

ESPAÑA

Emil Waldteufel, arr. Willy Hautvast

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /
Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficoltà **2-3**

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **3:25**

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

I N S T R U M E N T A T I O N

Fanfare Band

Full score 1

Bb Soprano Saxophone 2

Eb Alto Saxophone 1 1

Eb Alto Saxophone 2 1

Bb Tenor Saxophone 2

Eb Baritone Saxophone 1

Eb Flugelhorn 1

Bb Flugelhorn 1 5

Bb Flugelhorn 2 5

Bb Flugelhorn 3 5

Bb Trumpet 1 2

Bb Trumpet 2 2

Bb Trumpet 3 2

F Horn 1 1

F Horn 2 1

F Horn 3 1

Eb Horn 1 1

Eb Horn 2 1

Eb Horn 3 1

C Trombone 1 1

C Trombone 2 1

C Trombone 3 1

Bb Trombone 1 bass clef 1

Bb Trombone 2 bass clef 1

Bb Trombone 3 bass clef 1

Bb Trombone 1 treble clef 1

Bb Trombone 2 treble clef 1

Bb Trombone 3 treble clef 1

Bb Euphonium bass clef 2

Bb Euphonium treble clef 2

Eb Bass bass clef 2

Eb Bass treble clef 2

Bb Bass bass clef 2

Bb Bass treble clef 2

Percussion 3

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English:

Charles Émile Waldteufel (alias of Charles Émile Lévy) was born in Strasbourg on December 9, 1837 and died in Paris on February 12, 1915. He was French composer, music educator, and conductor. The waltz *España* (opus 236), transcribed in 1886, was taken from the piece *España, Rhapsody for Orchestra*, the most famous orchestra composition of French composer Emmanuel Chabrier. It was also basis of the 1956's popular song "Hot Diggity (Dog Ziggity Boom)" by Al Hoffman and Dick Manning. Now it's also available for band.

Nederlands:

Charles Émile Waldteufel (pseudoniem voor Charles Émile Lévy) werd geboren in Straatsburg op 9 december 1837 (overleden in Parijs op 12 februari 1915) en was een Frans componist, muziekpedagoog en dirigent. De wals *España* (opus 236), gearrangeerd in 1886, komt oorspronkelijk uit het werk *España, Rhapsody for Orchestra*, de meest bekende orkestcompositie van de Franse componist Emmanuel Chabrier. Het vormt ook de basis voor het in 1956 Amerikaanse populaire liedje "Hot Diggity (Dog Ziggity Boom)" van Al Hoffman en Dick Manning. Nu is het ook beschikbaar voor harmonie- en fanfareorkest.

Deutsch:

Charles Émile Waldteufel – ein Pseudonym von Charles Émile Lévy – (Straßburg, 9. Dezember 1837 – Paris, 12. Februar 1915) war ein französischer Komponist, Musikpädagoge und Dirigent. Der Walzer *España* (opus 236), 1886 arrangiert, ist der *Rhapsodie für Orchester España* entnommen, der wahrscheinlich bekanntesten Komposition des französischen Komponisten Emmanuel Chabrier. Die Themen dieses Walzers wurden 1956 auch in dem populären amerikanischen Song "Hot Diggity (Dog Ziggity Boom)" von Al Hoffman und Dick Manning verwendet. Das vorliegende Arrangement des Walzers ist eine große Bereicherung für das Blasorchester-Repertoire.

Français:

Charles Émile Waldteufel (pseudonyme de Charles Émile Lévy), compositeur, pédagogue et chef d'orchestre français, est né à Strasbourg le 9 décembre 1837 et décédé à Paris le 12 février 1915. La valse *España* (opus 236), arrangée en 1886, est en fait empruntée à la *Rhapsodie pour Orchestre, España*, l'œuvre la plus célèbre du compositeur français Emmanuel Chabrier. Elle a également servi de base pour la chanson populaire américaine "Hot Diggity (Dog Ziggity Boom)" d'Al Hoffman et Dick Manning en 1956. Voici maintenant une version de cette valse pour orchestre à vent.

WILLY HAUTVAST

Nederlands:

De Nederlandse blaasmuziek componist en arrangeur werd in 1932 geboren. Na zijn muziekstudie was Willy Hautvast van 1951 tot 1974 solo-klarinetist in de Kapel van de Koninklijke Luchtmacht. In deze tijd arrangeerde hij circa 250 werken voor dit orkest. In 1974 verliet hij de kapel en werd benoemd tot hoofd Hafa en Klassieke afdeling aan Muziekcentrum "De Lindenberg" te Nijmegen. Willy Hautvast was jarenlang lid van het college van juryleden voor muziek-wedstrijden en examinerator bij de federatieve muziekexamens. Hij ontving compositieopdrachten van SONMO, SAMO, NFCM, Fonds voor de Scheppende Toonkunst, Stad Venlo en won in 1970 de 1^{ste} prijs in de Hilvarenbeekse compositie wedstrijd. Vanaf 1991 werkt hij uitsluitend als componist en arrangeur. Van hem verschenen ongeveer 700 composities en arrangementen in druk. In 1991 werd hij voor zijn verdiensten benoemd tot Ridder in de Orde van Oranje-Nassau.



