



Monkeys and Ape

Kees Vlak

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /
Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficoltà 3
Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata 6:40

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Score	1
Part 1 C / Ut (high)	6
Part 1 C / Ut	1
Part 1 Bb / Sib	7
Part 1 Eb / Mib	1
Part 2 Bb / Sib	6
Part 2 Eb / Mib	2
Part 2 F / Fa	1
Part 3 Bb / Sib treble clef	4
Part 3 Bb / Sib bass clef	2
Part 3 Eb / Mib	2
Part 3 F / Fa	1
Part 3 C / Ut bass clef	2
Part 4 Bb / Sib treble clef	3
Part 4 Bb / Sib bass clef	2
Part 4 Eb / Mib treble clef	2
Part 4 Eb / Mib bass clef	1
Part 4 C / Ut bass clef	2
Part 4 C / Ut bass clef (low)	1
Percussion 1	2
Timpani	1
Mallets	1

MONKEYS AND APE

Nederlands:

Op hun eerste concertoptreden zit het jeugdorkest vol enthousiasme klaar. De podiumervaring is nog niet aanwezig en ook de uniforme kleding is nog niet aangeschaft. Er wordt hier en daar op het hoofd en onder de arm gekrabbeld, aan elkaar's haren getrokken en de tong naar de ouders uitgestoken. Ervoor staat een grote, in het zwart geklede, dirigent. Hij bestudeert aandachtig zijn dirigierstokje en ruikt er even aan.

Deel 1: Gorilla March. Gespeeld wordt een stoere mars van de sterke mannen uit het oerwoud, het klinkt krachtig en zeker. De gorilla's leven in groepen met één leider aan het hoofd. Dat is ook te horen: alles verloopt zeer ordelijk;

Deel 2: Lonely Urang. De oerang utan leeft doorgaans alleen. In de dierentuin lijkt het wel of hij zeer treurig is over zijn opgesloten bestaan. Hij zit daar maar en kijkt de mensen aan alsof hij zeggen wil: "Waarom doen jullie mij dit toch allemaal aan?";

Deel 3: Chimpy Waltz. Deze intelligente apen houden van spelletjes en grapjes. Erg serieus komt dat niet over. Dat is ook goed te horen in de muziek. De wals hoort eigenlijk altijd in 3/4 maat gedanst te worden, maar in dit dansje komt af en toe een 5/4 maat voor, waardoor je eigenlijk op het verkeerde been wordt gezet. Je staat dan letterlijk voor aap. Een apestreek dus, een chimpanseegrapje;

Deel 4: Baboon's Banana Party. De bavianen zijn de meest rommelige apen. Zij maken er vaak een beestenboel van. Ze zijn gek op bananen. Behalve opeten kun je ze ook zo heerlijk uit hun schil schieten. Die schil gooij je op de grond en dan maar rock 'n' rollen!

English:

It's their first performance ever and the young band have just taken their seats. They don't have any stage experience whatsoever and the musicians also don't have uniform clothing yet. One scratches ones heads and below their arm, one pulls at another one's hair and people stick their tongue in the direction of their parents. In front of them stands a black-dressed man. He carefully studies his baton and even briefly smells at it.

Part 1: Gorilla March. A cool, tough march from the heavy-weights of the jungle, it sounds powerful and strong. The gorillas live in groups with one leader. That shows; everything goes very neatly;

Part 2: Lonely Urang. The urang utan usually lives alone. In Zoo's it always seems that he is very sad because of his incarcerated life. He's just sitting there looking at visitors as if he wants to say: "Why do you do this to me?";

Part 3: Chimpy Waltz. These intelligent monkeys like to play and play games. They don't come across as being serious. That's something you can hear. This waltz is supposed to be danced in 3/4 time, but in this dance occasionally a 5/4 bar appears. That's pulling a leg with the dancer! You're left for a fool. Monkey business!

Part 4: Baboon's Banana Party. Baboons are the most messy apes. They often create chaos. They love bananas. Besides eating them, one can also 'shoot' them out of its peel. Then you throw the peel on the ground and let's party!

Deutsch:

Beim seinem ersten Konzertauftritt sitzt das ganze Jugendorchester mit Begeisterung auf der Bühne. Bühnenerfahrung haben die jungen Musiker und Musikerinnen noch gar nicht und eine Uniform gibt es auch noch nicht. Hier und da jucken sich einige, andere ziehen die Haare ihrer Nachbarn oder strecken die Zunge heraus, wenn sie ihre Eltern sehen. Ganz vorne steht der große Dirigent im schwarzen Anzug. Er untersucht aufmerksam seinen Taktstock und riecht daran.

