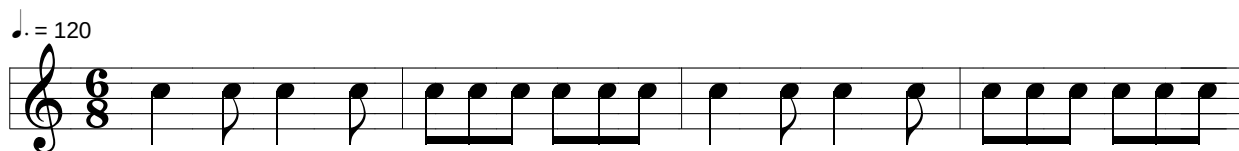
Geeft Acht 

De tromsignalen

Looppas



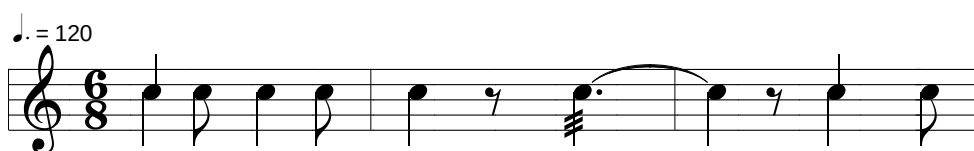
Appèl



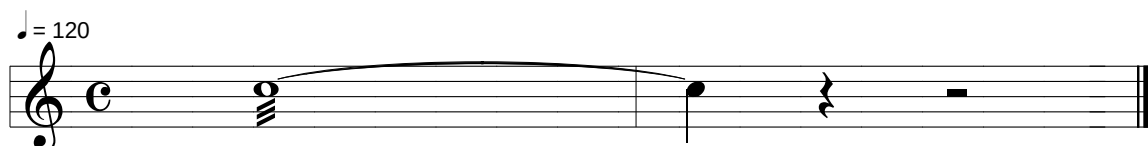
Rapport



Openen en sluiten
van de ban



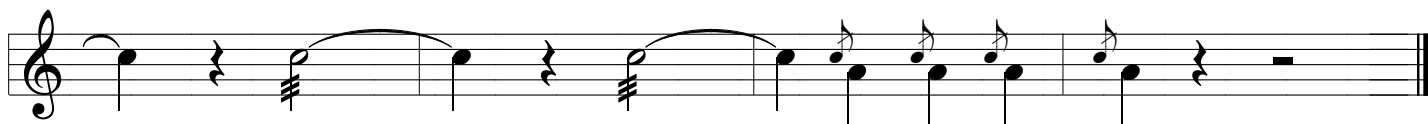
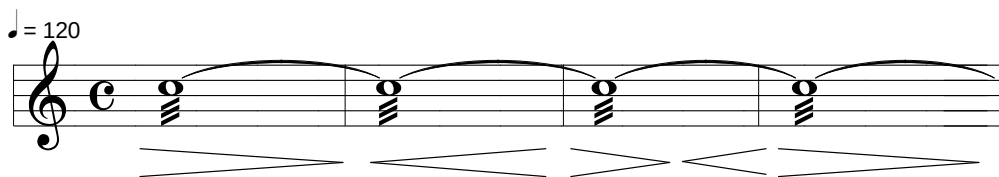
Geeft Acht
ERE-ROFFEL



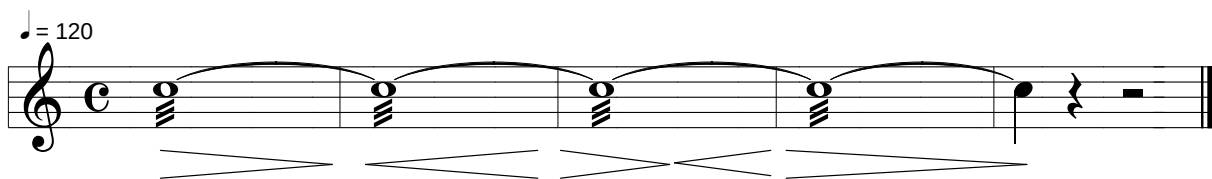
Vaandelmars



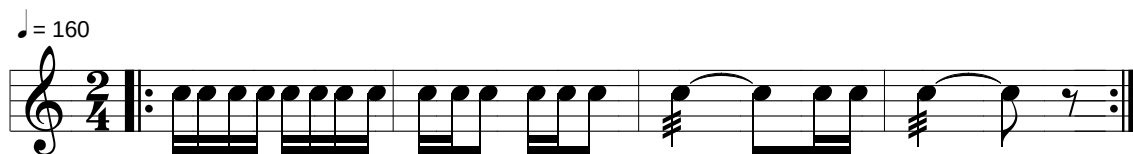
Algemeen alarm



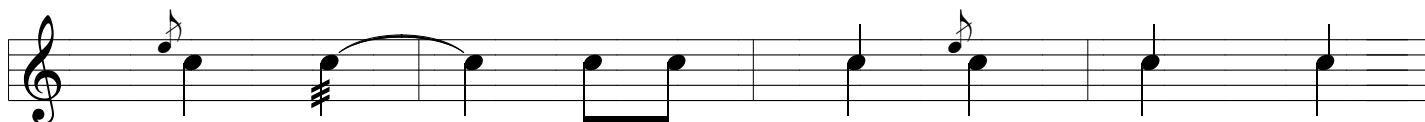
Brand



Luchtalarm



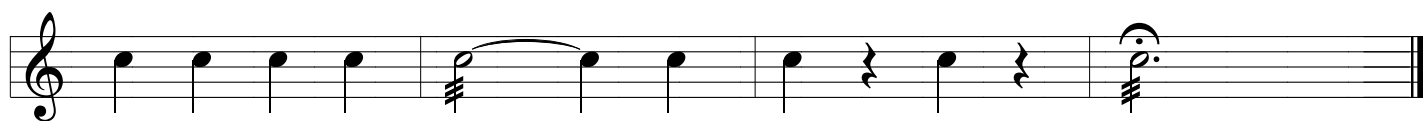
Taptoe



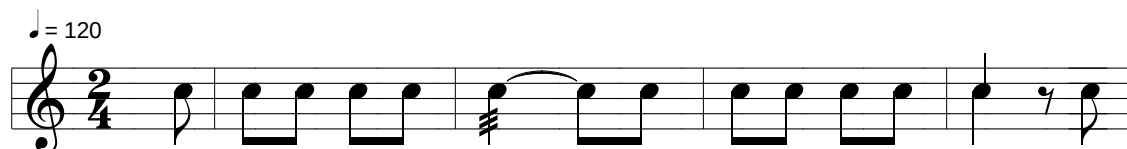
Gewapend appel



Parade mars

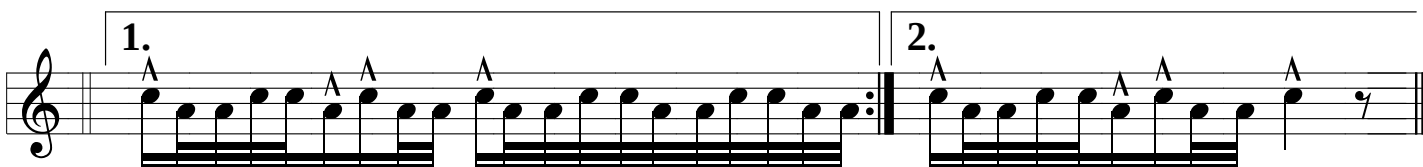
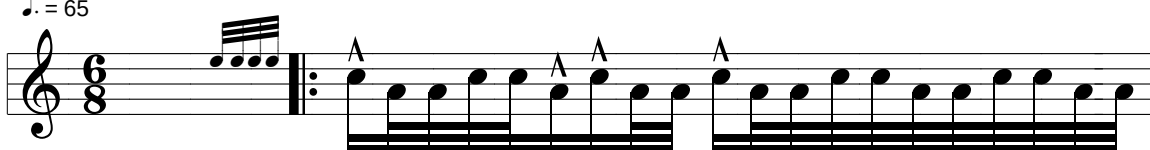


