

Barnhouse Concert Band

A SPRINGTIME CELEBRATION

ALFRED REED

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Barnhouse Archive Edition



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PROGRAM NOTES

A Springtime Celebration

春のよろこび

Haru no Yorokobi

Commissioned by Mr. Kikuo Atarashi and the Tenri High School Band of Nara, Japan, on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of this outstanding musical performing group in 1936, **A SPRINGTIME CELEBRATION** (*Haru no Yorokobi*) represents Alfred Reed in one of his warmest and most lyrical moods, celebrating the joy of youth in that loveliest of all seasons of the year: Spring. Set in the traditional three-part overture form, the music opens with a burst of energy in the full band that soon gives way to a lilting theme in the clarinets and woodwinds, which, after being developed in mostly softer colors, rises to a climax and then seemingly dissolves into its counterpart: a long-breathed, caressing phrase that is also developed mostly in woodwind colors, rises to its own climax and then, following a transitional phrase falls away to prepare for the second main theme. This long, flowing romantic line, first heard in the unison horns and then taken up by more and more instruments as it develops, reaches a glowing climax and then it, too, fades away on a long held chord in the flutes, bringing this second section to a close. The third section begins with a return to the first main theme, gradually working up to a full restatement of the main theme, in both of its parts, developed by the full winds and brasses, culminating in a final surge of brilliant sound... the very essence of youth in the full flowering of its high spirits and aspirations.

The score of **A SPRINGTIME CELEBRATION** was completed in November, 1990, and the first performance of the work took place on March 20th, 1991, with the Tenri High School Band under the direction of the composer in a concert in Nara, Japan. The work is dedicated to the Tenri High School Band and its director, Mr. Kikuo Atarashi, "with great warmth and affection."

NOTE TO CONDUCTOR

Lightness and brilliance are the key objectives in obtaining the desired effect in performance of this score. Even in the heavier, climax passages the feeling of momentum and onward motion must never be lost, especially in the proper performance of the lower brass parts, so that the music never "bogs down" anywhere, even in the slower, lyrical second section, and especially not in the first and third.

The conductor is once again respectfully reminded that the effect of speed in the audience's ear is the result of clarity in the playing of each and every line, and not just a specific metronomic beat, whatever tempo it may indicate. Therefore it must once again be stressed that the tempo at which any fast-moving passage is to be taken should be carefully determined on the basis of no faster than each and every line in the musical texture can be played clearly and leanly at all times.

The conductor should not hesitate to make use of the cues and cross cues throughout the score to strengthen and support any weak lines or replace missing ones. In the transitional passage from measure 114 on, care should be taken that the imitative effects as between the percussion instruments among themselves and the rest of the group be brought out clearly for maximum effect, and the ritard in the last four measures before the beginning of the second section (at measure 129) is sufficiently prolonged to permit all of the energy of the first section, and the transition with which it ends, to die away naturally and completely before embarking on the new mood of the second. This long, flowing, lyrical passage will require great breath control and sostenuto, with all final notes and phrases "rounded off" rather than clipped in any way, and careful attention paid to dynamics in the various instruments and phrasing of the lines.

The return to the full restatement of the first theme, beginning at measure 181 and continuing to 202 must give the effect of a continual crescendo, both dynamically and instrumentally, so that when the first theme does finally return in its original form and key, it is as if it had emerged into brilliant sunlight once again, after groping its way through a shadowy forest. The final coda, beginning at measure 255 must be played with all possible drive and brilliance right to the last four notes... no let-down, no ritard, and great power.

THE COMPOSER

Composer, arranger, conductor and editor, Alfred Reed's life was intertwined with music almost from birth in New York City on January 25, 1921. His parents loved good music and made it part of their daily lives; as a result he was well acquainted with most of the standard symphonic and operatic repertoire while still in elementary school.

Beginning formal music training at the age of ten as a trumpet player, he was already playing professionally while still in high school, and shortly thereafter began the serious study of harmony and counterpoint as a prelude to composition, which had come to exercise a stronger hold on his interest and ambition than playing. After three years at the Radio Workshop in New York, he spent the next three in service during World War II, where, as a member of an Air Force Band, he became deeply interested in the concert band and its music. Following his release, he enrolled at the Juilliard School of Music to study under Vittorio Giannini, and from there, in 1948, became a staff composer and arranger with NBC and, subsequently, with ABC, where he wrote and arranged music for radio, television, record albums and films.

