

Introduction, Theme and Variations on a popular Song

"Waar in het bronsgroen Eikenhout"

Louis Toe Bosch

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /
Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficoltà **6**

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **12:35**

Recording on / Opname op / Enregistrement sur /
Aufnahme auf / Registrazione su

Tierolff for Band No. 17 "Mount Everest"

LMCD-15163

Concert Band

Full score	1
C Piccolo	1
Flute	5
Oboe	2
Bassoon	2
E♭ Clarinet	1
B♭ Clarinet 1	5
B♭ Clarinet 2	5
B♭ Clarinet 3	5
B♭ Bass Clarinet	1
E♭ Alto Saxophone 1	1
E♭ Alto Saxophone 2	1
B♭ Tenor Saxophone	2
E♭ Baritone Saxophone	1
B♭ Cornet 1	2
B♭ Cornet 2	2
B♭ Trumpet 1	2
B♭ Trumpet 2	2
F Horn 1	1
F Horn 2	1
F Horn 3	1
C Trombone 1	2
C Trombone 2	2
C Trombone 3	2
B♭ Baritone/Tenorhorn	2
C Euphonium	2
B♭ Baritone treble clef	2
C Bass 1-2	4
Percussion 1	2
Percussion 2	3
Timpani	1
Mallet Percussion	2

S U P P L E M E N T A R Y P A R T S

E♭ Horn 1	1
E♭ Horn 2	1
E♭ Horn 3	1
B♭ Trombone 1 bass clef	1
B♭ Trombone 2 bass clef	1
B♭ Trombone 3 bass clef	1
B♭ Trombone 1 treble clef	1
B♭ Trombone 2 treble clef	1
B♭ Trombone 3 treble clef	1
B♭ Euphonium bass clef	2
E♭ Bass treble clef	2
E♭ Bass bass clef	2
B♭ Bass treble clef	2
B♭ Bass bass clef	2

INTRODUCTION, THEME AND VARIATIONS

Nederlands:

Thema met 5 variaties over een bekend Nederlands (Limburgs) volkslied. Na een intrada door het koper volgt het thema. Variatie 1 heeft een markant karakter. Variatie 2 is een gracieuze variant op het thema in 5/8 maatsoort. Variatie 3 is een scherzando met een opgewekt karakter, ondanks de mineur toonsoort. Variatie 4 heeft het thema in de bas. Het thema wordt door andere instrumenten overgenomen. Variatie 5 is zowel scherzando als lyrisch van karakter. Het thema blijft herkenbaar in de melodie of structuur. Bijzonder goede instrumentatie. Repertoirewerk, dat bepalend is geweest voor de ontwikkeling van de blaasmusiek!

English:

Theme with 5 variations on a famous Dutch folk song. After an intrada by the brass section, the theme is played. Variation 1 has a striking character. Variation 2 is a gracious variant on the theme in a 5/8 measure. Variation 3 is a scherzo with a joyful spirit, despite the minor key. In variation 4 the main theme is played by the bass, which then is taken over by other instruments. Variation 5 is both scherzando as well as lyrical with a very recognisable theme in melody and structure. Exceptional instrumentation. A classic that determined the development of band music!

Deutsch:

Fünf Variationen über ein bekanntes niederländisches Volkslied. Nach einer Intrade der Blechbläser wird das Thema vorgestellt. Nachdem sich die erste Variation sehr intensiv mit dem Thema beschäftigt folgt eine schlichte Version im 5/8 Takt. Das darauf folgende Scherzando hat trotz seiner Molltonart einen fröhlichen Charakter. In der vierten Variation wird das Thema von verschiedenen Registern gespielt, gefolgt wiederum von einem Scherzando, dieses mal aber mit lyrischem Charakter. Das Thema bleibt in seiner Struktur und Melodik durch alle Variationen hindurch immer gut erkennbar. Eine Perle originaler Blasorchesterliteratur!