Wilhelmus



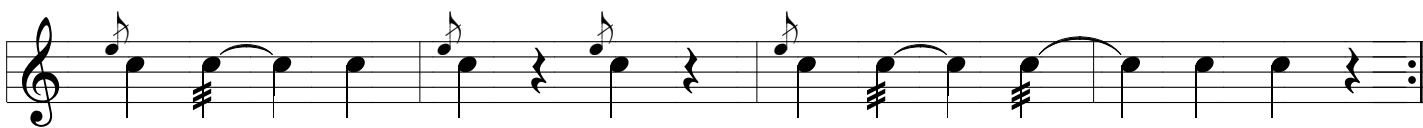
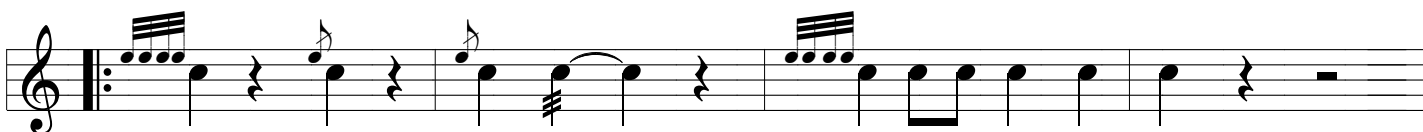
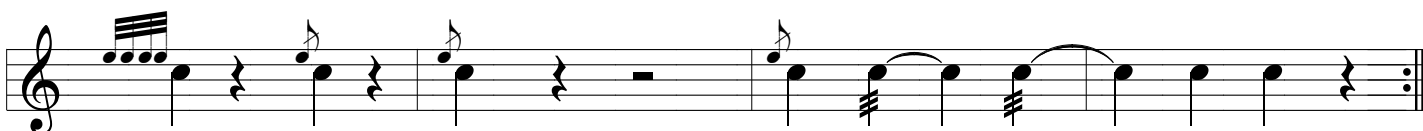
Reveille

♩. = 65



Dodenmars

♩ = 70



Hoofdstuk 3

Marsen en signalen
voor de
Klaroen in Bes

Model-marsen

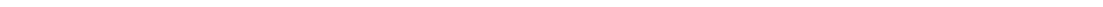
1 $\text{♩} = 120$



♩ = 120

2

♩ = 120

3 

4 

De algemene signalen

Appèl $\text{♩} = 120$

Als het signaal Appèl gevolgd wordt door één, twee, drie of vier stoten:

Is bedoeld voor onderscheidelijk: de korporaal v.d. week,
de fourier, de sergeant v.d. week en de sergeant-majoor administrateur.



Als één van de bovengenoemde personen van een bepaalde compagnie bedoeld wordt,
wordt het signaal voorafgegaan door het benoemingssignaal van die compagnie.

Appèl v/d zieken $\text{♩} = 120$

Opmerking: Bij manoeuvres wordt dit signaal gebruikt voor het ontbieden van de officier
van gezondheid (dokter). Het signaal wordt dan voorafgegaan door het officiersappèl.

Appèl voor gestraften $\text{♩} = 120$

Officiersappèl $\text{♩} = 120$

Hoofdofficiersappèl Officiersappèl, gevolgd door één stoot. $\text{♩} = 120$

**Tamboers en
Hoornblazersappèl** $\text{♩} = 120$

Geeft Acht $\text{♩} = 120$

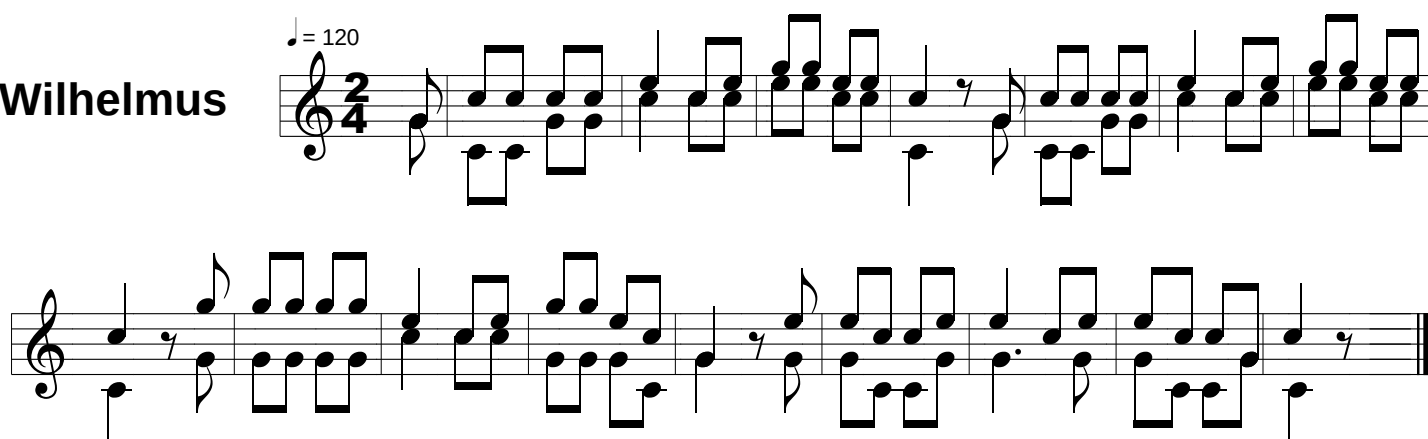
Looppas



Rapport



Wilhelmus



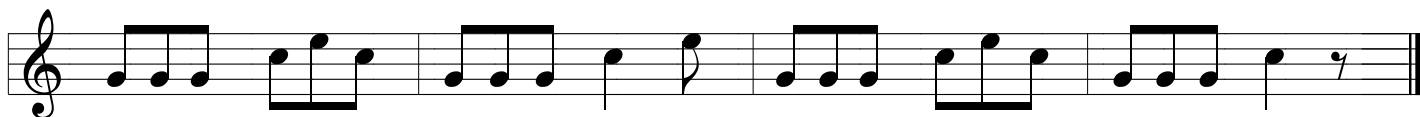
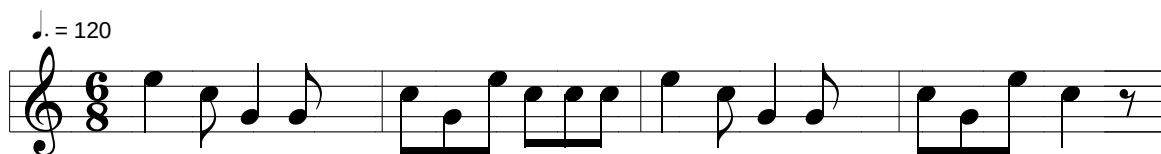
Vaandelmars