Teil 1: "Gorilla March". Das Orchester spielt einen kräftigen Marsch; dieser Marsch der starken Männer des Dschungels klingt kräftig und bewusst. Die Gorillas leben in Gruppen und werden von einem Führer geleitet. Das hört man sogar, denn alles verläuft sehr ordentlich.

Teil 2: "Lonely Urang". Der Orang-Utan lebt meistens ganz allein. Im zoologischen Garten scheint er ganz traurig zu sein, weil er in einem Zwinger eingesperrt lebt. Da sitzt er und sieht sich die Menschen an, als ob er dächte „Warum tun sie mir das alles eigentlich an?“

Teil 3: "Chimpy Waltz". Diese intelligenten Affen mögen gerne Spielereien und machen gerne Spaß. Ernsthaft sind sie niemals und das hört man auch in der Musik. Ein Walzer wird im Dreiviertel Takt getanzt, aber diese Affen tanzen ab und zu im 5/4 Takt, so dass man den Rhythmus verliert und sich lächerlich macht. Ein gemeiner Streich der Schimpansen!

Teil 4: "Baboon's Banana Party". Die Paviane sind die unordentlichsten Affen und machen einen Saustall. Sie sind verrückt auf Bananen, aber sie essen sie nicht nur, sondern schießen sie auch aus der Schale. Die Bananenschalen liegen auf dem Boden und die Affen tanzen einen Rock and Roll!

Français

Lors de son tout premier concert, l'orchestre junior se tient prêt plein d'enthousiasme. Les jeunes musiciens n'ont pas encore d'expérience sur la scène et ils n'ont pas encore d'uniforme. Ici et là, il y a un musicien ou une musicienne qui se gratte, on tire les cheveux de son voisin ou de sa voisine, d'autres qui tirent la langue à leurs parents. Un chef d'orchestre imposant, habillé de noir, se trouve devant l'orchestre. Il étudie attentivement sa baguette et la met sous son nez pour la sentir.

1^{ère} Partie: Marche des gorilles, elle représente des hommes forts de la jungle, elle résonne avec vigueur et assurance. Les gorilles vivent en groupe avec un chef à leur tête, tout se passe de façon ordonnée.

2^{ème} Partie: "Lonely Urang" (L'orang-outan solitaire). L'orang-outan vit en solitaire. Au jardin zoologique il semble très triste d'être enfermé dans une cage. Il est assis et regarde les gens et semble penser : "Pourquoi me faites-vous tant de misère ?".

3^{ème} Partie: "Chimpy Waltz" (la valse des chimpanzés). Ces singes intelligents aiment blaguer et jouer des tours. Cela ne fait pas très sérieux et s'entend fort bien dans la musique. Une valse se danse normalement en mesure 3/4, mais là, elle change souvent en 5/4 et vous met sur la mauvaise jambe. Voilà une véritable "singerie", une blague de chimpanzés.

4^{ème} Partie: "Baboon's Banana Party" (la 'sauterie' des bananes des babouins). Les babouins sont les plus désordonnés de tous les singes. Ils adorent les bananes et non seulement ils les mangent mais ils se les lancent. Les peaux tombent par terre puis ils se mettent à danser le rock.

KEES VLAK

Nederlands:

Componist Kees Vlak (geboren in 1938) studeerde trumpet en piano en daarna orkestdirectie en compositie aan het Conservatorium te Amsterdam. Vanaf zijn 15^{de} werkte hij als freelance kopist bij de Nederlandse Radio Unie (later NOS) en kreeg hierdoor de kans om professionele arrangementen te bestuderen. Later werd hij daar zelf arrangeur. In diverse orkesten speelde hij zowel symfonische als amusementsmuziek. Hij dirigeerde diverse blaasorkesten. Tot op dit moment heeft hij ± 450 werken gecomponeerd, zowel voor grootorkest als voor jeugdorkest. Ook schreef hij verschillende solowerken. Duidelijkheid in de muziek is voor Kees Vlak van groot belang – muziek moet altijd communiceren. Ter wille van de herkenbaarheid maakt hij daarbij graag gebruik van de muzikale kenmerken van landen. De eerste compositie die van Kees Vlak werd uitgegeven was het werk *Paso Cabaio*, wat in 1967 door Tierolff werd uitgegeven. Sinds het jaar 2000 geeft Kees Vlak weer actief werken uit bij Tierolff Muziekcentrale.