In 1953, Alfred Reed resumed his academic work (which had been interrupted by his leaving Juilliard for NBC) and became conductor of the Baylor Symphony Orchestra while at Baylor University in Texas. His Masters thesis was the **RHAPSODY FOR VIOLA AND ORCHESTRA**, which was to win the Luria Prize. Two years later, in 1955, he accepted the post of editor in a major music publishing firm, and for the next 11 years became deeply concerned with the problems of educational music at all levels of performance. In 1966 he left this position to join the faculty of the School of Music at the University of Miami, where he developed the first four-year Music Industry program, and in 1980, following the retirement of his old friend and colleague, Dr. Frederick Fennell, was appointed music director and conductor of the University of Miami Symphonic Wind Ensemble.

With over 200 published works in all media, many of which have been on required performance lists for over 25 years, Dr. Reed is one of the nation's most prolific and frequently performed composers. In addition to winning the Luria Prize in 1959, he has been awarded over 60 commissions... with more on the way! His work as a guest conductor has taken him to 49 states, Canada, Mexico, Europe, Japan, Australia and South America. He was the first "foreign" conductor to be invited to conduct and record with the world famous Tokyo Kosei Wind Orchestra, and is today the most frequently performed foreign composer in Japan.



A SPRINGTIME CELEBRATION

FULL CONDUCTOR SCORE

012-2357-00 Allegro brillante ($\text{♩} = \text{c}.104$)

C Flutes
C Piccolo (dbl. 3rd Flute)
Oboes
English Horn
Eb Clarinet
B♭ Clarinets
F♯ Alto Clarinet
B♭ Bass Clarinet
B♭ Contrabass Clarinet
Bassoons
Contrabassoon (optional)
E♭ Alto Saxophones
B♭ Tenor Saxophone
E♭ Baritone Saxophone

F Horns
B♭ Trumpets
B♭ Cornets
Trombones
Baritone
Tuba
String Bass
Timpani
Vibraphone Xylophone
Bells
Pair of Cymbals
Suspended Cymbal
Tambourine
Snare Drum
Bass Drum

Alfred Reed ASCAP

Flts. *p* *mf* Soli

Picc. *p* *mf* Soli

Oba. *p* *mf* Soli

E.Hn. *p* *mf* Soli

El.C. *p* *mf* Soli

Cls. *p*

A.Cl. *p*

B.Cl. *p*

Ch.B.Cl. *p*

Bsns. *p* *2. mp* *mf* Soli

Chm. *p*

A.Sax. *p* *mf* Soli

T.Sax. *p* *mf* Soli

B.Sax. *p* *mf* Soli

Hns. *p*

Tpts. *p* (play in st. mutes if needed) *Ob.*

Cors. *p* (light stacc.)

Trba. *p* (light stacc.)

Rar. A.Cl., Bsn. *p* (light stacc.)
B.Cl. *p*

Tuba *p*

St.B. *p*

Tim. *p*

Vibe. *p* soft mallets-motor on *p* *mf* lightly

Bells *p*

Pr. Cyms. *p*

S.D. *p*

B.D. *p*

9000

Fls.

Picc.

Obs.

E.Hn.

EbCl.

Cls.

A.Cl.

B.Cl.

Cb.Cl.

Rms.

Cbn.

A.Saxs.

T.Sax.

B.Sax.

Hns.

Tpts.

Cor.

Trbs.

Bar.

Tuba

St.B.

Tim.

Vibe.

Bells

Pr.Cyms.

S.D.
B.D.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

mf cresc.

mf cresc.

mf cresc.

f cantabile

mp

mp

f cantabile

f cantabile

cresc.

f cantabile

f cantabile

mp

p (light stacc.)

p (light stacc.)

dim.

sim.

poco

poco

1 Bar. only

mf cantabile
1 Tuba only

poco

mf cantabile

poco mp

mf

mf

mf Soli

[129] Lento espressivo (♩ = c. 56)

Flo. 1
Flo. 2
Picc.
Oboe 1
Oboe 2
E.Hn.
Eb.Cl.
Cts.
A.Cl.
B.Cl.
Cb.Cl.
Bsns.
Chm.
A.Sax.
T.Sax.
B.Sax.

Hm.
Tpta.
Cors.
Trbs.
Bar.
Tube
St.B.
Timp.
Vibe.
Bells
Pr.Cyma.
S.D.
B.D.

Fl.

(Flute)

Fl.

Obs.

E.Hn.

Eb.Cl.

Cls.

A.Cl.

B.Cl.

Cb.Cl.

Bass.

Cbn.

A.Sax.

T.Sax.

B.Sax.

Hns.

Com.

Tpts.

Cons.

Trbs.

Bar.

Tubs.

St.B.

(poco)

(poco)

Timp.

Viba.

(pedal down)

Bells

Pr.Cym.