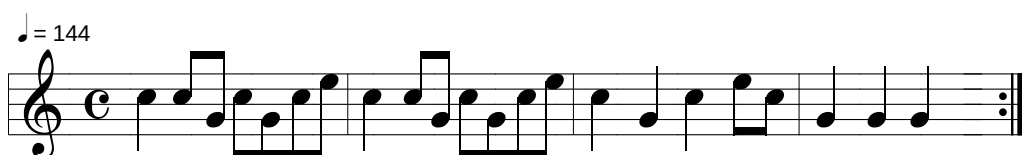
Dodenmars



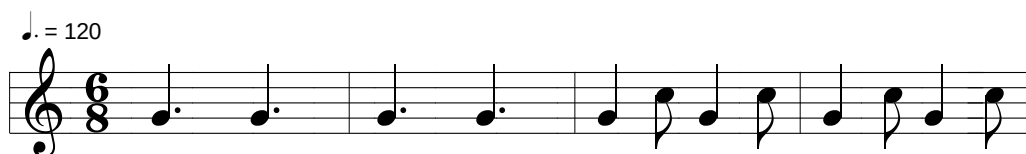
Reveille



Openen en sluiten van de ban



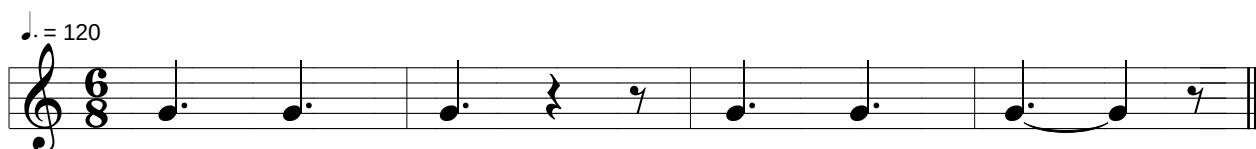
Algemeen alarm



Parade mars



Brand



Eten v/d manschappen

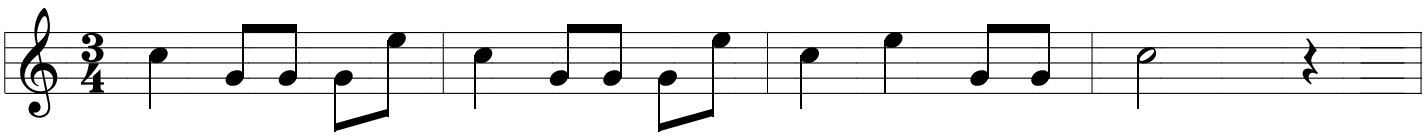
$\text{♩} = 120$



Taptoe

Infanterie - kort

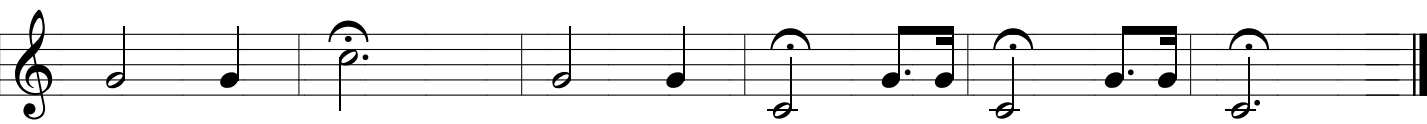
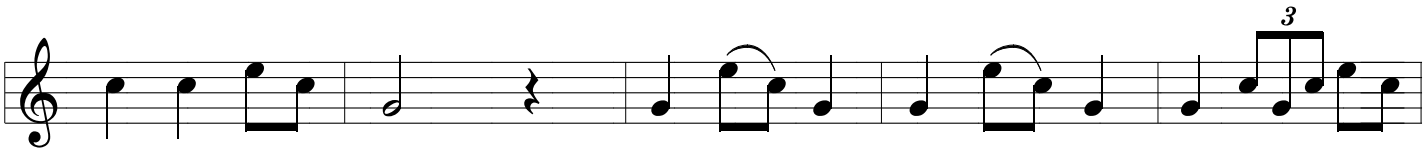
$\text{♩} = 120$



Taptoe

Infanterie - lang

$\text{♩} = 120$



Generale mars



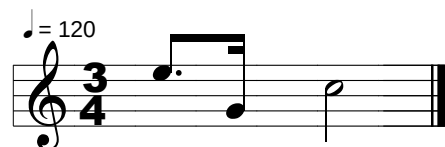
Bij de vlag



Vlag gereed



Vlag neergehaald



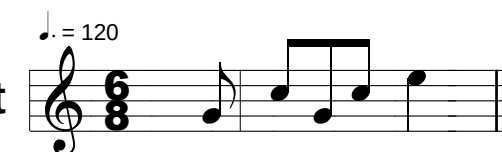
Avondappèl



Lichten doven



De overste komt



Attakeren



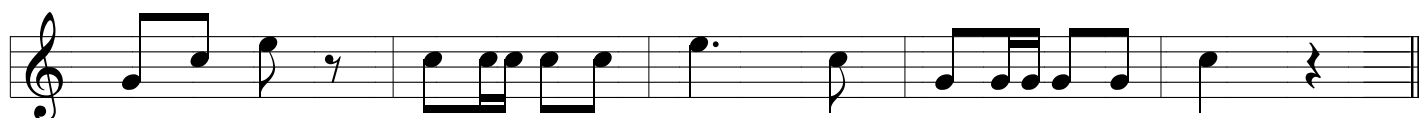
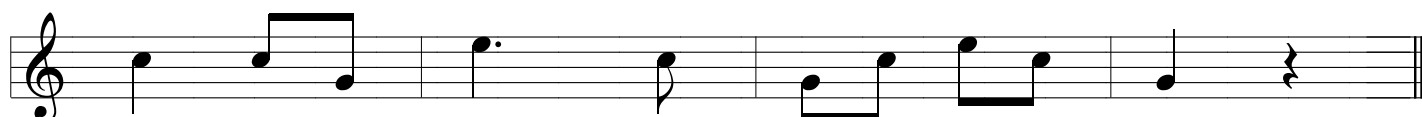
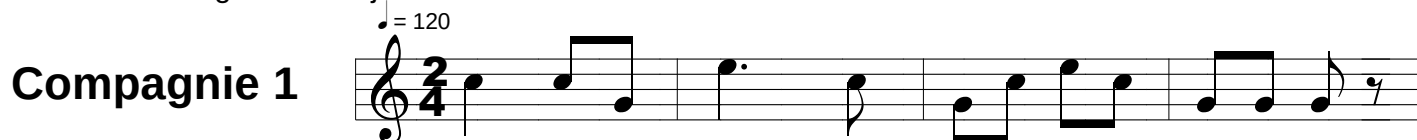
Retireren



De bijzondere signalen

A. Benoemingssignalen

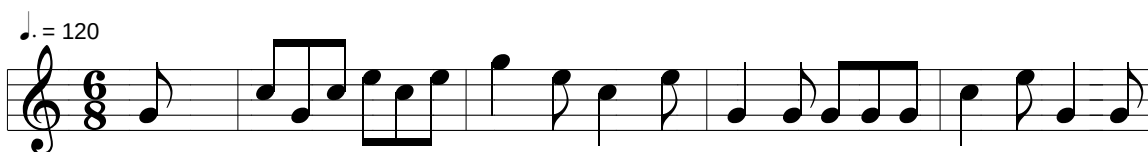
Om aan te geven, dat een signaal betrekking heeft op een bepaald bataljon, wordt dit signaal voorafgegaan door een aantal stoten: overeenkomstig met het organiek nummer van het aan te geven bataljon.