English:

Dutch band composer and arranger Willy Hautvast was born in 1932. After his musical studies Hautvast became solo clarinet player in the Royal Dutch Airforce Band from 1951 until 1974. In this period he arranged about 250 pieces for this band. In 1974 he left the Airforce Band and was appointed director of the band and classical departments of Music Education Center "The Lindenberg" in Nijmegen (The Netherlands). Willy Hautvast has been a member of the board of the college of jury members of band contests and examiner of federate examinations. He received composition commissions by SOMNO, SAMO, NFCM, Creative Art Fund and the city of Venlo; he was awarded 1st Prize winner in 1970 in the composition contest of the Dutch town of Hilvarenbeek. From 1991 he works as a composer and arranger exclusively. About 700 of his compositions and arrangements are published. In 1991 he was appointed Knight in the Order of Orange-Nassau for services rendered.

Deutsch:

Der niederländische Blasmusikkomponist und Arrangeur Willy Hautvast wurde 1932 geboren. Nachdem er sein Musikstudium absolviert hatte, war Willy Hautvast von 1951 bis 1974 Soloklarinetist beim Musikkorps der niederländischen Luftwaffe. In dieser Periode arrangierte er etwa 250 Stücke für dieses Orchester. 1974 gab er seine Stelle beim Militär auf und wurde Abteilungsleiter für Blasmusik und klassische Musik im Musikzentrum „De Lindeberg“ zu Nijmegen. Jahre hindurch war Willy Hautvast Juror für Musikwettbewerbe und musikalische Prüfungen der verschiedenen Blasmusikverbände. Er bekam Kompositionsaufträge von den Vereinen SOMNO, SAMO, NFCM und „Fonds voor de Scheppende Toonkunst“, von der Stadt Venlo und 1970 gewann er den Kompositionswettbewerb der Stadt Hilvarenbeek. Seit 1991 arbeitet er nur als Komponist und Arrangeur. Es sind über 700 Kompositionen und Arrangements von Willy Hautvast verlegt worden. 1991 wurde er zum Ritter im „Oranje Nassau Orden“ ernannt.

Français:

Le compositeur et arrangeur néerlandais de musique pour orchestres à vents Willy Hautvast est né en 1932. De 1951 à 1974 il est clarinette solo à la Musique de la Force Aérienne néerlandaise et durant cette période il arrange quelques 250 pièces pour cet orchestre. En 1974 il quitte cette musique militaire et il est nommé directeur de la section Harmonie Fanfare et musique classique de l'école "De Lindenberg" à Nimègue. Durant de nombreuses années Willy Hautvast est membre des jurys pour les concours d'orchestres à vents et pour les examens de musique des fédérations néerlandaises. De nombreuses institutions dont SOMNO, SAMO, NFCM, la Fondation "Fonds voor de Scheppende Toonkunst", ainsi que la ville de Venlo lui commandent des œuvres. En 1970, il emporte le prix de composition de la ville de Hilvarenbeek. Dès 1991, il se consacre uniquement à la composition et aux arrangements. Il a édité environ 700 oeuvres. En 1991, il a été élevé au rang de Chevalier de l'Ordre d'Orange-Nassau.

ESPAÑA

Fanfarescore

WALTZ

Emil Waldteufel
arr. Willy Hautvast

Andante (♩=60)

The musical score is arranged for a fanfare band and includes the following parts:

- Bb Soprano Saxophone
- Eb Alto Saxophone 1&2
- Bb Tenor Saxophone
- Eb Baritone Saxophone
- Eb Flügelhorn
- 1st Bb Flügelhorn
- 2nd&3rd Bb Flügelhorn
- 1st Bb Trumpet
- 2nd&3rd Bb Trumpet
- 1st&2nd F Horn
- 3rd F Horn
- 1st Trombone
- 2nd&3rd Trombone
- Bb Euphonium
- Bass C
- Percussion

The score is written in 6/8 time with a tempo of Andante (♩=60). The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The music features a melodic line with triplets and slurs, and a bass line with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics are marked with *p* (piano).