English:

Composer Kees Vlak (born 1938) studied trumpet and piano and afterwards orchestral conducting and composition at the Conservatory of Amsterdam. When he was 15 years, he started working as a freelance copyist at the Dutch Radio Union (which later became known as NOS) and here he got the opportunity to study professional arrangements. This was followed by becoming an arranger there himself. In various orchestras he played both symphonical as well as entertainment music. He conducted several wind bands. So far he has composed about 450 pieces, both for (full size) orchestras as well as young bands. Also he wrote various solo pieces. Clarity in music has always been of great importance to Kees Vlak – music is communication. Because of recognition purposes, he likes using musical characteristics of different countries. The first composition from Kees Vlak that was published was the piece *Paso Cabaio*, that was published by Tierolff in 1967. Since the year 2000 Kees Vlak has his new publications also being published by Tierolff Muziekcentrale.

Deutsch:

Der niederländische Komponist Kees Vlak (1938) studierte Trompete und Klavier und anschließend Orchesterdirektion am Musikkonservatorium von Amsterdam. Ab seinem 15. Lebensjahr arbeitete er als freier Kopist bei der Rundfunkanstalt „Nederlandse Radio Unie“ (später NOS) und bekam so die Möglichkeit, zahlreiche professionelle Arrangements zu studieren. Später wurde er selbst Arrangeur, weil er in verschiedenen sinfonischen Orchester sowie Unterhaltungsorchester spielte und auch mehrere Blasorchester dirigierte. Bis heute hat er über 450 Werke für Jugendorchester und für großes Blasorchester komponiert. Kees Vlak ist stets um eine klare musikalische Sprache bemüht, welche mit dem Publikum kommuniziert soll. Um der Erkenntbarkeit willen verwendet Vlak oft musikalische Merkmale verschiedener Länder. Seine erste verlegte Komposition „Paso Cabaio“ wurde 1967 von Tierolff Muziekzentrale verlegt. Seit 2000 verlegt Kees Vlak wieder zahlreiche Werke bei Tierolff.

Français:

Le compositeur Kees Vlak (né en 1938) a d'abord étudié la Trompette et le Piano, puis la direction d'orchestre et la composition au Conservatoire d'Amsterdam. Dès l'âge de quinze ans, il travaille comme copiste free lance à la radio néerlandaise NRU (devenu plus tard NOS), ce qui lui permet d'étudier des arrangements professionnels. C'est ainsi qu'il devient lui-même arrangeur. Il joue dans plusieurs orchestres symphoniques, orchestres de variété et dirige quelques orchestres à vents. A ce jour, il a composé quelques 450 pièces, tant pour grand orchestre que pour orchestre junior, ainsi que plusieurs œuvres pour solistes. La clarté est impérative dans la musique de Kees Vlak, car la musique doit toujours communiquer avec les auditeurs ; pour la rendre plus facilement reconnaissable, il aime aussi utiliser des caractéristiques musicales typiques de différents pays. Sa première œuvre, "Paso Cabaio", fut

éditée en 1967 chez Tierolff. Depuis 2000, Kees Vlak publie à nouveau régulièrement ses compositions aux éditions Tierolff Muziekcentrale.

Italiano:

Il compositore Kees Vlak (nato nel 1938) studiò tromba e pianoforte, e successivamente direzione d'orchestra e composizione presso il Conservatorio di Amsterdam. A 15 anni, iniziò a lavorare come redattore freelance alla Unione Radiofonica Olandese (che in seguito divenne la NOS), dove gli si presentò l'opportunità di studiare arrangiamenti professionali. In seguito a ciò, divenne egli stesso arrangiatore. Suonò sia musica sinfonica che leggera in numerose orchestre e diresse molte orchestre di fiati. Ad oggi, ha composto circa 450 pezzi, sia per orchestra (al completo), sia per bande giovanili; ha scritto anche svariati pezzi per solisti. La chiarezza musicale è sempre stata un imperativo per Kees Vlak – la musica è comunicazione. Per scopi di identificazione, ama usare caratteristiche musicali di paesi diversi. La prima composizione di Kees Vlak ad essere pubblicata, fu il pezzo *Paso Cabaio*, a cura di Tierolff nel 1967. Dall'anno 2000, anche le sue nuove pubblicazioni sono curate da Tierolff Muziekcentrale.

Youth Band

Monkeys and Ape

1. Gorilla-March

Kees Vlak

March $\text{♩} = 126$

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Mallets

Timpani

Percussion

5

9

— 2 —

Musical score for measures 10 to 20. The score consists of four staves. Measures 10-11 show eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings p , f , and \wedge . Measure 12 begins with a forte dynamic f . Measures 13-14 show eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings p , f , and \wedge . Measure 15 begins with a forte dynamic f .

Musical score for measures 15 to 25. The score consists of four staves. Measures 15-16 show eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings f and \wedge . Measures 17-18 show eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings f and \wedge . Measures 19-20 show eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings f and \wedge . Measures 21-22 show eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings f and \wedge . Measures 23-24 show eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings f and \wedge . Measure 25 begins with a forte dynamic f .