Ondersteunings- compagnie

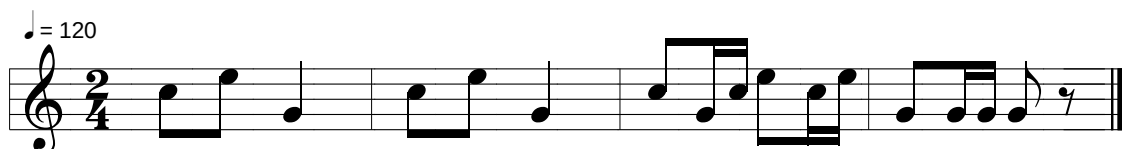


Staf en staf compagnie

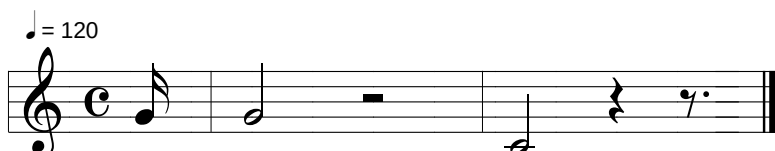


B. Uitvoeringssignalen

Voorwaarts



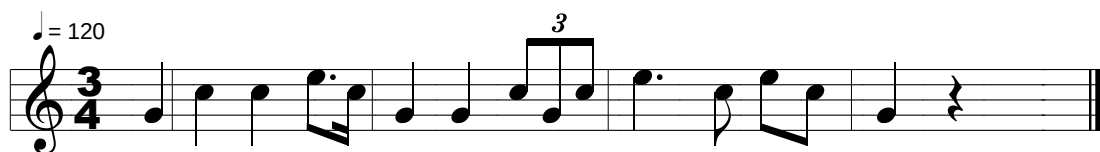
Halt



Rechtsomkeert



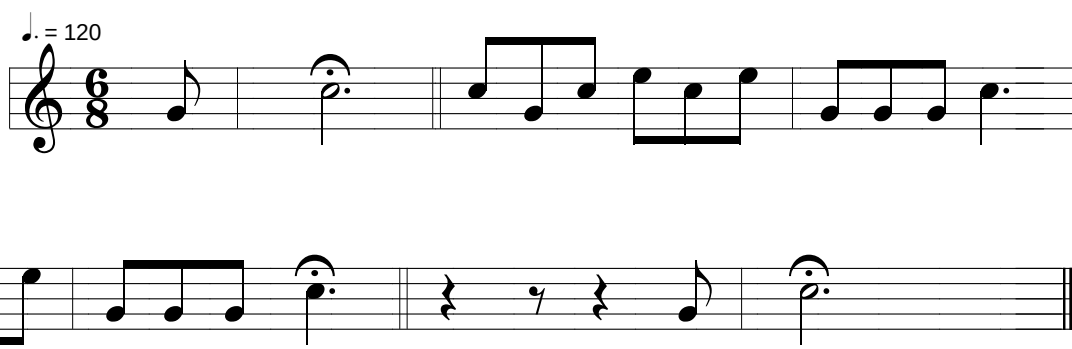
Verzamelen



Tijdelijk schorsen v/d manoeuvre



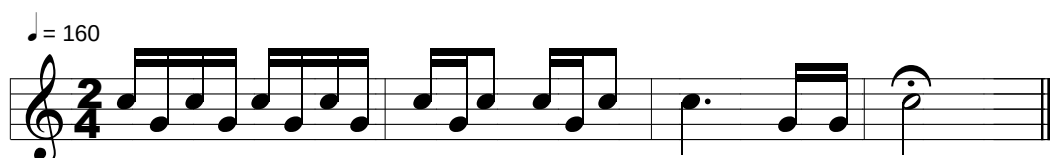
Eindigen v/d manoeuvre



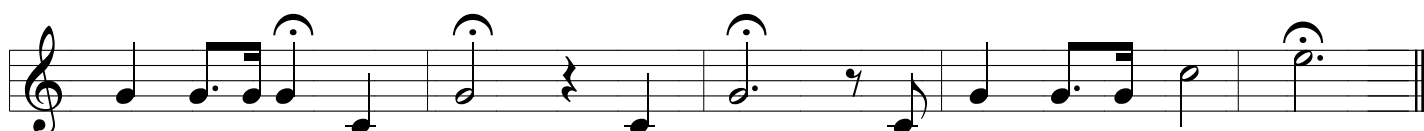
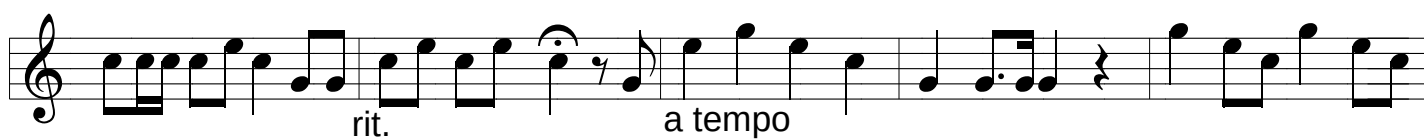
Vijandelijke cavalerie



Luchtalarm



THE LAST POST



Hoofdstuk 4

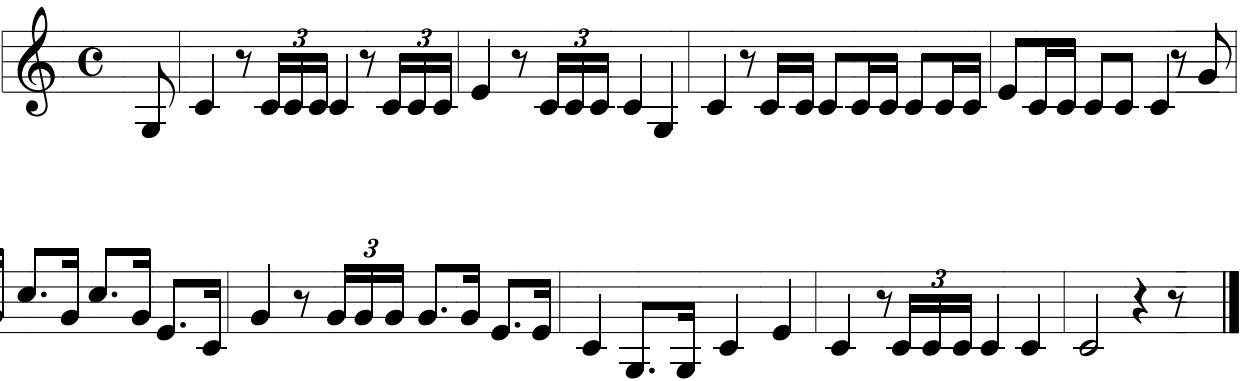
Marsen en signalen

voor de

Trompet in Es

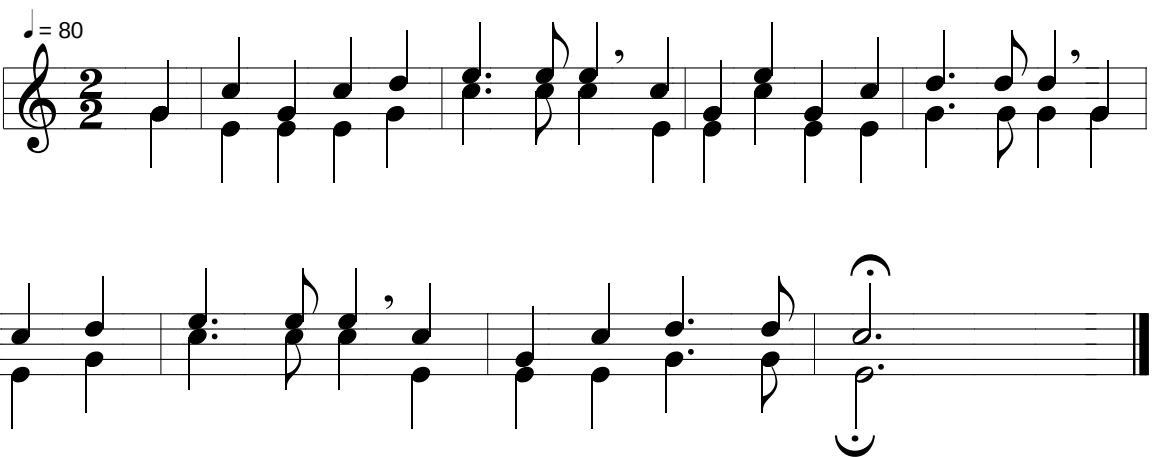
De marsen

De mars



Parade mars

$\text{♩} = 80$



Dodenmars

$\text{♩} = 65$



De ere signalen

Wilhelmus



Open de ban tamelijk snel



Sluit de ban tamelijk snel



De algemene signalen

Rapport snel



Wachtparade tamelijk snel



Reveille

levendig



Ziekenrapport

tamelijk snel



Bij manoeuvres (te velde) wordt dit signaal geblazen tot het ontbieden van de officier van gezondheid, voorafgegaan door het signaal "Officiersappèl". Met andere woorden: de dokter wordt gewenst.

