

IKARUS

Fritz Neuböck

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

Concert Band

Full score	1
Piccolo	1
Flute 1	3
Flute 2	2
Oboe	2
English Horn	1
Bassoon	2
English Horn	1
Bb Clarinet 1	5
Bb Clarinet 2	5
Bb Clarinet 3	5
Eb Alto Clarinet	1
Bb Bass Clarinet	1
Eb Alto Saxophone 1	1
Eb Alto Saxophone 2	1
Bb Tenor Saxophone	2
Eb Baritone Saxophone	1
F Horn 1	1
F Horn 2	1
F Horn 3	1
Bb Trumpet 1	2
Bb Trumpet 2	2
Bb Trumpet 3	2
Bb Cornet/Flugelhorn 1-2	2
C Trombone 1	2
C Trombone 2	2
C Bass Trombone	2
C Baritone	2
Bb Baritone treble clef	3
C Bases	4
String Bass	1
Percussion 1	1
Percussion 2	1
Percussion 3	1
Timpani	1
Mallets	1

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

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 Bass bass clef	1
Bb Trombone 1 treble clef	1
Bb Trombone 2 treble clef	1
Bb Trombone Bass treble clef	1
Bb Baritone bass clef	2
Eb Bass bass clef	2
Eb Bass treble clef	2
Bb Bass bass clef	2
Bb Bass treble clef	2

IKARUS

English:

In Greek mythology Icarus ("Íkaros" in Greek) was the son of Daedalus ("Daidalos" in Greek). As punishment for Ariadne's thread (a process for solving problems), both men were imprisoned by King Minos in the labyrinth of the Minotaur on the isle of Crete. Since Minos controlled all navigation on the sea, Daedalus made wings for his son and himself. To that end, he attached feathers with wax to a pipe. Before they started their flight, he impressed upon his son the importance of not flying too high or too low, otherwise the heat of the sun or the moisture of the sea would make them crash. At first things went smoothly, but once they had flown over the isles of Samos and Delos and the isle of Lebinthos, Icarus became reckless and climbed so high that the sun melted the wax of his wings. The feathers fell apart and he crashed into the sea and drowned. Daedalus was desperate but finally arrived in Sicily. He called the land near the place where Icarus fell into the ocean Icaria, in memory of his child. He built a temple for Apollo and hung his wings there as a sacrifice. The myth of Icarus is usually explained this way: the fall and death of the reckless is a punishment by the Gods for their impertinent challenge of the sun. According to Ovid, the Gods let Icarus die because Daedalus had murdered his nephew and pupil Perdix, whom he envied..

Nederlands:

Ikaros (ook bekend onder zijn Latijnse Icarus, in het Grieks Íkaros) was in de Griekse mythologie de zoon van Daedalus (in het Grieks Daidalos, in het Latijn Daedalus). Beiden werden voor straf door Koning Minos in het labyrint van de Minotaurus op Kreta gevangen gehouden. Minos controleert de zeevaart en daarom bedacht Daedalus een manier om door de lucht weg te komen en maakte hij vleugels voor hem en zijn zoon. Hij bevestigde veren met was aan een frame waaraan ze konden hangen om uiteindelijk te kunnen vliegen. Daedalus drukte Ikaros op het hart niet te hoog te vliegen omdat de was anders door de zon zou kunnen smelten. Maar, ze mochten ook niet te laag vliegen, want dan zouden de veren te nat kunnen worden van het spetterend zeewater en daardoor zouden ze in zee kunnen storten. In het begin ging alles goed, maar nadat ze de eilanden Samos en Delos links en het eiland Lebinthos rechts voorbijgevlogen zijn, werd Ikaros overmoedig en steeg zo hoog op in de lucht dat de zon de was van zijn vleugels deed smelten zodat de veren loslieten en hij in zee stortte. De vertwijfelde Daedalus die veilig in Sicilië aankwam, noemde het land Icaria als herinnering aan zijn zoon. Hij bouwde er een tempel voor Apollo en hing er zijn vleugels als offer voor God. De mythe van Ikaros wordt meestal als volgt verklaard: de val en de dood van de overmoedige is een straf van de goden voor zijn hoogmoed en overdreven zelfvertrouwen. Volgens Ovidius (cf. infra) lieten de goden Ikaros uit wraak sterven, omdat Daedalus zijn Neef en leerling Perdix uit afgunst voor zijn vakmanschap had vermoord.

