

GYPSY DANCE

from *The Pearl of Iberia*

Joseph Hellmesberger Jr.
(1855-1907)

Arranged by *Max Schönherr*
Transcribed by *Robert J. Ambrose*

Band Series



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GYPSY DANCE

INSTRUMENTATION

Piccolo	1	Bb Trumpet 1	3
Flute 1.....	3	Bb Trumpet 2	3
Flute 2.....	3	F Horn 1	1
Oboe 1	1	F Horn 2	1
Oboe 2	1	F Horn 3	1
Bassoon 1.....	1	F Horn 4	1
Bassoon 2.....	1	Trombone 1	2
Bb Clarinet 1	3	Trombone 2	2
Bb Clarinet 2	3	Trombone 3	1
Bb Clarinet 3	3	Euphonium	2
Bb Bass Clarinet.....	2	Baritone T.C.	1
Eb Alto Saxophone 1.....	1	Tuba.....	2
Eb Alto Saxophone 2.....	1	String Bass	1
Bb Tenor Saxophone.....	1	Harp	1
Eb Baritone Saxophone	1	Piano.....	1
Timpani (3)	1		
Glockenspiel	1		
Xylophone.....	1		
Marimba (4.3-octave).....	1		
Tambourine	1		
Triangle & Snare Drum	1		
Crash Cymbals & Bass Drum	2		

PROGRAM NOTES

Joseph Hellmesberger, Jr. (1855 – 1907) was an Austrian composer, violinist and conductor. His first violin teacher was his father, the violinist and conductor Joseph Hellmesberger, Sr. The younger Hellmesberger was a violin prodigy, performing as a soloist at the Vienna Conservatory at the age of eight and playing second violin in his father's quartet at age ten. By the age of twenty-three Hellmesberger was a solo violinist of the Vienna Court Chapel and Vienna Court Opera and a violin professor at the Vienna Conservatory.

Hellmesberger's first conducting appointment was as a theatre conductor in 1881. He conducted consistently for the rest of his life. In 1901 he became conductor of the Vienna Philharmonic, succeeding Gustav Mahler. He was forced to resign, however, after news of an affair with a married dancer from the Court Opera became public. In 1904 he accepted an appointment as Court Kapellmeister in Stuttgart but returned to Vienna the following year, remaining there until his death in 1907.

Hellmesberger's earliest compositions date from the time of his military service between 1873 – 76. His compositional output includes twenty-two operettas and six ballets as well as dance music and lieder. Although not well known today, *Die Perle von Iberien* (The Pearl of Iberia) was one of Hellmesberger's most popular ballets at the time. It was written while he was concertmaster and ballet music director of the Vienna Court Opera and was given its premiere in 1888 in Frankfurt. With choreography by the famous Viennese dancers Irene Sironi and Joseph Hassreiter, the ballet became a staple of the Court Opera's repertory.

In 1902, Louis Roth created a piano reduction of the ballet that was published by Josef Eberle. In 1954, the Austrian composer, conductor and arranger Max Schönherr created a four-movement orchestral suite of music from the ballet. The second movement of this suite, *Zigeunertanz* (Gypsy Dance), provided the source material on which the present transcription is based.

The transcriber is indebted to Mr. Reto Parolari, owner of Edition Swiss Music, for approving this transcription and to Mr. Jim Cochran, owner of Shattinger Music Company, for his tireless efforts to track down the Schönherr arrangement.

PERFORMANCE NOTES

1. The conductor should resist the urge to take a faster tempo than what is marked. Too brisk of a tempo may compromise the dance-like quality of the music.
2. The conductor may wish to make some or all of the following tempo modifications if he/she feels they are musically appropriate:
 - a. a slight rallentando in measures 31 and 32 (returning to a tempo in measure 33),
 - b. a slightly faster tempo in the coda,
 - c. a slight elongation of the penultimate measure.
3. Accented notes should not be heavy, but rather be thought of as having a slight emphasis. Also, repeated accented notes should be performed with a slight space between the notes.
4. Piccolo, flutes and clarinets should trill as quickly as possible at the beginning of the piece. Also, there should be no break between the trills and sixteenth notes in measures 6 & 10.
5. Piccolo, flute 1, and oboe 1 should place the grace notes at rehearsal letter C as close to the primary note as possible.
6. The harp and piano parts are optional, but it is highly desirable to use both if at all possible. A keyboard with piano or harp setting is an acceptable substitution provided that a satisfying balance can be achieved. If only one keyboard is available, please play the piano part.

ABOUT THE TRANSCRIBER

Robert J. Ambrose enjoys a highly successful and diverse career as a dynamic and engaging conductor and musician. His musical interests cross many genres and can be seen in the wide range of professional activities he pursues. Ambrose studied formally at Boston College, Boston University, and Northwestern University, where he received the Doctor of Musical Arts degree in conducting.