Officiersappèl

snel



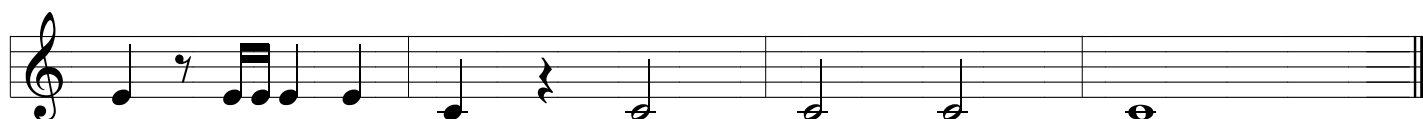
Hoofdofficiersappèl

snel

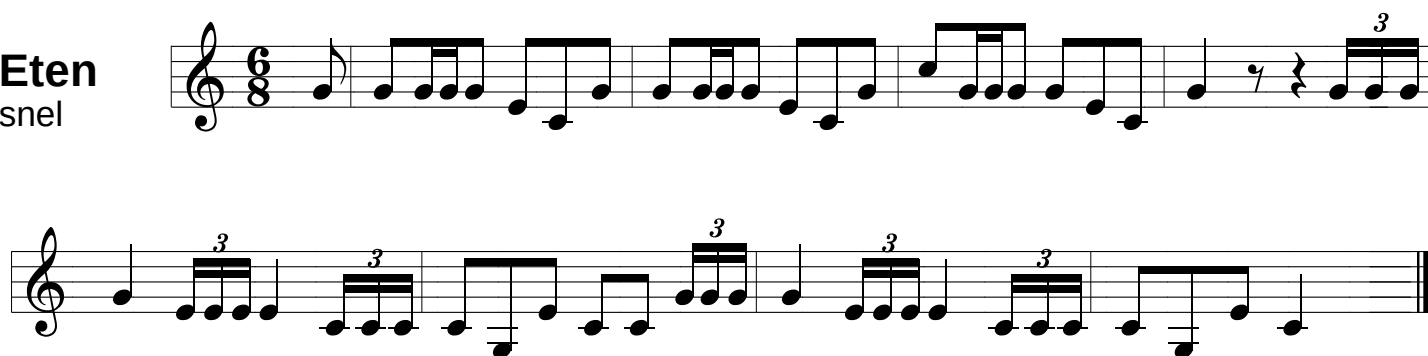


Afmars

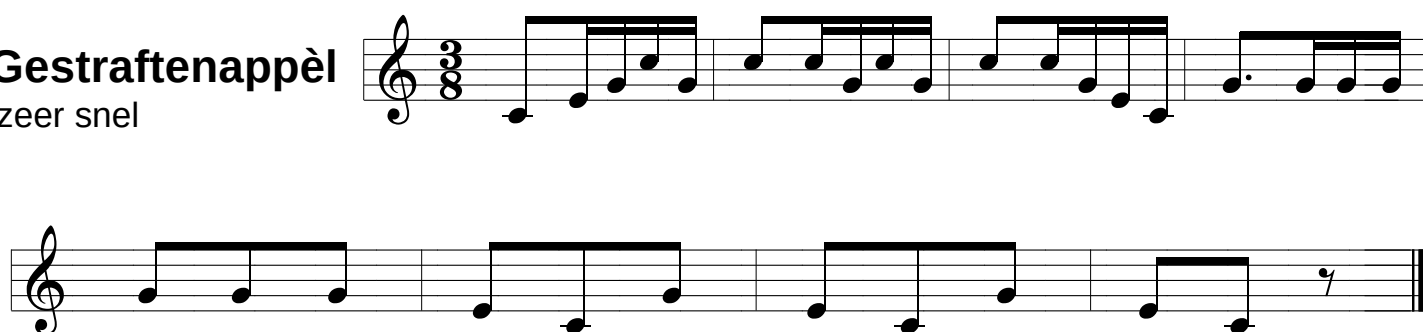
snel



Eten
snel



Gestraftenappèl
zeer snel



Pantser en vechtwagens
zeer snel



Alarm
levendig



Taptoe

tamelijk snel



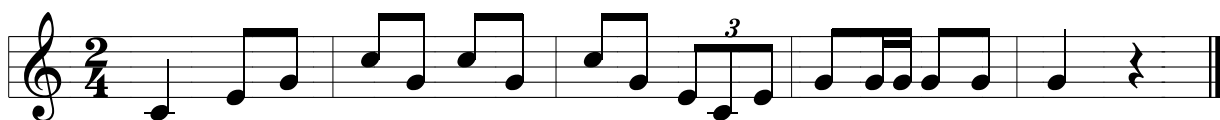
Licht temperen

snel



Appèl

snel



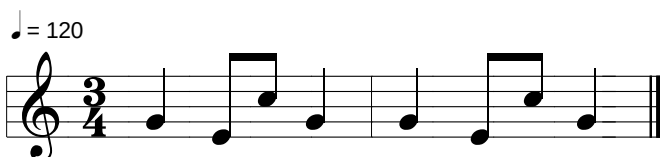
Het signaal appèl, gevolgd door officiersappèl betekent:
Appèl voor de officier van de week

Avondappèl

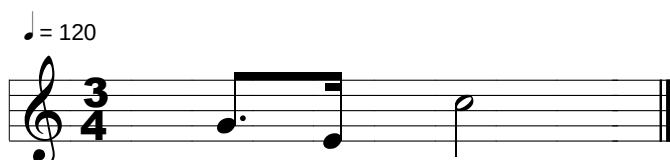
snel



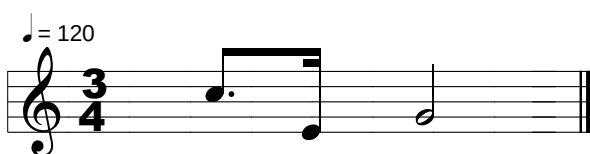
Bij de vlag



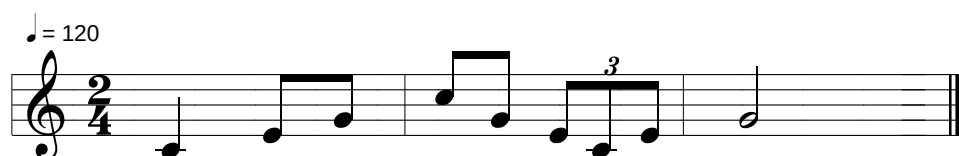
Vlag gereed



Vlag neergehaald



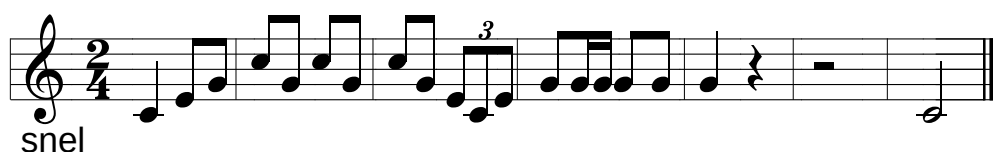
5 minuten voor appèl



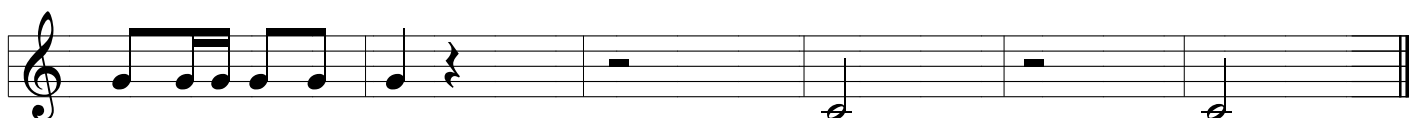
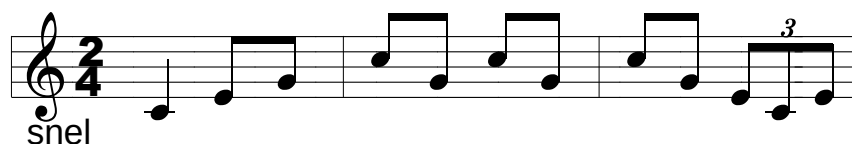
Appèl v.d. trompetters

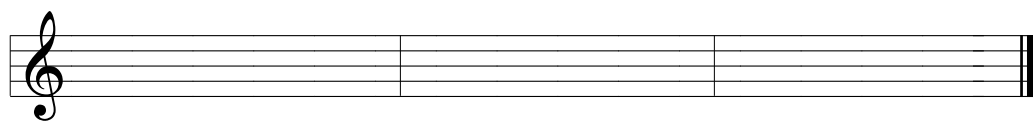
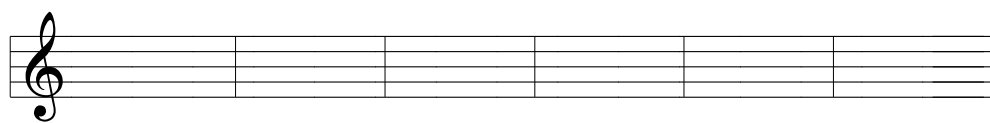
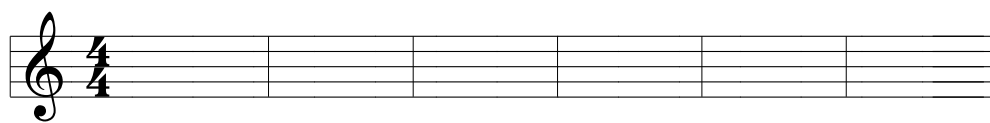


**Appèl v.d. korporaal
v.d. week**



**Appèl v.d. wachtmeester
bevoorrading (sergeant)**





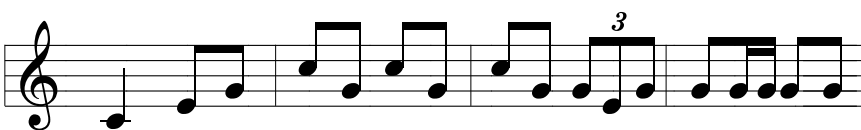
**Appèl v.d. wachtmeester
v.d. week (sergeant)**

