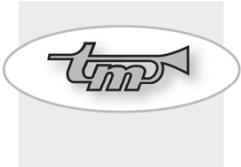


THE HISTORY OF HAAMSTEDE



Ivo Kouwenhoven

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /
 Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficultà 3
 Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata 5:45
 Recording on / Opname op / Enregistrement sur /
 Aufnahme auf / Registrazione su
 Free CD included with this set!

INSTRUMENTATION

Concert Band

Full score	1
Flute	5
Oboe	2
Bassoon	2
Eb Clarinet	1
Bb Clarinet 1	5
Bb Clarinet 2	5
Bb Clarinet 3	5
Bb Bass Clarinet	1
Eb Alto Saxophone 1	1
Eb Alto Saxophone 2	1
Bb Tenor Saxophone	2
Eb Baritone Saxophone	1
Bb Trumpet 1	2
Bb Trumpet 2	2
Bb Trumpet 3	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
C Baritone	2
Bb Baritone treble clef	3
C Bass 1-2	4
Percussion 1	2
Percussion 2	1
Percussion 3	1
Timpani	1
Mallets	1

SUPPLEMENTARY PARTS

Bb Soprano Saxophone	1
Bb Flugelhorn 1	1
Bb Flugelhorn 2	1
Bb Flugelhorn 3	1
Eb Horn 1	1
Eb Horn 2	1
Eb Horn 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 Baritone bass clef	2
Eb Bass treble clef	2
Eb Bass bass clef	2
Bb Bass treble clef	2
Bb Bass bass clef	2

HISTORY OF HAAMSTEDE

Nederlands:

De roemrijke geschiedenis van het Zeeuwse dorpje Haamstede wordt in drie delen verteld.
 Deel 1) 'Witte' Beats the Flemish
 Witte van Haemstede werd met zijn leger in 1303 door de Vlamingen in Zierikzee belegerd.
 Na een spectaculaire vluchtpoging wist Witte over zee met zijn manschappen te ontsnappen,
 breidde zijn leger uit en versloeg het Vlaamse leger.

Deel 2) The Mermaid of Westenschouwen

Westenschouwen was een welvarend stadje aan zee. De rijkdom makte de burgers
 zelfingenomen en trots. Op een dag hadden ze een zeemeermin gevangen in hun net en
 ondanks alle smeekbedes van de zeemeermin, wilde men haar niet teruggeven aan de zee.
 Daarop sprak de zeemeermin een vloek uit over Westenschouwen en vanaf dat moment werd
 de stad door noodlot getroffen.

Deel 3) The Saving Landmark: The Lighthouse

De zeeman van vroeger was voor het uitstippen van zijn route erg afhankelijk van bakens op
 de kust. De vuurtoren van Westenschouwen stamt uit 1837. Momenteel is de vuurtoren van
 Nieuw Haamstede de sterkste van Nederland: 5.200.100 kaarsen.

English:

The famous history of the Dutch regional Zealand village Haamstede is told in three parts.

Part 1) 'Witte' Beats the Flemish

In 1303 Witte from Haemstede and his army were besieged by the Flemish in a town called
 Zierikzee. After a spectacular escape attempt, Witte got away by sea together with his men,
 then expanded his army and defeated the Flemish army.

Part 2) The Mermaid of Westenschouwen

Westenschouwen was a prosperous little town by the sea. Its wealth made the citizens selfish
 and proud. One day they caught a mermaid in their nets, but despite all the mermaid's
 appeals, they didn't want to give her back to the sea. Then the mermaid cursed a spell on this
 town and since then ill fate struck Westenschouwen.

Part 3) The Saving Landmark: The Lighthouse

Sailors used to rely strongly on beacons on the coast for pointing out their routes. The
 lighthouse from Westenschouwen was built in 1837. At the present time, the Nieuw
 Haamstede's lighthouse is the strongest one of The Netherlands: 5,200,100 candles.

Deutsch:

Die ruhmreiche Geschichte des seeländischen Dorfes Haamstede (Die Geschichte von
 Haamstede) wird in drei Teilen erzählt.

I. Teil: 'Witte' Beats the Flemish (Witte besiegt die Flamen)

Witte van Haemstede wurde 1303 mit seinem Heer von den Flamen in Zierikzee belagert.
 Nach einem spektakulären Fluchtversuch konnte Witte mit seinen Mannschaften über das Meer
 entwischen. Er erweiterte sein Heer und besiegte die flämische Armee.