— Monkeys and Ape —

— 3 —

Musical score for measures 20 to 25. The score consists of four staves. Measures 20-21 show eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings p , f , and \wedge . Measures 22-23 show eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings p , f , and \wedge . Measures 24-25 show eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings p , f , and \wedge .

Musical score for measures 25 to 28. The score consists of four staves. Measures 25-26 show eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings f and \wedge . Measures 27-28 show eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings f and \wedge .

— Monkeys and Ape —

Musical score for orchestra, page 10, measures 29-31. The score consists of five staves. Measures 29 and 30 are mostly rests. Measure 31 begins with dynamic *f*. The first two measures of the bassoon part have dynamics *p* and *f* respectively. The third measure of the bassoon part has dynamics *p* and *f*. The fourth measure of the bassoon part has dynamics *p* and *f*. The fifth measure of the bassoon part has dynamics *p* and *f*.

A musical score page for orchestra, numbered 34. The score consists of six staves, each with a different clef (G-clef, F-clef, bass clef) and a 4/4 time signature. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The top two staves feature eighth-note patterns, while the bottom four staves show various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth notes and rests.

2. Lonely Urang

Largo ♩ = 66

Part 1	c	-	-	-	-
Part 2	c	-	-	p	-
Part 3	c	f	b>	p	-
Part 4	c	f	b>	p	-
Mallets	c	-	-	p	-
Timpani	c	p	f	-	-
Percussion	c	-	-	Toms	p

Musical score for orchestra, page 5, measures 5-9. The score consists of five staves. Measure 5: Violin 1 (f), Violin 2 (p), Cello (p). Measure 6: Violin 1 (p), Violin 2 (mf), Cello (mf). Measure 7: Violin 1 (p), Violin 2 (mf), Cello (mf). Measure 8: Violin 1 (p), Violin 2 (mf), Cello (mf). Measure 9: Violin 1 (p), Violin 2 (mf), Cello (mf).

Musical score for page 9, featuring two systems of music. The top system starts at measure 10 with dynamic *p*. The bottom system starts at measure 15 with dynamic *mf*. Both systems include parts for various instruments, with dynamics such as *p*, *mf*, and *pp*.

Musical score for page 10, titled "3. Chimpy Waltz". The score includes parts for Part 1, Part 2, Part 3, Part 4, Mallets, Timpani, and Percussion. The tempo is *Giocoso* at $= 208$. Measure 7 is circled. Measures 9, 10, and 14 are shown in a repeating section.

Musical score page 14, measures 18-21. The score consists of six staves. Measures 18 and 19 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 20 starts with a fermata over the first measure. Measure 21 begins with a dynamic *f*. The bassoon staff has a fermata over the first measure of 21. The drums play eighth-note patterns. The bassoon staff has a fermata over the first measure of 21.

Musical score page 14, measures 22-25. The score consists of six staves. Measures 22-25 show eighth-note patterns. The bassoon staff has a fermata over the first measure of 22. The drums play eighth-note patterns. The bassoon staff has a fermata over the first measure of 22.

Musical score page 15, measures 26-29. The score consists of six staves. Measures 26-29 show eighth-note patterns. The bassoon staff has a fermata over the first measure of 26. The drums play eighth-note patterns. The bassoon staff has a fermata over the first measure of 26.

Musical score page 15, measures 30-33. The score consists of six staves. Measures 30-33 show eighth-note patterns. The bassoon staff has a fermata over the first measure of 30. The drums play eighth-note patterns. The bassoon staff has a fermata over the first measure of 30.

Musical score for page 16, measures 34 through 37. The score consists of six staves. Measures 34-36 show various rhythmic patterns with dynamic markings like *ff*. Measure 37 begins with a dynamic *f*. The score includes a vocal part with lyrics: "Perc. + ad lib.: tooters, bells," and "vibraslap and other kinds of monkey-tricks".

Musical score for page 16, measure 38. The score continues with six staves. A dynamic marking *cresc.* is present. The lyrics "vibraslap and other kinds of monkey-tricks" are repeated at the bottom of the page.

vibraslap and other kinds of monkey-tricks

- Monkeys and Ape -

Musical score for page 17, measures 42 through 46. The score consists of six staves. Dynamics include *ff* and *ff* (with a crescendo). The score ends with a dynamic *ff*.

Musical score for page 17, measures 47 through 51. The score consists of six staves. It concludes with a dynamic *ff* followed by a final dynamic marking "Fine". The lyrics "Toms" are present at the bottom of the page.

- Monkeys and Ape -