snel



**Appèl v.d.
opperwachtmeesters
(serg.-majoors)**

snel



De benoemings signalen

Compagnie 1

eskadron- batterij



Compagnie 2

eskadron- batterij



Compagnie 3

eskadron- batterij



Stafcompagnie-eskadron

Specialistenbatterij 1 artillerie



Specialistenbatterij 2 artillerie

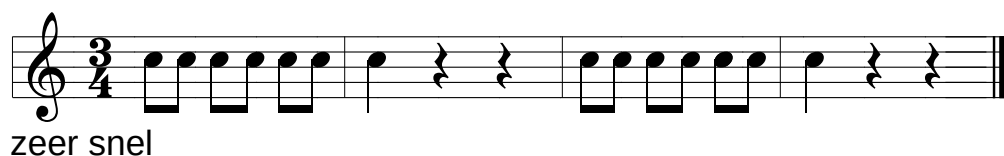


Verzorgings compagnie eskadron batterij

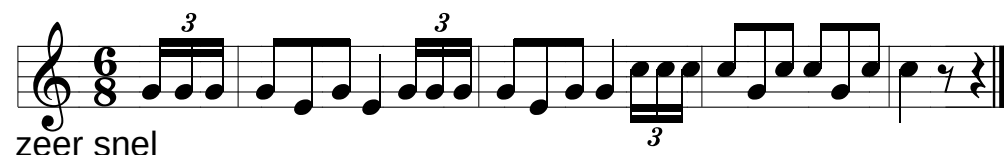


De bijzondere signalen

Roken toegestaan



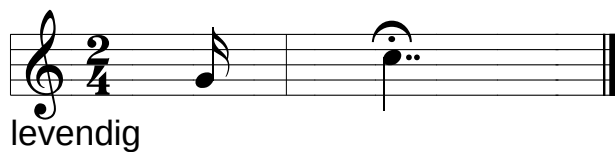
Eindigen met roken



Tijdelijk schorsen v.d. manoeuvre



Geeft Acht



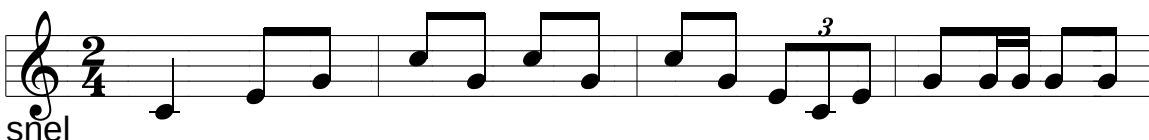
levendig

Rust

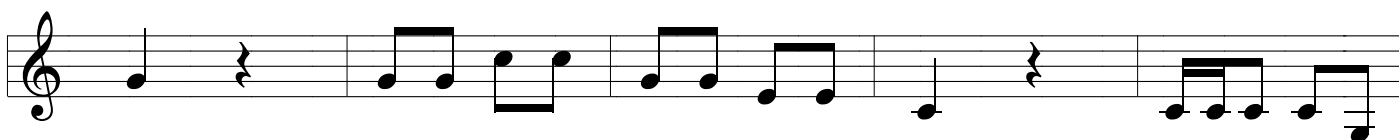


tamelijk snel

Instijgen



snel



Uitstijgen



tamelijk snel

Bij de voertuigen



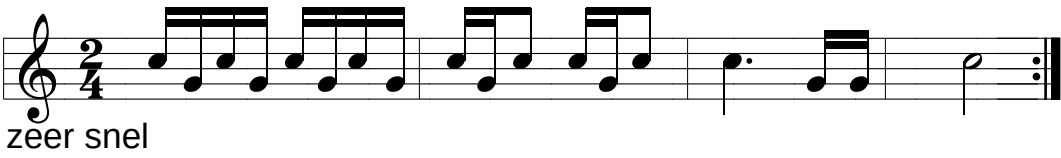
snel

Voorwaarts



tamelijk snel

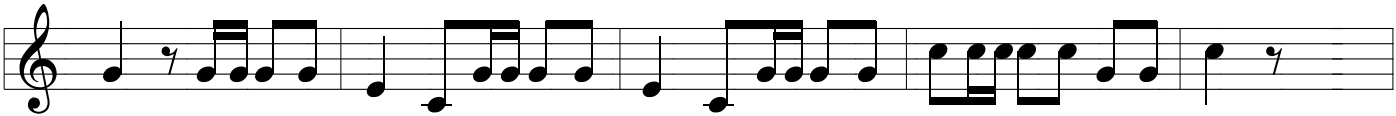
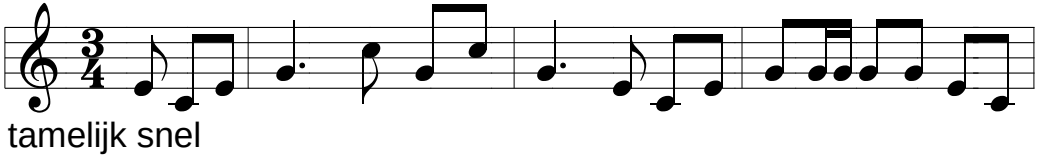
Luchtalarm



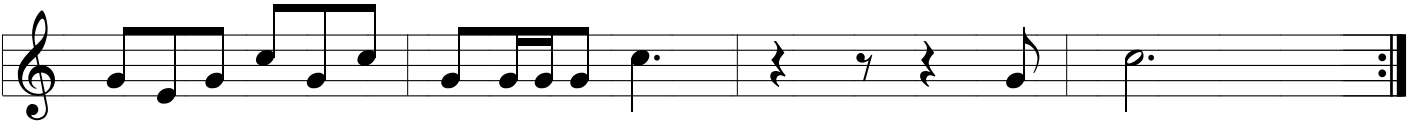
Halt



Verzamelen



**Eindigen v.d.
manoeuvre**



Hoofdstuk 5

Marsen en signalen
voor de
Jachthoorn in Es

Begroeting

The musical notation for 'Begroeting' is written in 6/8 time. It consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The second staff contains a repeat sign (double bar line with two dots) and continues the melody. The third and fourth staves complete the piece, ending with a final double bar line.

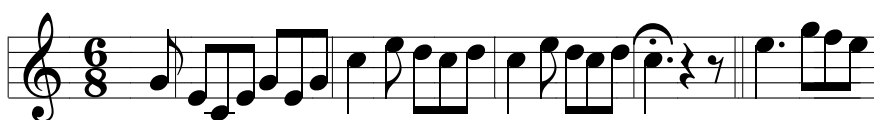
Vertrek

The musical notation for 'Vertrek' is written in 2/4 time. It consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The second staff contains a repeat sign (double bar line with two dots) and continues the melody. The third and fourth staves complete the piece, ending with a final double bar line.

Verzamelen der jagers



Aanblazen van de drift



Sneller drijven



Luid drijven



Terug drijven



Drijfjacht voorbij

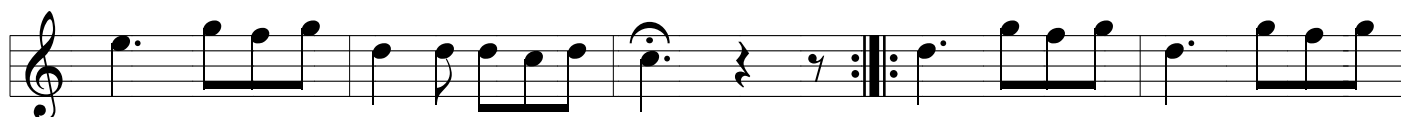


Tableau uitleggen

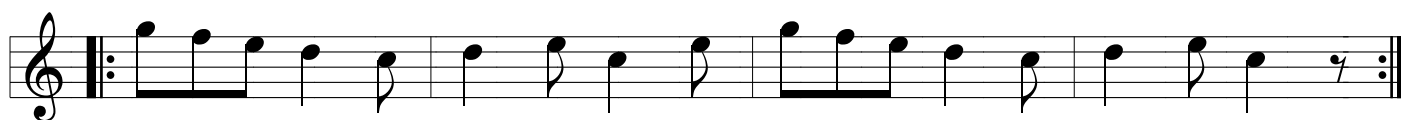
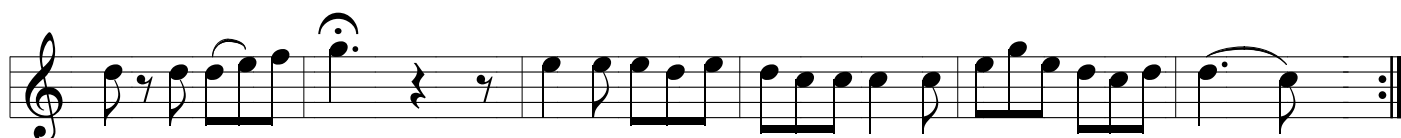
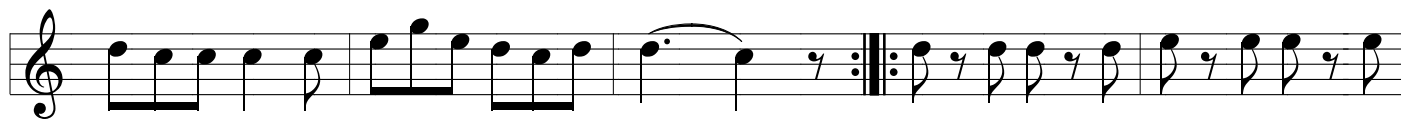
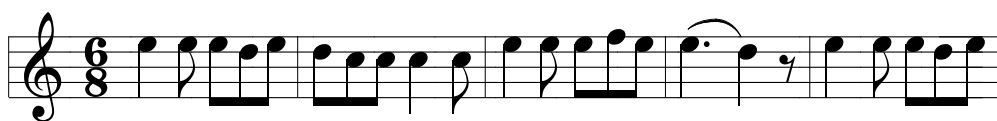