II. Teil: The Mermaid of Westenschouwen (Die Seejungfrau von Westenschouwen)

Westenschouwen war ein blühendes Städtchen am Meer. Wegen des Reichtums wurden die
 Einwohner selbstgefällig und stolz. Eines Tages fingen sie eine Seejungfrau in ihren Netzen und
 trotz aller inständigen Bitten der Seejungfrau wollten sie sie nicht freilassen. Die Seejungfrau
 stieß einen Fluch gegen Westenschouwen aus und von diesem Augenblick an erlebte die Stadt
 eine verhängnisvolle Geschichte.

III. Teil: The Saving Landmark: The Lighthouse (Der Leuchtturm als rettende Bake)

Um ihren Reiseweg festzulegen, waren die Seeleute früher sehr stark auf Baken an der Küste
 angewiesen. Der Leuchtturm von Westenschouwen wurde 1837 gebaut. Heutzutage ist der
 Leuchtturm von Nieuw Haamstede der stärkste der Niederlande (5.200.100 Kerzen).

Français:

L'histoire glorieuse du petit village de Zélande « Haamstede » nous est racontée en trois parties.

Première partie : « Witte bat les Flamands ». Witte van Haemstede et son armée furent assiégés en 1303 par les Flamands à Zierikzee. Après une tentative d'évasion spectaculaire par la mer, Witte et ses hommes réussissent à s'échapper, puis il renforce son armée et finalement vainc l'armée flamande.

Deuxième partie : « La Sirène de Westenschouwen ». Westenschouwen était une petite ville prospère au bord de la mer. Cette richesse rendait les habitants infatigés et vaniteux. Un jour, ils pêchent une sirène dans leurs filets et, malgré toutes les supplications de celle-ci, ils ne veulent pas la rendre à la mer. La sirène jette un mauvais sort sur la ville et une série de catastrophes s'en suivent.

Troisième partie : « Le point de repère salvateur : le phare ». Jadis, les marins étaient très dépendants de points de repère sur la côte pour tracer leur route. Le phare de Westenschouwen date de 1837. Actuellement, le phare de Westenschouwen est le plus puissant des Pays-Bas : il compte 5.200.100 bougies.

IVO KOUWENHOVEN

Nederlands:

Ivo Kouwenhoven werd geboren op 5 april 1972 te Rotterdam. Al op jonge leeftijd werd hij door zijn opa, die heel zijn leven al amateur muzikant was, enthousiast gemaakt voor de blaasmuziek. Na 2 jaar blokfluitles te hebben gehad van zijn moeder, werd hij op zijn 9^e lid van de Oud-Beyerlandse muziekvereniging "Harmonie" waar hij cornet ging spelen. Na 2 HaFa examens te hebben behaald ging hij na de lagere school muziek studeren aan de "Mavo voor Ballet en Muziek" en daarna aan de "Havo voor Muziek en Dans". In 1996 is hij afgestudeerd aan het "Rotterdam Conservatorium" met als hoofdvak hoorn. Momenteel is hij werkzaam als docent en dirigent van verschillende muziekverenigingen en werkt hij sinds 1997 als vaste componist voor Tierolff Muziekcentrale. Zijn uitgaven zijn veelal gericht op het (variabel) jeugdorkest waarin zijn composities Let's do it en Let's do it Again samen met Party Mix erg succesvol zijn! Ook wordt zijn uitgave van "De Blokfluit Rock" momenteel met veel succes gedistribueerd in de VS. Ivo schreef ook het boek Beastly Mess voor blaasinstrument met Cd. Ivo is als componist autodidact.



English:

Ivo Kouwenhoven was born on 5 April 1972 in Rotterdam (The Netherlands). At a young age he was inspired by wind band music by his grandfather, who has been a musician all of his life. After following recorder lessons for two years taught by his mother, he joined the wind band "Harmonie" in Oud-Beyerland, where he started to play the cornet. After passing two wind band examinations, he studied at the High School for Ballet and Music in Rotterdam, followed by graduating at the Rotterdam Conservatory, with a french horn major. He currently teaches and conducts several wind bands and since 1997 he has written music for Tierolff Muziekcentrale exclusively. His compositions are mostly aimed at youth bands. His compositions "Let's Do It", "Let's Do It Again" and "Party Mix" are true big sellers! Also his composition "Recorder Rock" is currently being distributed in the United States with lots of success. Kouwenhoven also wrote the "Beastly Mess" book with CD accompaniment and he is a self-taught composer.