7 Waltz (♩=69)

S. Sax. *f* *ff*

A. Sax. *f* *ff*

T. Sax. *f* *ff*

B. Sax. *f* *ff*

Eb Flüg. *f* *ff*

Flüg.1 *f* *ff*

Flüg.2&3 *f* *ff*

Tpt.1 *f* *ff*

Tpt.2&3 *f* *f* *ff*

Hrn.1&2 *f* *ff*

Hrn.3 *f* *ff*

Tbn.1 *f* *ff*

Tbn.2&3 *f* *ff*

Euph. *f* *ff*

Bas *f* *ff*

Perc. *ff*

S. Sax. A. Sax. T. Sax. B. Sax. Eb Flüg. Flüg.1 Flüg.2&3 Tpt.1 Tpt.2&3 Hrn.1&2 Hrn.3 Tbn.1 Tbn.2&3 Euph. Bas Perc.

The musical score for page 16 is arranged in a standard orchestral layout. It features 15 staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The instruments listed are: S. Sax. (Soprano Saxophone), A. Sax. (Alto Saxophone), T. Sax. (Tenor Saxophone), B. Sax. (Baritone Saxophone), Eb Flüg. (E-flat Clarinet), Flüg.1 (Flute 1), Flüg.2&3 (Flute 2 and 3), Tpt.1 (Trumpet 1), Tpt.2&3 (Trumpets 2 and 3), Hrn.1&2 (Horn 1 and 2), Hrn.3 (Horn 3), Tbn.1 (Trombone 1), Tbn.2&3 (Trombones 2 and 3), Euph. (Euphonium), Bas (Bass), and Perc. (Percussion). The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks. The percussion part is indicated by a double bar line with a vertical line through it, suggesting a specific rhythmic pattern.

26

S. Sax. *p*

A. Sax. *p*

T. Sax. *p*

B. Sax. *p*

Eb Flüg. *p*

Flüg.1 *p*

Flüg.2&3

Tpt.1

Tpt.2&3

Hrn.1&2 *p*

Hrn.3 *p*

Tbn.1 *p*

Tbn.2&3 *p*

Euph. *p*

Bas *p*

Perc. *p*

35

S. Sax.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Eb Flüg.

Flüg.1

Flüg.2&3

Tpt.1

Tpt.2&3

Hrn.1&2

Hrn.3

Tbn.1

Tbn.2&3

Euph.

Bas

Perc.

3

3

p

p

p

Musical score for page 44, featuring the following parts:

- S. Sax.
- A. Sax.
- T. Sax.
- B. Sax.
- Eb Flüg.
- Flüg.1
- Flüg.2&3
- Tpt.1
- Tpt.2&3
- Hrn.1&2
- Hrn.3
- Tbn.1
- Tbn.2&3
- Euph.
- Bas
- Perc.

The score is in 4/4 time and features a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) throughout. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The percussion part consists of a steady eighth-note pattern.

Al CODA

54



The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with the following parts and staves from top to bottom:

- S. Sax. (Soprano Saxophone)
- A. Sax. (Alto Saxophone)
- T. Sax. (Tenor Saxophone)
- B. Sax. (Baritone Saxophone)
- Eb Flüg. (E-flat Flute)
- Flüg.1 (Flute 1)
- Flüg.2&3 (Flute 2 & 3)
- Tpt.1 (Trumpet 1)
- Tpt.2&3 (Trumpet 2 & 3)
- Hrn.1&2 (Horn 1 & 2)
- Hrn.3 (Horn 3)
- Tbn.1 (Trombone 1)
- Tbn.2&3 (Trombone 2 & 3)
- Euph. (Euphonium)
- Bas. (Bass)
- Perc. (Percussion)

The score features a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The first system (measures 54-58) contains the main melodic and harmonic material. A double bar line is followed by a repeat sign (Coda symbol) and the word 'Al CODA'. The second system (measures 59-62) begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and contains a melodic phrase that concludes the section.

S. Sax. *p*

A. Sax. *p*

T. Sax. *p*

B. Sax. *p*

Eb Flüg. *p*

Flüg.1 *p*

Flüg.2&3 *p*

Tpt.1 *p*

Tpt.2&3

Hrn.1&2 *p*

Hrn.3 *p*

Tbn.1 *p*

Tbn.2&3 *p*

Euph. *p*

Bas *p*

Perc. *p*

74

S. Sax. *f*

A. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

B. Sax. *f*

Eb Flüg. *f*

Flüg.1 *f*

Flüg.2&3 *f*

Tpt.1 *f*

Tpt.2&3 *f*

Hrn.1&2 *f*

Hrn.3 *f*

Tbn.1 *f*

Tbn.2&3 *f*

Euph. *f*

Bas *f*

Perc. *f*

S. Sax.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Eb Flüg.

Flüg.1

Flüg.2&3

Tpt.1

Tpt.2&3

Hrn.1&2

Hrn.3

Tbn.1

Tbn.2&3

Euph.

Bas

Perc.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 83, contains 15 staves for various instruments. The top four staves are for Saxophones (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The next three staves are for Flutes (Eb Flute, Flute 1, Flutes 2&3). The following two staves are for Trumpets (Trumpet 1, Trumpets 2&3). The next two staves are for Horns (Horn 1&2, Horn 3). The next two staves are for Trombones (Trombone 1, Trombones 2&3). The next two staves are for Euphonium and Bass. The final staff is for Percussion. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The percussion part consists of a steady, rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.