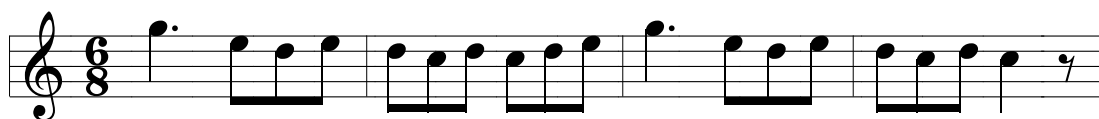
Tableau uitleggen



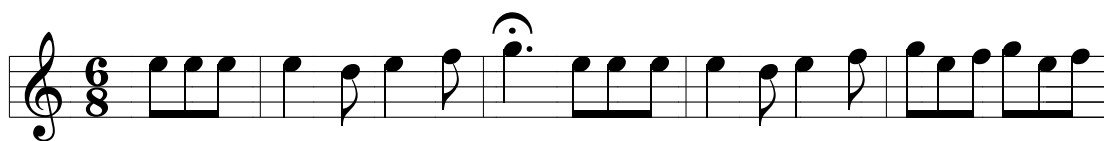
Jacht voorbij



Fanfare



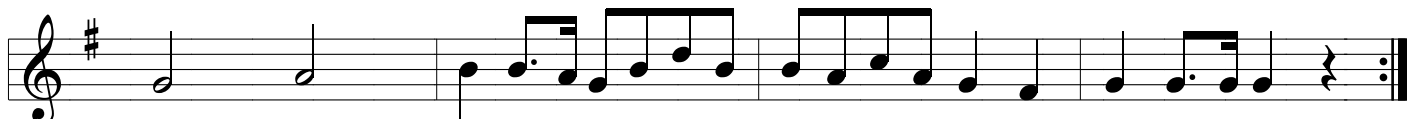
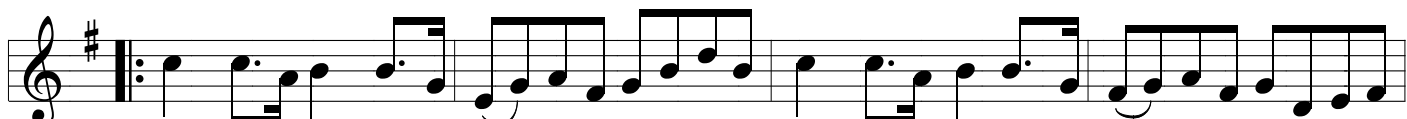
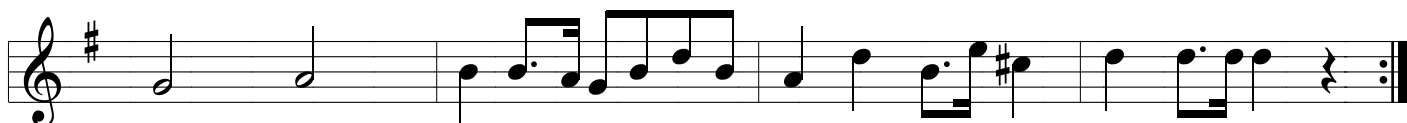
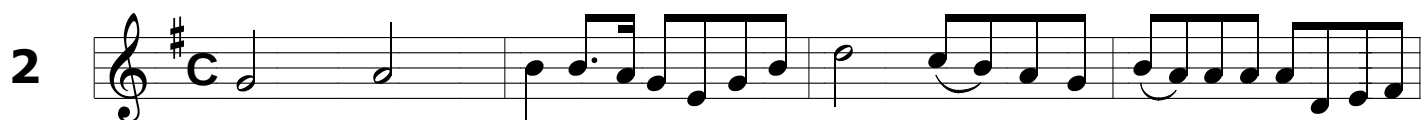
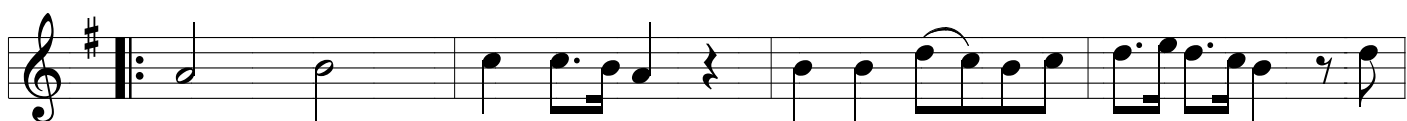
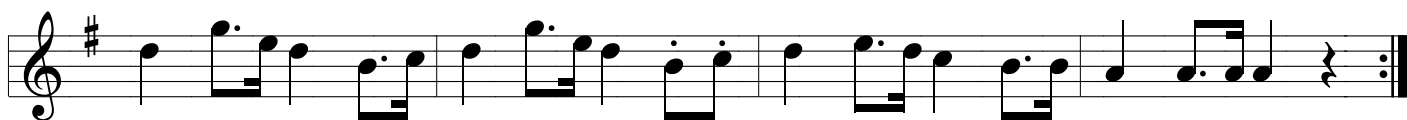
Halali



Hoofdstuk 6

Marsen en signalen
voor de
Pijperfluit in C

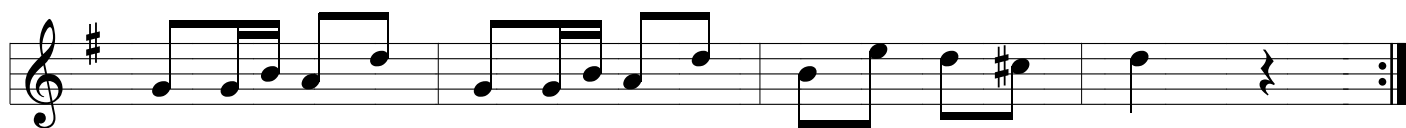
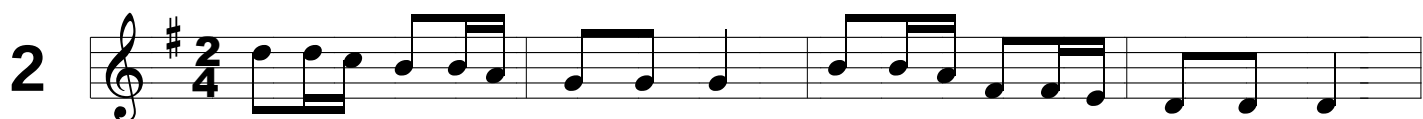
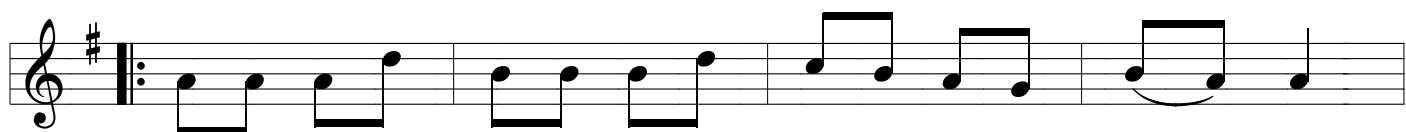
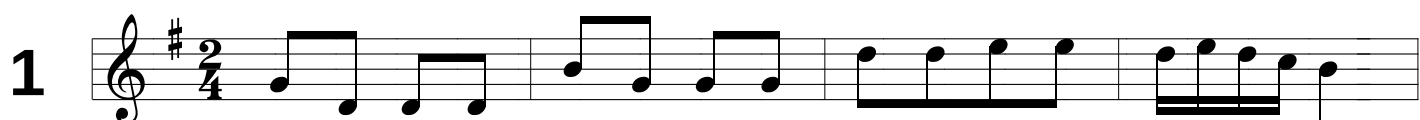
Marschen voor de gewoone pas



3

Doodenmarsch

Marschen voor de gezwinde pas



3

The image shows a musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a large number '3' and a treble clef, indicating a 3/4 time signature. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a five-line staff. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line and the word 'Fine'.