Français:

Il s'agit d'une chanson populaire néerlandaise et de ses cinq variations. Le thème apparaît après une introduction par les cuivres. La première variation a un caractère frappant. La deuxième, en mesure 5/8, est une variante fort élégante du thème. La troisième, en tonalité mineur, reste un scherzo très gai. Dans la quatrième, le thème est interprété par la basse avant d'être repris par les autres instruments. Enfin la cinquième cumule un scherzo et un passage lyrique où l'on reconnaît facilement le thème aussi bien dans la mélodie que dans la structure. Cette œuvre possède une instrumentation plutôt exceptionnelle. Voici un classique de répertoire qui a marqué le développement des orchestres à vents aux Pays-Bas.

Italiano :

Si tratta di una canzone popolare olandese e delle sue cinque variazioni. Il tema si presenta dopo un'introduzione affidata agli ottoni. La prima variazione ha un carattere forte e deciso. La seconda è graziosa sul tema in 5/8. La terza pur essendo in tonalità minore, è uno scherzo con spirito gioioso. Nella quarta variazione il tema è interpretato dal basso per poi essere ripreso dagli altri strumenti. La quinta variazione è scherzosa e lirica nello stesso tempo, dove s'individua facilmente il tema, sia nella melodia sia nella struttura. L'organico è molto ricco. Sicuramente un esempio di un repertorio classico determinante per lo sviluppo nella musica per fiati in Olanda.

LOUIS TOEBOSCH

Nederlands:

Louis Toebosch werd op 18 maart 1916 te Maastricht geboren. Hij studeerde aan de Kerkmuziekschool in Utrecht (orgel bij Hendrik Andriessen en piano bij Phons Dusch), het Muzieklyceum in Maastricht en het Conservatoire Royal te Luik. Die instelling verliet hij met de hoogste onderscheiding voor harmonie, contrapunt, fuga en orgel. Zijn voornaamste leraren waren Henri Hermans (orkestdirectie) en Charles Hens (orgel). Van 1936 tot 1940 was hij koordirigent aan de Lambertuskerk te Maastricht. Van 1940 tot 1965 was hij dirigent-organist van de Sacramentskerk te Breda. Van 1946-1950 dirigeerde hij het Tilburgs Symphonie Orkest (hij stond daarbij op de bres voor het werk van Nederlandse componisten en voor nog onbekende solisten). Van 1946 tot 1965 was hij verbonden aan de conservatoria van Tilburg en Maastricht als docent orgel en theoretische vakken. In 1953 richtte hij het kamerkoor 'Orlando di Lasso' op. Zijn benoeming tot directeur van het Brabants Conservatorium in 1965 greep hij aan om de behoudzuchtige opleiding om te buigen tot een instituut waar ook de eigentijdse muziek door middel van 'componistenprojecten' een plaats kreeg. In 1974 legde hij deze functie neer. Sindsdien wijdt hij zich uitsluitend aan zijn concertpraktijk als organist en het componeren. Louis Toebosch componeerde kamermuziek en orkestwerken, maar in het bijzonder koor- en orgelmuziek. Hij kreeg opdrachten van de Nederlandse regering, de K.R.O., de Johan Wagenaar Stichting en talloze andere instellingen. In opdracht van de Rotterdamse Kunststichting schreef hij in 1968 *Changements*, op. 98, voor orgel en orkest, t.g.v. de inwijding van het Flentrop-orgel in De Doelen.

Prijzen en onderscheidingen:

- 1951 Eerste prijs Internationaal Orgelconcours Haarlem
- 1962 Provinciale Prijs voor Schone Kunsten van Noord-Brabant
- 1965 Ridder in de Orde van de H. Gregorius wegens grote verdiensten voor de Katholieke Kerkmuziek
- 1966 Sem Dresdenprijs, toegekend voor het werk *Philippica moderato* voor koor, solisten en orkest
- 1969 Ridder in de Orde van Oranje Nassau, wegens grote verdiensten voor het Brabants Conservatorium
- 1969 Toekenning van de Nassau-Breda-prijs van de stad Breda
- 1977 Onderscheiding van de Société Arts-Sciences-Lettres in Parijs (Zilveren Medaille), wegens vele uitvoeringen van Franse orgelmuziek.
- 1981 Zilveren Legpenning van de gemeente Tilburg
- 1986 Cultuurprijs van de Provincie Noord-Brabant

