

Suite from Man of La Mancha

Featuring Man of La Mancha, Dulcinea, Little Bird and The Impossible Dream



PROGRAM NOTES

Map of La Mancha is a musical with a book by Dale Wasserman, lyrics by Joe Darion, and music by Mitch Leigh. It is adapted from Wasserman's non-musical 1959 teleplay, *I, Don Quixote*, which was in turn inspired by Miguel de Cervantes's seventeenth-century masterpiece *Don Quixote*. It tells the story of the "mad" knight, Don Quixote, as a play within a play, performed by Cervantes and his fellow prisoners as he awaits a hearing with the Spanish Inquisition.

The original 1965 Broadway production ran for 2,328 performances and won five Tony Awards, including Best Musical. The musical has been revived four times on Broadway, becoming one of the most enduring works of musical theatre.

This suite features the beloved numbers "I, Don Quixote," "Dulcinea," "Little Bird," and "The Impossible Dream" scored for concert band with new, fresh rhythms and contemporary harmonies set within symphonic and Latin-pop styles.



NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

The opening trumpet solo should be very free and mysterious, with the low brass chords providing a smooth base of chordal support. The triplet figure in the low brass at measure 4 can be approached with a little "edge," as you feel is appropriate. The full band entrance on the *Paso Doble* at measure 8 should be very crisp! Allow your percussionists to be very animated in their performance, both here and the rest of the piece as well. The castanets and maracas are notated, but there is certainly room for *ad lib* if the players are proficient in the Latin-pop style. The low brass melody at measure 18, and the clarinet, saxophone, and horn melody at 26 should be very bold, confident, and articulate. The chorus of "I, Don Quixote" at measure 34 should be very grand! Again, let your percussionists (and all players, for that matter) be very animated with the music here. The Latin-pop style is of utmost importance for the success of this section! At measure 42, let your low brass bite off as much as they can chew with the wordwinds swirling aggressively on top of the ensemble. At measure 53, tell your horns and saxes to not hold back!

The style should change drastically at measure 56 at the beginning of "Dulcinea." The accompaniment in low reeds and low brass should be very smooth and flowing. (If you have a pianist, tell your wind players to mimic the smooth, pedaled style of the piano here.) The flute solo at measure 58 should be very free and longing. If the soloist is particularly advanced, allow him/her to add ornamentation as you both feel is suitable. The *sforzen do* at measure 72 should be very cinematic! At measure 74, feel free to use as much rubato as you feel the phrases need. Tug the heart strings here, but save a little room for the climax of this section at measure 80. "Milk it" here! The *mp* dynamic in the upper woodwinds at measure 84 should be very sudden and carefully approached. (It is recommended that you tell your ensemble that the lyric that happens in the song here is the word, "whispers.") After a dramatic finish, "Dulcinea" dies away at measure 92. The *ritard* is completely up to your taste here. Careful attention should be given to the intonation in the upper woodwinds at the D major chord at measure 96!

Measure 100 begins a transition to the home stretch. Again, have your percussion sts and instrumentalists be very animated here. Horns and saxes can really dig into their figure at 102!

The trombone solo at measure 108 should be almost comical. Tell your soloist to not take the smears lightly! The notated rubato can be as much or as little as you see fit. The castanets and maracas should be approached very carefree and behind the soloist. This "call and answer" section should be marked by a "nonchalant-ness" in the soloist and a boldness by the full ensemble's flourish!

"The Impossible Dream" begins at measure 120 and should be a very smooth, stately bolero. The snare drum should be very precise and crisp. The chorus statement and measure 130 should be very determined, with the *ritardandos* at measures 133 and 134 pushing strongly into the grandiose section at measure 135. Let you horns shine here! The tempo picks back up at measure 138, building for strong, exciting tag ending. Again, your horns and saxes should rip through the ensemble!

Measure 142 to the end-should be "no holds barred!" Be sure the ensemble gets down to a good *mezzo piano* at measure 146 so the subsequent crescendo can be very aggressive. Let the final musical "Dulcinea" quote in the saxes, horns, and euphonium be very prominent, with the final four measures as aggressive as possible, building to a bold, exciting finish!

Percussion note: If no drumset is available or player present, you may choose to substitute snare drum, bass drum, toms, and appropriate cymbals.

I hope that you, your ensemble, and audience enjoy reliving this wonderful music as much as I enjoyed arranging it. You have my best wishes for a wonderful performance as well as all your future musical endeavors!

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Suite from Man of La Mancha Featuring Man of La Mancha, Dulcinea, Little Bird and The Impossible Dream

Music by Mitch Leigh Approx. Duration - 5:30 Arranged by Justin Williams Mysteriously, with freedom $\downarrow = 84$ Flutes $\frac{1}{2}$ Oboe Bassoon **B**^b Clarinets **B**^b Bass Clarinet E♭ Alto Saxophones B^b Tenor Saxophone Eb Baritone Saxophone Mysteriously, with freedom J = 84Solo, very bold and expressive! **B**^b Trumpets F Horns Trombones m тj Euphonium mf Tuba et Pe 6 Τu ୨<u>:</u>₽₽ Timp mf Percussion 1 (Drumset) H f Percussion 2 (Tambourine/Triangle, Castanets/Tambourine) Ĥ Susp. Cym. 1 Percussion 3 Ē (Suspended Cymbal, Maracas/Crash Cymbals) mp f 2 3 4 5 1

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FULL SCORE



Words by Joe Darion



















$$\begin{array}{c} 13\\ \textbf{P}_{1} \\ \textbf{Q}_{2} \\ \textbf{P}_{1} \\ \textbf{P}_{1} \\ \textbf{P}_{2} \\$$

mp

51

= *f*

52

mp

53

mp

55







