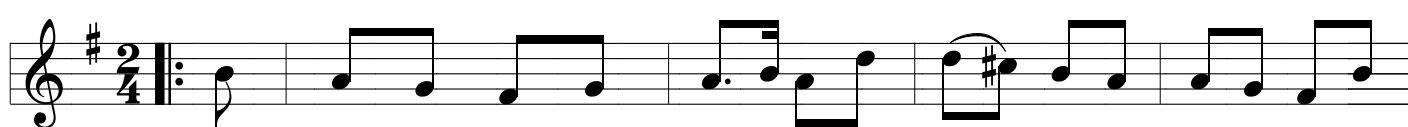
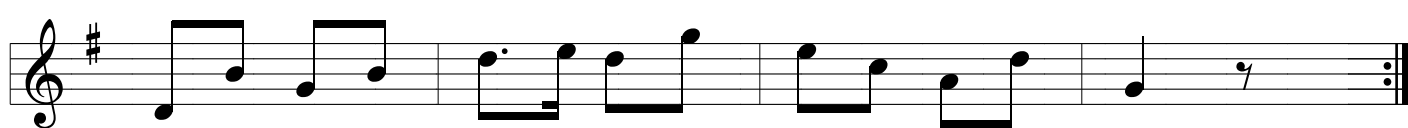
Fine

The second system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It continues the melody from the first system. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final measure ending in a double bar line and the instruction 'D.C. al Fine'.

4

Musical notation for exercise 4, consisting of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 2/4. It contains four measures of music: the first measure has eighth notes G4-A4-B4-C5; the second measure has quarter notes C5-B4-A4-G4; the third measure has quarter notes F#4-E4-D4-C4; and the fourth measure has eighth notes B4-A4-G4-F#4 followed by a half note E4. The second staff also begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and no explicit time signature. It contains five measures: the first measure has eighth notes G4-A4-B4-C5; the second measure has quarter notes C5-B4-A4-G4; the third measure has quarter notes F#4-E4-D4-C4; the fourth measure has quarter notes B4-A4-G4-F#4 followed by a half note E4; and the fifth measure has a whole note D4, ending with a double bar line.

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a repeat sign, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note G4. The bottom staff is in treble clef with the same key signature. It begins with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note G4. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



D.C.

De fluitsignalen

Reveille



Vergadering



Appèl



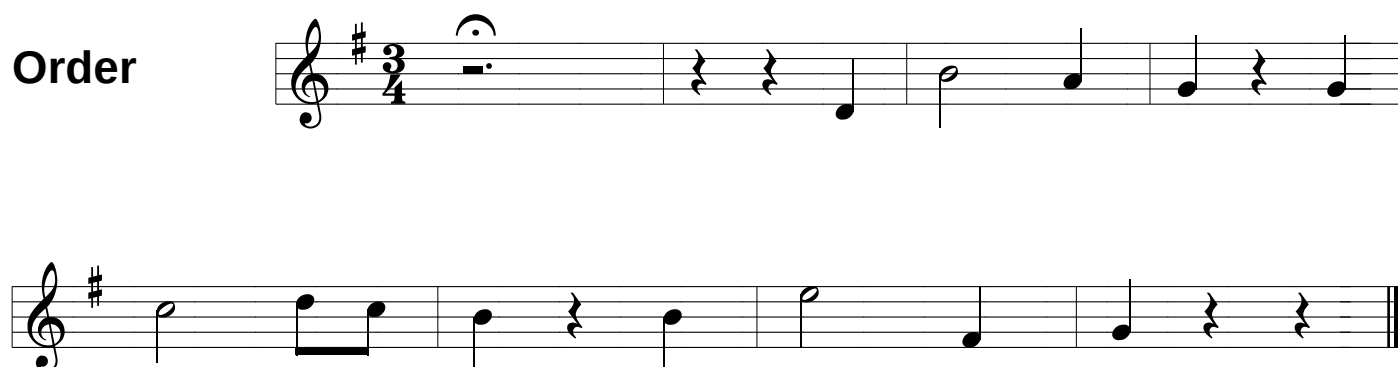
Generale marsch



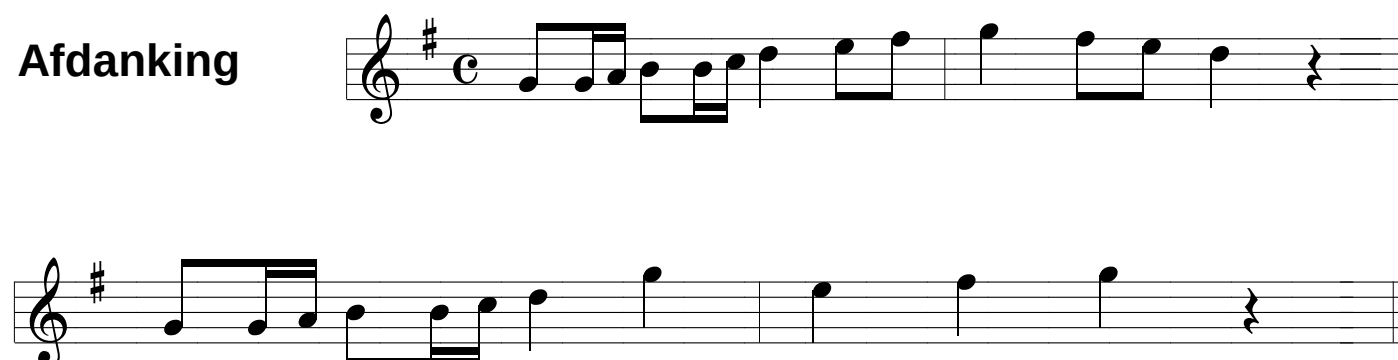
Wilhelmus



Order



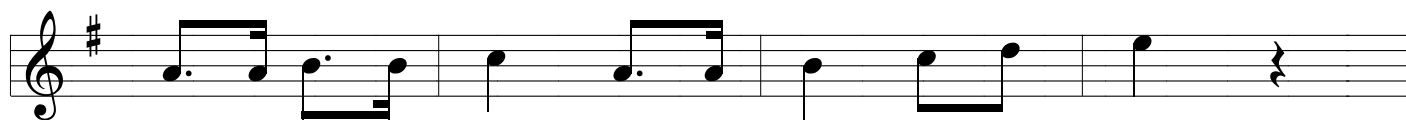
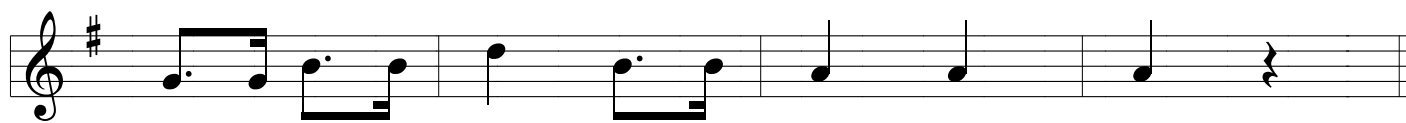
Afdanking



Watermarsch



Proclamatie



Taptoe

Musical score for "Taptoe" in G major, 2/4 time. The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in a single line. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction "D.C. al Fine".

Fine

D.C. al Fine

Hoofdstuk 7

Marsen
voor de
Doedelzak

Piobaireachd of Donald Dubh



Atholl Highlanders



Mrs. Macdonald of Dunach



Killiecrankie



The Thistle of Scotland



Scotland the brave

A musical score for the song "Scotland the brave" in C major, 2/4 time. The score consists of nine staves of music. The melody is characterized by frequent eighth-note triplets and dotted rhythms. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The music is written in a single melodic line. The final staff concludes with a double bar line.

The crusader's march

The musical score for 'The crusader's march' is written on ten staves in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beams. The first staff begins with a common time signature 'C'. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the tenth staff.

Jock Wilson's ball

The musical score for "Jock Wilson's ball" is written in 2/2 time on a single treble clef staff. The piece consists of 16 measures, organized into eight pairs. Each pair of measures is separated by a vertical bar line. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four or eight. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/2. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the eighth pair of measures.

The rejected suitor

A musical score for a piece titled "The rejected suitor". The score is written on a single staff in treble clef, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 2/2. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four or six, creating a rhythmic pattern that suggests a dance or a lively movement. The notes are primarily in the middle range of the staff, with some higher notes in the final measures. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the final measure ends with a double bar line. The overall style is that of a classical or romantic-era instrumental piece.

A man's a man for a' that



Scots Wha Hae