English:

Louis Toebosch was born in 1916 in Maastricht (The Netherlands). He studied at the School for Church Music in Utrecht, the Music Lyceum in Maastricht and the Royal Conservatory of Music in Liège, where he received the highest awards for harmony, counterpoint, fugue and organ. Among his chief teachers were Henri Hermans (conducting) and Charles Hens (organ). From 1940-1945 he was conductor and organist at the Sacrament Church in Breda. From 1944-1950 he conducted the Tilburg Symphony Orchestra and was continuously promoting the music of Dutch composers and unknown soloists. From 1944-1965 he taught at the Conservatories of Tilburg and Maastricht. In 1953 he founded the Orlando di Lasso chamber choir, which performed exclusively a cappella works. Upon his appointment as managing director of the Brabant Conservatory of Music in 1965 - which meant the end of the Orlando di Lasso chamber choir - he immediately seized the opportunity of turning the somewhat conservative teaching methods towards contemporary music by means of what he called the "composers' project". He retired from this function in 1974 and now devotes his activities entirely to concerts and compositions. He has performed as an organ soloist in several places in The Netherlands and abroad. He wrote chamber music and orchestral works, but mostly choir- and organ music. He received various commissions, from the Dutch government, the broadcasting company KRO, the Johan Wagenaar Foundation and others. His *Changements* for organ and orchestra (1968) was commissioned by the Rotterdam Art Foundation.

Prizes:

- 1951 First prize International Organ Competition Haarlem
- 1962 Prize for Fine Arts of the Province of Noord-Brabant
- 1965 Knight of the Order of Saint Gregory for his great services to Catholic church music
- 1966 Sem Dresden prize for his Philippica moderata for choir, soloists and orchestra
- 1969 Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau for his great services to the Brabant Conservatory
- 1969 The Nassau-Breda prize of the Municipality of Breda
- 1977 A silver medal from the Société Arts-Sciences-Lettres in Paris because of his many performances of French organ music

Deutsch:

Louis Toebosch wurde am 18. März 1916 in Maastricht geboren. An der Kirchemusikschule zu Utrecht studierte er Orgel bei Hendrik Andriessen und Klavier bei Phons Dusch. Danach studierte er auch am Musikgymnasium zu Maastricht und am Königlichen Musikkonservatorium in Lüttich, Belgien. Er absolvierte das Konservatorium mit Ersten Preisen für Harmonie, Kontrapunkt, Fuga und Orgel. Seine wichtigsten Lehrer waren Henri Hermans (Orchesterdirektion) und Charles Hens (Orgel). Von 1940 bis 1965 war er Organist und Chordirigent der Sakramentskirche zu Breda. Von 1946 bis 1950 dirigierte er das Tilburger Sinfonieorchester mit dem er vor allem niederländische Werke oft mit noch unbekannten Solisten zur Aufführung brachte. Von 1946 bis 1965 unterrichtete er Orgel und theoretische Musiklehre an den Musikkonservatorien von Tilburg und Maastricht. 1953 gründete er das Kammerchor „Orlando di Lasso“. Er benutzte seine Berufung als Direktor des Brabanter Musikkonservatorium 1965 um, mittels zahlreicher „Komponistenprojekte“, zeitgenössische Musik in dieses Institut einzuführen. 1974 kündigte er und seitdem widmet er sich ausschließlich seiner Konzertlaufbahn als Organist und dem komponieren. Louis Toebosch komponierte Kammermusik und Orchesterwerke, aber besonders auch viele Chor- und Orgelmusik. Er bekam Kompositionsaufträge von der niederländischen Regierung, von der Rundfunkanstalt KRO, von der Johan Wagenaar Stiftung und von zahlreichen anderen Institutionen. Im Auftrag der Rotterdammer Kunststiftung komponierte er 1968 „Changements“ Opus 98 für Orgel und Orchester, anlässlich der Einweihungsfeier der Flentrop-Orgel im berühmten Konzertsaal „De Doelen“ zu Rotterdam.