An ardent supporter of contemporary and avant-garde music, Ambrose is founder, artistic director and conductor of the contemporary music ensemble Bent Frequency. This ensemble has been hailed by Gramophone Magazine as "one of the brightest ensembles on the [Atlanta] scene," and by the Atlanta Journal Constitution as "a suddenly indispensable part of the Atlanta music scene." He is founder and principal guest conductor of the Metropolitan Atlanta Youth Wind Ensemble a highly select youth wind band comprised of nearly one hundred of the most talented high school musicians from the greater Atlanta area. In addition, he is founder and music director of the Atlanta Chamber Winds a professional chamber winds dectet.

Ambrose's interpretations have earned the enthusiastic praise of many leading composers including Leslie Bassett, Michael Colgrass, John Harbison, and Tristan Murail. He has guest conducted across the United States as well as in Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Taiwan. He has conducted over two dozen premiere performances including works by Michael Colgrass, Christopher Theofanidis, Joseph Turrin, Fred Frith, and Charles Knox. Ambrose's discography includes recordings on the Albany, Summit, and GIA record labels.

Ambrose currently serves as Director of Bands and Associate Director of the School of Music at Georgia State University in Atlanta. He resides in Peachtree City, Georgia with his wife Sarah Kruser Ambrose, a professional flute player, and their daughters Isabelle and Hannah.



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from *The Pearl of Iberia*

Arranged by Max Schönherr

Transcribed by Robert J. Ambrose

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17

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1/2

Bsn. 1/2

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

A. Sax. 1/2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1/2

Hn. 1/2

Hn. 3/4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2/3

Euph.

Tuba

D.B.

Pno.

Harp

Timp.

Glock.

Xylo.

Mar. (4.3-oct.)

Tamb.

Tri. S.D.

Cr. Cyms. B.D.

17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

B

B

B

Triangle

C.C.

C.C. & B.D.

[illegible]

[illegible]

66

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1/2

Bsn. 1/2

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

A. Sax. 1/2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1/2

Hn. 1/2

Hn. 3/4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2/3

Euph.

Tuba

D.B.

Pno.

Harp

Timp.

Glock.

Xylo.

Mar. (4.3-oct.)

Tamb.

Tri. S.D.

Cr. Cyms. B.D.

66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76

E

E

91

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1/2

Bsn. 1/2

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

A. Sax. 1/2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1/2

Hn. 1/2

Hn. 3/4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2/3

Euph.

Tuba

D.B.

Pno.

Harp

Timp.

Glock.

Xylo.

Mar. (4.3-oct.)

Tamb.

Tri. S.D.

Cr. Cyms. B.D.

91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101

114

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1/2

Bsn. 1/2

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

A. Sax. 1/2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Musical score for measures 114-123, woodwind section. The score includes parts for Piccolo, Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1/2, Bassoon 1/2, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1/2, Tenor Saxophone, and Baritone Saxophone. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, eighth rests, and triplet markings. Dynamic markings include *fz* (forzando) and *f* (forte). Performance instructions include *div.* (divisi) and *a2* (second octave).

Tpt. 1/2

Hn. 1/2

Hn. 3/4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2/3

Euph.

Tuba

D.B.

Musical score for measures 114-123, brass and low woodwind section. The score includes parts for Trumpet 1/2, Horn 1/2, Horn 3/4, Trombone 1, Trombone 2/3, Euphonium, Tuba, and Double Bass. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, eighth rests, and triplet markings. Dynamic markings include *fz* (forzando) and *f* (forte). Performance instructions include *div.* (divisi).

Pno.

Musical score for measures 114-123, piano part. The score is for a grand piano (Pno.) in two staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The score consists of whole rests in both staves for all measures.

Harp

Musical score for measures 114-123, harp part. The score is for a harp in two staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The score consists of whole rests in both staves for all measures.

Timp.

Glock.

Xylo.

Mar.
(4.3-oct.)

Tamb.

Tri.
S.D.

Cr. Cyms.
B.D.

A to G

Musical score for measures 114-124, percussion section. The score includes parts for Timpani, Glockenspiel, Xylophone, Maracas (4.3-oct.), Tambourine, Triangle (S.D.), and Crash Cymbals/Block Drums. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, eighth rests, and triplet markings. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *fz* (forzando). A performance instruction *A to G* is present above the Timpani part in measure 121.

[illegible]

138

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1/2

Bsn. 1/2

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

A. Sax. 1/2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1/2

Hn. 1/2

Hn. 3/4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2/3

Euph.

Tuba

D.B.

Pno.

Harp

Timp.

Glock.

Xylo.

Mar.
(4.3-oct.)

Tamb.

Tri.
S.D.

Cr. Cyms.
B.D.

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147