S.D.
B.D.

155

155

Fls. 2
Picc.
Obs. 1
E.Hn.
Eb Cl.
Chs.
3
A.Cl.
B.Cl.
Cb.Cl.
Bsns. 1
Cbs.
A.Saxx.
T.Sax.
B.Sax.
Hns. 1
2
3
4
Cors.
Tpts. 1
2
3
Cors. 1
2
Frbs. 1
2
3
Bar.
Tuba
St. B.
Tim.
Vibe.
Bells
Pr.Cyms.
S.D.
B.D.

156

Fls. 2
Picc.
Obs. 1
E.Hn.
Eb Cl.
Chs.
3
A.Cl.
B.Cl.
Cb.Cl.
Bsns. 1
Cbs.
A.Saxx.
T.Sax.
B.Sax.
Hns. 1
2
3
4
Cors.
Tpts. 1
2
3
Cors. 1
2
Frbs. 1
2
3
Bar.
Tuba
St. B.
Tim.
Vibe.
Bells
Pr.Cyms.
S.D.
B.D.

157

Fls. 2
Picc.
Obs. 1
E.Hn.
Eb Cl.
Chs.
3
A.Cl.
B.Cl.
Cb.Cl.
Bsns. 1
Cbs.
A.Saxx.
T.Sax.
B.Sax.
Hns. 1
2
3
4
Cors.
Tpts. 1
2
3
Cors. 1
2
Frbs. 1
2
3
Bar.
Tuba
St. B.
Tim.
Vibe.
Bells
Pr.Cyms.
S.D.
B.D.

158

Fls. 2
Picc.
Obs. 1
E.Hn.
Eb Cl.
Chs.
3
A.Cl.
B.Cl.
Cb.Cl.
Bsns. 1
Cbs.
A.Saxx.
T.Sax.
B.Sax.
Hns. 1
2
3
4
Cors.
Tpts. 1
2
3
Cors. 1
2
Frbs. 1
2
3
Bar.
Tuba
St. B.
Tim.
Vibe.
Bells
Pr.Cyms.
S.D.
B.D.

159

Fls. 2
Picc.
Obs. 1
E.Hn.
Eb Cl.
Chs.
3
A.Cl.
B.Cl.
Cb.Cl.
Bsns. 1
Cbs.
A.Saxx.
T.Sax.
B.Sax.
Hns. 1
2
3
4
Cors.
Tpts. 1
2
3
Cors. 1
2
Frbs. 1
2
3
Bar.
Tuba
St. B.
Tim.
Vibe.
Bells
Pr.Cyms.
S.D.
B.D.

160

Fls. 2
Picc.
Obs. 1
E.Hn.
Eb Cl.
Chs.
3
A.Cl.
B.Cl.
Cb.Cl.
Bsns. 1
Cbs.
A.Saxx.
T.Sax.
B.Sax.
Hns. 1
2
3
4
Cors.
Tpts. 1
2
3
Cors. 1
2
Frbs. 1
2
3
Bar.
Tuba
St. B.
Tim.
Vibe.
Bells
Pr.Cyms.
S.D.
B.D.

Fl.

Picc.

Oboe

E. Hn.

Eb Cl.

Cla.

A. Cl.

B. Cl.

Cb. Cl.

Bass.

Cbs.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Horn.

Tpt.

Cors.

Trba.

Bar.

Tuba

St. B.

Tim.

Xylo.

Bells

S.Cym.

S.D.
R.D.

Fl. 220

Picc.

Obs.

E.Hn.

Eb.Cl.

Cls.

A.Cl.

B.Cl.

Cb.Cl.

Bsn.

Cbs.

A.Sax.

T.Sax.

B.Sax.

Hsn. 220

Tpts.

Cors.

Trbs.

Bar.

Tuba

St.B.

Tim.

Xylo.

Bells

Pr.Cym.

S.D.
B.D.

231

Fls. f lightly
Picc. lightly
Obs. f cantando
E.Hn. f cantando
Eb.Cl. lightly
f cantando
Gs. f cantando
3 f cantando
A.Cl. f cantando
B.Cl. mf
Cb.Cl.
Bsns. f cantando
Cbsn.
A.Sax. f
2 f
T.Sax. f
B.Sax. mf
 232
Hns. mf lightly sm. sm.
Tpts. mf lightly
Cors. mf p
Trbs. 2
3
Bar. Bsns., T.Sax. B.Sax.
Tuba pizz. mf lightly
St.B. mf lightly
Temp.
Xylo. f Soli
Bells f
Pr.Cyms. f
S.D. f mf lightly
B.D. mf lightly

3900