Preise und Auszeichnungen

- 1951 Erster Preis Internationaler Orgelwettbewerb Haarlem
- 1962 Kunstpreis der Provinz 'Noord-Brabant'
- 1965 Ritter im Sankt Gregoriusorden wegen seiner Verdienste für die katholische Kirchenmusik
- 1966 Sem Dresden Preis für das Werk Philippica moderato für Chor, Solisten und Orchester
- 1969 Ritter im Oranje Nassau Orden, wegen großer Verdienste für das Brabanter Musikkonservatorium
- 1969 Nassau-Breda- Preis der Stadt Breda
- 1977 Auszeichnung der Pariser Société des Arts, Sciences et Lettres (Silbermedaille) wegen zahlreicher Ausführungen von französischer Orgelmusik.
- 1981 Silbermedaille der Stadt Tilburg
- 1986 Kulturpreis der Provinz "Noord-Brabant"

Français:

Louis Toebosch est né le 18 mars 1916 à Maastricht. A l'école de musique d'église d'Utrecht, il étudie l'orgue avec Hendrik Andriessen et le piano avec Phons Dusch ; puis suit les cours du lycée de musique de Maastricht et du Conservatoire Royal de Liège en Belgique. Il quitte cet établissement avec la plus grande distinction pour l'harmonie, le contrepoint, la fugue et l'orgue. Parmi ses principaux professeurs il faut citer Henri Hermans (direction d'orchestre) et Charles Hens (orgue). De 1936 à 1940, il est chef de chœur à l'église Saint Lambert, sa ville natale. De 1940 à 1965, à l'église du Saint Sacrement à Breda. De 1946 à 1950, il dirige l'Orchestre Symphonique de Tilburg avec lequel il défend surtout le répertoire néerlandais et met des solistes encore inconnus en évidence. De 1946 à 1965, il enseigne l'orgue et la théorie

aux conservatoires de Tilburg et de Maastricht. En 1953, il crée le chœur de chambre "Orlando di Lasso". Il profite de sa nomination comme directeur du Conservatoire du Brabant à Tilburg pour mettre fin à l'enseignement conservateur et en faire un institut où, grâce à des projets centrés autour de différents compositeurs actuels, la musique contemporaine trouve sa place. En 1974, il abandonne cette fonction et depuis il se consacre entièrement à sa carrière d'organiste de concert et à la composition. Louis Toe Bosch a composé de la musique de chambre et des œuvres orchestrales, mais surtout de la musique pour chœurs et pour orgue. Il a reçu des commandes du gouvernement néerlandais, de la radio KRO, de la Fondation Johan Wagenaar et de nombreuses autres institutions. C'est à la demande de la fondation artistique "Rotterdamse Kunststichting" qu'il écrit en 1968 "Changements" opus 98 pour orgue et orchestre, à l'occasion de l'inauguration des grandes orgues 'Flentrop' de la prestigieuse salle de concert "De Doelen".

Prix:

- 1951 Premier Prix Du Concours International d'Orgue à Haarlem
- 1962 Prix des Beaux-Arts de la Province du Brabant du Nord
- 1965 Chevalier de l'Ordre de Saint Grégoire, pour services rendus à la musique du culte catholique
- 1966 Prix Sem Dresden pour son œuvre *Philippica moderata* pour chœur, solistes et orchestre
- 1969 Chevalier de l'Ordre d'Orange-Nassau pour services rendus au Conservatoire du Brabant
- 1969 Prix Nassau-Breda de la ville de Breda
- 1977 Médaille d'argent de la Société des Arts, Sciences et Lettres de Paris, pour ses nombreux concerts d'orgue de musique française
- 1981 Médaille d'argent de la ville de Tilburg
- 1986 Prix de la Culture de la province du Brabant du Nord

Italiano:

Louis Toe Bosch è nato a Maastricht (Paesi Bassi) il 18 marzo 1916.