Deutsch:

Ivo Kouwenhoven wurde am 5. April 1972 in Rotterdam geboren. Sein Großvater, ein glühender Bewunderer der Blasmusik, begeisterte den jungen Knaben für diese Musik. Von seiner Mutter bekam er zwei Jahre Blockflötenunterricht und als er neun war spielte er schon Kornett im Blasorchester „Oud-Beyerlandse Muziekvereniging Harmonie“. Nach der Grundschule studierte er Musik an der Realschule für Ballett und Musik. 1996 absolvierte er das Musikkonservatorium von Rotterdam mit Waldhorn als Hauptfach. Heutzutage unterrichtet er und dirigiert auch verschiedene Musikvereine und seit 1997 komponiert er für den Verlag Tierolff Muziekcentrale. Seine Werke sind meistens für Jugendblasorchester mit variabler Orchestrierung konzipiert. Seine Kompositionen „Let's do it“, „Let's do it again“ und „Party Mix“ sind besonders erfolgreich. Sein Werk „Der Blockflötenrock“ wird mit großem Erfolg in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika verkauft. Ivo Kouwenhoven schrieb das Buch „Beastly Mess“ für Blasinstrument und CD. Als Komponist ist Kouwenhoven Autodidakt.

Français:

Ivo Kouwenhoven est né le 5 avril 1972 à Rotterdam. Très tôt, son grand-père, un fervent musicien amateur, suscite son enthousiasme pour la musique à vent. Sa mère lui enseigne durant deux ans la flûte à bec, puis à l'âge de neuf ans, il joue du cornet à l'harmonie "Oud-Beyerlandse Muziekvereniging". Après l'école primaire il suit les cours d'études secondaires de musique et danse. Puis il étudie le cor d'harmonie au Conservatoire de Rotterdam où il obtient son diplôme en 1996. Actuellement il enseigne et dirige également plusieurs orchestres à vents. Depuis 1997, il compose pour les éditions Tierolff Muziekcentrale et se spécialise dans l'écriture pour orchestres juniors. Ses pièces "Let's do it", "Let's do it again" et "Party Mix"

connaissent beaucoup de succès. Sa composition "Le Rock de la flûte à bec" se vend très bien aux Etats-Unis. Ivo Kouwenhoven est également l'auteur du livre "Beastly Mess" pour instrument à vent accompagné d'un CD. En tant que compositeur Ivo Kouwenhoven est autodidacte.

Italiano:

Ivo Kouwenhoven è nato a Rotterdam (Paesi Bassi) il 5 aprile 1972. L'influenza di suo nonno, che fu musicista per tutta la vita, fece sì che si appassionasse fin da piccolo alla musica per banda. Dopo due anni di lezioni di flauto dolce con sua madre, entrò a far parte della banda "Harmonie" a Oud-Beyerland, dove iniziò a suonare la cornetta. Dopo aver superato due selezioni bandistiche, ha studiato alla Scuola Superiore per Balletto e Musica di Rotterdam, per diplomarsi poi al Conservatorio di Rotterdam (nel 1996), specializzandosi in corno francese. Attualmente insegna e dirige numerose società filarmoniche; dal 1997 scrive musica in esclusiva per Tierolff Muziekcentrale. Le sue composizioni sono perlopiù rivolte a bande giovanili. I suoi pezzi "Let's Do It", "Let's Do It Again" e "Party Mix" sono veri e propri campioni di vendite. Anche la sua composizione "Recorder Rock" è distribuita con gran successo negli Stati Uniti. Kouwenhoven ha scritto anche il libro con CD "Beastly Mess", ed è un compositore autodidatta.

Full Score (Concert Band)

Gecomponeerd ter gelegenheid van het 125-jarig bestaan van muziekvereniging "Witte van Haemstede"

THE HISTORY OF HAAMSTEDE

1. "Witte" beats the Flemish

Ivo Kouwenhoven

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 80$ **(A)**

Flute
Oboe
Bassoon
Eb Clarinet
Bb Clarinet 1
Bb Clarinet 2
Bb Clarinet 3
Bb Bass Clarinet
Eb Alto Saxophone 1
Eb Alto Saxophone 2
Bb Tenor Saxophone
Eb Baritone Saxophone
Bb Trumpet 1
Bb Trumpet 2
Bb Trumpet 3
F Horn 1
F Horn 2-3
Trombone 1
Trombone 2-3
C Baritone
C Basses
Timpani
Percussion 1
Percussion 2
Percussion 3
Mallet Percussion

1 2 3 4 5 6

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2-3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2-3

C Brtn.

C Bs.

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Mall. Perc.

2. The Mermaid of Westenschouwen

Marcato $\text{♩} = 120$

(E)

This musical score page contains 21 staves of music for various instruments. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), Trumpet 3 (Tpt. 3), Flute Horn 1 (F Hn. 1), Flute Horn 2-3 (F Hn. 2-3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombones 2-3 (Tbn. 2-3), Cornet (C Brtn.), Bass Trombone (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), Percussion 3 (Perc. 3), and Mallet Percussion (Mall. Perc.). The key signature is E-flat major (two flats). Measure 36 starts with rests for most instruments. Measures 37-40 feature rhythmic patterns primarily in the woodwind section, with dynamic markings like *f* and *p*.

