

1455. Paul Lincke Potpourri with Ernst Mosch and Original Egerländer Musikanten Backgrounds Of S. Radic

Ernst Mosch (1925-1999) was a German musician, composer, arranger and conductor. He was founder and musical director of the Original Egerländer Musikanten. In the traditional folk music scene he is considered the king of brass band music. Although Mosch was not the first to make Egerländer music famous in the world, he is probably the most successful.

In 1943 Mosch was called up for military service and came to Allenstein as an armoured infantryman. At a concert of a music corps, Mosch recommended the 18-year-old as a musician. He introduced himself with his trombone and 8 weeks later he was assigned to military music. On his return to Falkenau he met Lydia, who had been "landverschickte" and who came from Herne. He married her in 1945. The daughters Karin, Ellen and Brigitte are descended from this marriage. As a result of the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans after the Second World War, Mosch fled to Bavaria in the same year and earned his money in American clubs with jazz. In 1946 he played trombone in the band of and tenor horn in the Original Kapelle Egerland under the direction of Rudi Kugler. Shortly afterwards Mosch founded his own band together with Fred Bertelmann and Horst Reipsch, which they called REMO-Band. First the band performed for GIs in Landsberg/Lech. The group was relatively successful, but already in 1948 Mosch changed to the dance orchestra Charly Zech in Hamburg and finally in 1950 to Munich to the band of Alois Schnurrer. There Mosch tried his hand at singing as well as playing the trombone. In 1951 Erwin Lehn was looking for a 1st trombonist, and Mosch got the job after successful audition. With the orchestra Erwin Lehn, Mosch plays 10 fixed events per year for the Süddeutscher Rundfunk as well as additional concerts throughout Europe.

The Original Egerländer Musikanten - Part 1 (1956 to 1979)

The dance orchestra Erwin Lehn played at the Bundespresseball 1955 in Bad Neuenahr. Since these balls lasted extremely long, the musicians relieved each other by playing alternately in smaller formations, including a brass band. The brass band was then led by Ernst Mosch, who was deputy orchestra leader at the time. In this instrumentation his later companions and Gerald Weinkopf were already represented. The brass band line-up was a great success at the ball, as it was a change from the normal programme. Ernst Mosch then organised an orchestra with a fixed brass band. In 1956, the 12 brass musicians recorded 5 titles at the in Stuttgart, which were broadcast on April 21, 1956. These included the Fuchsgraben Polka and the waltz Rauschende Birken. When searching for names, they agreed on Die Egerländer Musikanten, as most of the musicians came from Stuttgart. Already in December of the same year Mosch signed a contract with the record company Telefunken for further recordings. The line-up was expanded to 18 musicians. Mosch, who had previously played tenor horn himself, from now on set his priorities on conducting and singing.



The Original Egerländer Musikanten - Part 2 (1981 to 1998)

In 1995 Ernst Mosch and the Original Egerländer Musikanten were invited by Marianne and Michael to their show "Lustige Musikanten" in Frankenmuth near Detroit on the occasion of their 40th anniversary. After their return, Ernst Mosch fell ill, so that the autumn tour had to be postponed until spring. This tour took place from 16 March to 28 April 1996 and included 30 concerts in Germany, Austria and South Tyrol. The orchestra playing on this tour was numerically the strongest line-up of the Original Egerländer Musikanten ever performed live.

Despite his poor state of health, Mosch decided to go on tour for the last time in 1998. From March 6th to April 27th 1998 Ernst Mosch and his Original Egerländer Musikanten could be seen live for the last time on their farewell tour throughout Germany. The sound on the 1998 tour is generally regarded as the most sophisticated and technically best live Mosch sound of all tours ever.

Ernst Mosch died in Germaringen on 15 May 1999. He had played over 1000 concerts, sold more than 40 million records in 42 countries and won six gold and platinum records. Ernst Mosch was always refused to make music with the Egerländer Musikanten in his homeland, the Egerland. It was not until 2010 that the orchestra (now under the direction of Ernst Hutter) gave its first concert in Eger (Czech Rep.).



Egerländer-Marsch, T=115

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with six staves. The top staff is for Bells, followed by Brass, Tuba, Guitar, Bass, and Drums. The Drums staff includes a 'SmallCrash' section and is labeled with 'BD' and 'DSD'. On the right side, there are two vertical arrows labeled 'Main 1' and 'Main 2' pointing upwards, indicating the main parts of the arrangement.

Programming instruction

The designation "Egerländer March" is mine - and is not identical with the title of the same name. Just like James Last in his Happy Sound, Ernst Mosch has brought certain elements into his Egerländer play. Since the band gets along with very few drums (mostly only bass drum/snare/basin), the playing is very dynamic and has many orchestral breaks (interruptions). One sound-supporting pillar is without doubt the tuba, which is played several times and is the band's trademark with its staccato-portato-legato playing. In my MIDI constellation the tuba playing is melodically identical to the electric bass. The "bells" indicated in the above scheme are actually the clarinets and flutes in the Egerländers and the brass part can also be a trombone (horns) movement in the high register. Here one has to experiment with the sound supply of the Midi module - with my Wersi-Pegasus the above instrumentation sounded best!