Educazione musicale:

Ha studiato presso la Scuola per Musica Sacra di Utrecht (l'organo con Hendrik Andriessen e il pianoforte con Phons Dusch), presso il Liceo Musicale di Maastricht, e al Conservatorio Reale di Musica a Liegi, dove ha ottenuto il massimo riconoscimento per armonia, contrappunto, fuga e organo. Tra i suoi insegnanti principali ci erano Henri Hermans (conduzione) e Charles Hens (organo).

Attività:

Dal 1936 al 1940 fu direttore del coro della chiesa Lambertus a Maastricht. Dal 1940 al 1965 fu direttore e organista della Chiesa dei Sacramenti di Breda. Dal 1946 al 1950 diresse l'Orchestra Sinfonica di Tilburg, insistendo nel promuovere l'opera di compositori olandesi e solisti sconosciuti. Dal 1946 al 1965 insegnò al Conservatorio di Tilburg e Maastricht in qualità di docente d'organo e teoria musicale. Nel 1953 fondò il coro da camera Orlando di Lasso, che eseguiva esclusivamente opere a cappella. Nominato direttore generale del Conservatorio Musicale di Brabant, nel 1965 – il che segnò la fine del coro da camera Orlando di Lasso – colse al volo l'occasione di tramutare i metodi di insegnamento della musica contemporanea in quello che lui chiamò "progetto compositori". Si dimise da questa carica nel 1974 e, oggi, dedica la sua attività interamente ai concerti ed alle composizioni. Si è esibito come organista solista in molti luoghi dell'Olanda e all'estero.

Composizioni:

Scrisse musiche da camera e per orchestra, ma principalmente musica per coro e organo. Ha ricevuto molti incarichi dal governo olandese, dalla compagnia radiofonica KRO, dalla Fondazione Johan Wagenaar e da molti altri. La sua opera *Changements* op. 98 per organo e orchestra (1968) fu commissionata dalla Fondazione per le Arti di Rotterdam in occasione della inaugurazione dell'organo Flentrop nelle Doelen.

Premi:

- 1951 Primo premio al Concorso Internazionale per Organo di Haarlem
- 1962 Premio per le Belle Arti della Provincia del Noord-Brabant

- 1965 Cavaliere dell'Ordine di San Gregorio per i suoi elevati servizi alla musica sacra cattolica
- 1966 Premio Sem Dresden per la sua Philippica moderata per coro, solista e orchestra
- 1969 Cavaliere dell'Ordine di Orange-Nassau per i suoi elevati servizi al Conservatorio di Brabant
- 1969 Premio Nassau-Breda della Municipalità di Breda
- 1977 Medaglia d'argento dalla Société Arts-Sciences-Lettres di Parigi per le sue molteplici prestazioni nella musica per organo francese
- 1981 Medaglia d'argento dal comune di Tilburg
- 1986 Premio Culturale dalla provincia di Noord-Brabant

Introduction, Theme and Variations on a popular Song

"Waar in het bronsgroen Eikenhout"

Louis Toebosch

Intrada
Maestoso

Piccolo *tr.* *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *poco a poco cresc.* *tr.* *tr.*

Flute *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Oboe *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Bassoon *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

E♭ Clarinet *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Clarinet 1 *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Clarinet 2 *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Clarinet 3 *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Bass Clarinet *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Alto Saxophone 1-2 *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Tenor Saxophone *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Baritone Saxophone *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Cornet 1 *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Cornet 2 *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Trumpet 1-2 *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Horn 1 *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Horn 2 *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Horn 3 *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Trombone 1 *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Trombone 2 *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Trombone 3 *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

B♭ Baritone *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

C Euphonium *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Basses *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Timpani *ff* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

Percussion 1 *S. D.* *B. D.* *f* *f* *f* *f*

Percussion 2 *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f*

Mallet Percussion *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

This page contains the musical score for measures 8 through 12 of a piece. The score is written for a large orchestra and includes vocal parts. The instruments and voices are listed on the left side of the page, with their corresponding staves. The music is in 4/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The dynamic markings *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte) are used throughout the score. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score is divided into five systems, each containing five staves. The measures are numbered 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 at the bottom of the page.