36 37 38 39 40

This musical score page continues the piece, featuring 21 staves of music for the same set of instruments. The instrumentation remains the same: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), Trumpet 3 (Tpt. 3), Flute Horn 1 (F Hn. 1), Flute Horn 2-3 (F Hn. 2-3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombones 2-3 (Tbn. 2-3), Cornet (C Brtn.), Bass Trombone (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), Percussion 3 (Perc. 3), and Mallet Percussion (Mall. Perc.). The key signature is E-flat major (two flats). Measures 41-44 show more complex rhythmic patterns and dynamics, including *f*, *p*, and *Beating*.

41 42 43 44

Fl.
Ob.
Bsn.
Eb Clar.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
F Hn. 1
F Hn. 2-3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2-3
C Brtn.
C Bs.
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Mall. Perc.

45 46 47 48 49 50

Fl.
Ob.
Bsn.
Eb Clar.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
F Hn. 1
F Hn. 2-3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2-3
C Brtn.
C Bs.
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Mall. Perc.

51 52 53 54 55

Stringendo..... lunga Mesto $\text{♩} = 69$ (H)

Fl. Ob. Bsn. Eb Clar. Clar. 1 Clar. 2 Clar. 3 Bs. Clar. A. Sax. 1 A. Sax. 2 T. Sax. B. Sax. Tpt. 1 Tpt. 2 Tpt. 3 F Hn. 1 F Hn. 2-3 Tbn. 1 Tbn. 2-3 C Brtn. C Bs. Timp. Perc. 1 Perc. 2 Perc. 3 Mall. Perc.

60 61 62 63 64 65 66

Fl. Ob. Bsn. Eb Clar. Clar. 1 Clar. 2 Clar. 3 Bs. Clar. A. Sax. 1 A. Sax. 2 T. Sax. B. Sax. Tpt. 1 Tpt. 2 Tpt. 3 F Hn. 1 F Hn. 2-3 Tbn. 1 Tbn. 2-3 C Brtn. C Bs. Timp. Perc. 1 Perc. 2 Perc. 3 Mall. Perc.

67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76

3. The saving landmark: The Lighthouse

Festivo ♩ = 120

(1)

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2-3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2-3

C Brtn.

C Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Mall. Perc.

(K)

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2-3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2-3

C Brtn.

C Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Mall. Perc.

104 105 106 107 108 109 110

Musical score for page 19. The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, French Horn 1, French Horn 2-3, Tuba 1, Tuba 2-3, C. Bassoon, C. Bass, Timpani, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, and Mall. Perc. The score consists of two systems of music, each with 16 measures. Measure 111 starts with a dynamic of pp followed by f . Measures 112-113 show a transition with pp followed by f . Measures 114-115 show a transition with pp followed by f . Measures 116-117 show a transition with pp followed by f . Measure 118 begins with a dynamic of f .

111 112 113 114 115 116 117

— THE HISTORY OF HAAMSTEDE —

Musical score for page 20. The score continues from page 19. It consists of two systems of music, each with 15 measures. Measure 118 starts with a dynamic of f . Measures 119-120 show a transition with pp followed by f . Measures 121-122 show a transition with pp followed by f .

118 119 120 121 122

— THE HISTORY OF HAAMSTEDE —

A musical score for orchestra and percussion, spanning five staves. The instruments listed are Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, French Horn 1, French Horn 2-3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2-3, Bass Trombone, Timpani, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, and Mall. Perc.

The score consists of five staves, each containing eight measures. Measures 123-124 show woodwind entries with dynamic markings *p*, *tb*, and *ff*. Measures 125-126 feature brass entries with dynamic markings *p*, *tb*, and *ff*. Measure 127 concludes with a dynamic marking of *ff*.

Measure 123: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, French Horn 1, French Horn 2-3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2-3, Bass Trombone, Timpani, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Mall. Perc.

Measure 124: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, French Horn 1, French Horn 2-3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2-3, Bass Trombone, Timpani, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Mall. Perc.

Measure 125: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, French Horn 1, French Horn 2-3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2-3, Bass Trombone, Timpani, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Mall. Perc.

Measure 126: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, French Horn 1, French Horn 2-3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2-3, Bass Trombone, Timpani, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Mall. Perc.

Measure 127: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, French Horn 1, French Horn 2-3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2-3, Bass Trombone, Timpani, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Mall. Perc.