Picc.
Fl.
Ob.
Bsn.
Eb Cl.
Cl. 1
Cl. 2
Cl. 3
B. Cl.
A. Sx. 1-2
T. Sx.
B. Sx.
Cnt. 1
Cnt. 2
Tpt. 1-2
Hn. 1
Hn. 2
Hn. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Bb Bar.
C Euph.
Bs.
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Mall. Perc. Xylo

8 9 10 11 12

Picc. *tr♭* *molto rit.* *Thema*
 Fl. *tr♭* *ffp* *molto* *All^o Mod^{to}*
 Ob. *tr♭* *ffp* *molto*
 Bsn. *ffp* *molto* *mp*
 Eb Cl. *tr♭* *ffp* *molto*
 Cl. 1 *tr♭* *ffp* *molto* *tr♭* *mp*
 Cl. 2 *tr♭* *ffp* *molto* *tr♭* *mp*
 Cl. 3 (div.) *tr♭* *ffp* *molto* *tr♭* *mp*
 B. Cl. *ffp* *molto* *mp*
 A. Sx. 1-2 *tr♭* *ffp* *molto* *tr♭* *mp*
 T. Sx. *tr♭* *ffp* *molto* *tr♭* *mp*
 B. Sx. *ffp* *molto* *mp*
 Cnt. 1 *ffp* *molto* *ffz*
 Cnt. 2 *ffp* *molto* *ffz*
 Tpt. 1-2 *ffp* *molto* *ffz*
 Hn. 1 *ffp* *molto* *ffz*
 Hn. 2 *ffp* *molto* *ffz*
 Hn. 3 *ffp* *molto* *ffz*
 Tbn. 1 *ffp* *molto*
 Tbn. 2 *ffp* *molto*
 Tbn. 3 *ffp* *molto*
 Bb Bar. *ffp* *molto* *tr* *mp*
 C Euph. *ffp* *molto* *tr* *mp*
 Bs. *ffp* *molto* *mp*
 Timp. *p*
 Perc. 1 *p* *f*
 Perc. 2 *S.C.*
 Mall. Perc. *Tub. bells* *f*

13 14 15 16 17 18 19

20

This musical score page contains measures 29 through 36. The instrumentation includes Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Euphonium, Clarinet 1 & 2, Clarinet 3, Bass Clarinet, Saxophones 1 & 2, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Contraltos 1 & 2, Trombones 1, 2, & 3, Horns 1, 2, & 3, Bb Baritone, C Euphonium, Bass, Timpani, Percussion 1 & 2, and Mallet Percussion. The score is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. Dynamics such as *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ff* (fortissimo) are indicated throughout. The vocal parts (Soprano, Tenor, Baritone, Contraltos, and Trombones) have lyrics in Dutch. The percussion parts include various rhythmic patterns and mallet percussion. The woodwinds and brass parts feature complex melodic and harmonic lines. The string parts (not explicitly labeled but implied by the context) provide a harmonic and rhythmic foundation.

29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36

Rit. Var. I
© 1^o di Thema

Measures 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43

37 38 39 40 41 42 43

This musical score page covers measures 44 through 49. The instrumentation includes Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, E♭ Clarinet, Clarinet 1, 2, and 3, Bass Clarinet, Saxophones 1-2 (Alto and Tenor), Soprano and Baritone Saxophones, Contraltos 1 and 2, Trombones 1-2 and 3, Horns 1-3, Tuba, Baritone, Euphonium, Bass, Timpani, Percussion 1 and 2, and Mallet Percussion. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B♭ and E♭) and a common time signature (C). Measures 44-47 show a steady build-up with various instruments playing sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. Measure 48 is marked with a circled 'D' and features a dynamic shift to *f* (forte) for many instruments, while others like the Bassoon and Saxophones play *p* (piano). Measure 49 concludes with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic for the Bassoon and Saxophones. The vocal soloists (T. Sx. and B. Sx.) have melodic lines with some lyrics in Dutch, such as 'Waar in het bronsgroen eikenhout'. The percussion section includes complex rhythmic patterns, with Percussion 2 specifically marked for Cymbal and a 2nd cymbal in measure 48.

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Cl.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1-2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Cnt. 1

Cnt. 2

Tpt. 1-2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Bar.

C Euph.

Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall. Perc.

44 45 46 47 48 49

This musical score page contains measures 50 through 54. The instrumentation includes woodwinds (Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, E♭ Clarinet, Clarinets 1-3, Bass Clarinet, Saxophones 1-2, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone), brass (Trumpets 1-2, Horns 1-3, Trombones 1-3, Baritone, Euphonium, Bass), and percussion (Timpani, Percussion 1 & 2, Mallet Percussion, Xylophone). The vocal parts for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass are also present. The score features various musical notations such as dynamics (mf, f, p, cresc.), articulation (trills, trills), and performance instructions (8va, Xylo). The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 4/4. The measures are numbered 50, 51, 52, 53, and 54 at the bottom of the page.

50 51 52 53 54

– "Waar in het bronsgroen eikenhout" –

This page contains a musical score for measures 69 through 74. The score is written for a large orchestra and includes vocal parts. The instruments and voices are listed on the left side of the page, with their corresponding staves. The music is in 4/4 time and features a variety of dynamics and articulations. The vocal parts (A. Sx. 1-2, T. Sx., B. Sx.) have lyrics in Dutch. The instrumental parts include Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Euphonium, Trombone, Trumpet, Horn, Tuba, Baritone, Euphonium, Bass, Timpani, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, and Mallet Percussion. The score includes a 'Solo' marking for the A. Sx. 1-2 part in measure 70. The dynamics range from *mp* (mezzo-piano) to *f* (forte). The articulation includes slurs, accents, and staccato markings. The percussion parts include a 'S.C.' (Scherzo) marking in measure 74. The mallet percussion part includes a 'Xylo' (Xylophone) marking in measure 74.

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Cl.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1-2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Cnt. 1

Cnt. 2

Tpt. 1-2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Bar.

C Euph.

Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall. Perc.

69

70

71

72

73

74

– "Waar in het bronsgroen eikenhout" –

This page contains a musical score for measures 90 through 98. The score is written for a large orchestra and includes vocal parts. The instruments and voices are listed on the left side of the page, with their corresponding staves. The music is in 4/4 time and features a variety of dynamics and articulations. The woodwinds and strings play a prominent role in the texture, while the vocal parts provide a melodic line. The percussion section includes a variety of instruments, including timpani, snare drum, and cymbals. The score is marked with a first ending bracket in measure 97, leading to a final measure in measure 98.

90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98

– "Waar in het bronsgroen eikenhout" –

Rit. T^o 1^o

109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117

Var. IV
And^{te} Cant.

cresc.

Picc. *mp*

Fl. *p espr.* *mp*

Ob. *p espr.* *mp* (div.)

Bsn. *mf cantabile*

E♭ Cl. *ff* *p espr.* *mp*

Cl. 1 *longa pp* *p espr.* *mp*

Cl. 2 *longa pp* *p espr.* *mp*

Cl. 3 *longa pp* *p espr.* *mp*

B. Cl. *ff* *mf cantabile*

A. Sx. 1-2 *longa pp* *p espr.* *mp*

T. Sx. *p espr.* *mp*

B. Sx. *mf cantabile*

Cnt. 1

Cnt. 2

Tpt. 1-2

Hn. 1 *longa pp*

Hn. 2 *longa pp*

Hn. 3 *longa pp*

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3 *ff* *p*

B♭ Bar. *mf cantabile*

C Euph. *mf cantabile*

Bs. *cantabile* *ff* *p*

Timp. *ff* *p*

Perc. 1

Perc. 2 *Cymb. a 2* *f*

Mall. Perc.

168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 Bsn.
 Eb Cl.
 Cl. 1
 Cl. 2
 Cl. 3
 B. Cl.
 A. Sx. 1-2
 T. Sx.
 B. Sx.
 Cnt. 1
 Cnt. 2
 Tpt. 1-2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Hn. 3
 Tbn. 1
 Tbn. 2
 Tbn. 3
 Bb Bar.
 C Euph.
 Bs.
 Timp.
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Mall. Perc.

178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187

decresc.

Var. V
Vivace

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Cl.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1-2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Cnt. 1

Cnt. 2

Tpt. 1-2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B♭ Bar.

C Euph.

Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall. Perc.

207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217

Tri.

Xylo

Tamb.

f *p* *mf* *mp*

Picc. *mf* *f* *ff*
 Fl. *mf* *f* *ff*
 Ob. *mf* *f* *ff*
 Bsn. *mf* *f* *ff*
 Eb Cl. *mf* *f* *ff*
 Cl. 1 *mf* *f* *ff*
 Cl. 2 *mf* *f* *ff*
 Cl. 3 *mf* *f* *ff*
 B.Cl. *mf* *f* *ff*
 A. Sx. 1-2 *mf* *f* *ff*
 T. Sx. *mf* *f* *ff*
 B. Sx. *mp* *mf* *f* *ff*
 Cnt. 1 *f* *ff*
 Cnt. 2 *f* *ff*
 Tpt. 1-2 *f* *ff*
 Hn. 1 *mf* *ff*
 Hn. 2 *mf* *ff*
 Hn. 3 *mf* *ff*
 Tbn. 1 *f* *ff*
 Tbn. 2 *f* *ff*
 Tbn. 3 *f* *ff*
 Bb Bar. *mp* *mf* *f* *ff*
 C Euph. *mp* *mf* *f* *ff*
 Bs. *f* *ff*
 Timp. *f*
 Perc. 1 *f*
 Perc. 2 *f* Cymb. a 2 T.B1.
 Mallet Perc. *ff* Tub. bells

218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228

①

Picc. *p* *mf*

Fl. *p* *mf*

Ob. *p* *mf*

Bsn. *p* *mf*

E♭ Cl. *p* *mf*

Cl. 1 *p* *mf*

Cl. 2 *p* *mf*

Cl. 3 *p* *mf*

B. Cl. *p* *mf*

A. Sx. 1-2 *p* *mf*

T. Sx. *p* *mf*

B. Sx. *p* *mf*

Cnt. 1

Cnt. 2

Tpt. 1-2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B♭ Bar. *p* *mf*

C Euph. *p* *mf*

Bs. *p* *mf*

Timp.

Perc. 1 *p* *mf*

Perc. 2 *p* *mf* Tamb.

Mall. Perc. *p* *mf* Xylo

229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238

cresc.

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Cl.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1-2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Cnt. 1

Cnt. 2

Tpt. 1-2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Bar.

C Euph.

Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall. Perc.

239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249

Tub. bells

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 Bsn.
 Eb Cl.
 Cl. 1
 Cl. 2
 Cl. 3
 B. Cl.
 A. Sx. 1-2
 T. Sx.
 B. Sx.
 Cnt. 1
 Cnt. 2
 Tpt. 1-2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Hn. 3
 Tbn. 1
 Tbn. 2
 Tbn. 3
 Bb Bar.
 C Euph.
 Bs.
 Timp.
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Mallet Perc.

250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259

cresc.

260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270

poco meno mosso

V

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Cl.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1-2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Cnt. 1

Cnt. 2

Tpt. 1-2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B♭ Bar.

C Euph.

Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall. Perc.

mp

mf *espr.*

mp *cantando espr.*

mp

mp

con sord.

mp

mp

Bells

271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285