Deutsch:

Ikarus (bekannt auch unter seinem latinisierten Namen Icarus, griechisch Íkaros) war in der griechischen Mythologie der Sohn des Dädalus (griechisch: Daidalos; lateinisch: Daedalus). Beide wurden als Strafe für den Ariadnefaden von König Minos im Labyrinth des Minotaurus auf Kreta gefangen gehalten. Da Minos die Seefahrt kontrollierte, erfand Daedalus Flügel für sich und seinen Sohn. Dazu befestigte er Federn mit Wachs an einem Gestänge. Vor dem Start schärfte er Ikarus ein, nicht zu hoch und nicht zu tief zu fliegen, da sonst die Feuchte des Meeres beziehungsweise die Hitze der Sonne zum Absturz führen würde. Zuerst ging alles gut, aber nachdem sie Samos und Delos zur Linken und Lebinthos zur Rechten passiert hatten, wurde Ikarus übermütig und stieg so hoch hinauf, dass die Sonne das Wachs seiner Flügel schmolz, die Federn sich lösten und er ins Meer stürzte. Der verzweifelte Daedalus, der sicher in Sizilien ankam, benannte das Land Icaria zur Erinnerung an sein Kind. Dort errichtete er einen Tempel für Apollon und hängte seine Flügel als Opfer für den Gott hinein. Der Ikarus-Mythos wird im Allgemeinen so gedeutet, dass der Absturz und Tod des Übermütigen die Strafe der Götter für seinen unverschämten Griff nach der Sonne ist. Nach Ovid (s. u.) ließen die Götter Ikarus aus Rache sterben, weil Dädalus seinen Neffen und Schüler Perdix aus Neid auf sein Können ermordet hatte.

Français:

Dans la mythologie grecque, Icare (Icarus en latin, Íkaros en grec) était le fils de Dédale (en grec Daidalos, en latin Daedalus). Punis à cause du fil d'Ariane, ils sont tous les deux emprisonnés par le roi Minos dans le labyrinthe du Minotaure en Crète. Comme Minos contrôle toute navigation en mer, Dédale confectionne des ailes pour lui et son fils. A cet effet, il attache des plumes avec de la cire à un système de tuyaux. Avant le départ, il implore Icare de ne pas voler ni trop haut ni trop bas pour éviter toute chute due à la chaleur du soleil ou l'humidité de la mer. Au début, tout va très bien, mais une fois qu'ils ont passé les îles de Samos et Délos à gauche, et l'île de Lébinthos à droite, Icare devient trop téméraire et monte si haut dans le ciel que le soleil fait fondre la cire : les ailes lâchent et Icare tombe à la mer. Désespéré, Dédale qui atterrit en Sicile, donne le nom d'Icarie à l'endroit de l'accident en souvenir de son fils. Il y construit un temple dédié à Apollon et y pend ses ailes en offrande au dieu. Le mythe d'Icare s'explique souvent de la façon suivante : la chute et la mort du téméraire est une punition des dieux pour son impertinente provocation au soleil. Selon Ovide (voir plus bas), les dieux ont laissé mourir Icare par vengeance, parce que Dédale avait tué son neveu et élevé Perdix, par jalousie de ses qualités.

FRITZ NEUBÖCK

Nederlands:

Fritz Neuböck werd op 10 mei 1965 geboren. Hij kreeg zijn eerste muzieklessen in de Streekmuziekschool van zijn geboorteplaats Ebensee (Oostenrijk) en studeerde later trompet, piano en orkestdirectie aan het Bruckner Conservatorium in Linz. Fritz Neuböck is directeur van de Landesmusikschule Ebensee waar hij ook blaasorkestdirectie doceert. In 1992 stichtte hij het Bezirksjugendorchester Gmunden dat hij tot in 2007 dirigeerde. Momenteel dirigeert hij het strijkorkest van de Musikfreunde Ebensee, het Brandweerorkest (Feuerwehrmusikkapelle) uit Langwies evenals de Salzkammergut Bläserphilharmonie. Sinds 1990 componeert Fritz Neuböck hoofdzakelijk voor harmonieorkest en zijn werken werden bij verschillende uitgeverij uitgegeven. Sinds 2008 schrijft Neuböck ook voor Tierolff Muziekcentrale.



English:

Fritz Neuböck was born on May 10th 1965. He had his first music lessons at the regional music school in his place of birth, Ebensee (Austria), after which he studied trumpet, piano and orchestral conducting at the Bruckner Conservatory in Linz. Fritz Neuböck is managing director of the Landesmusikschule Ebensee, where he also teaches wind band conducting. In 1992 he founded the Bezirksjugendorchester Gmunden, a young band he also conducted until 2007. At this moment Neuböck is conductor of the string orchestra Musikfreunde Ebensee, the Fire Brigade Band (Feuerwehrmusikkapelle) from Langwies and the Salzkammergut Bläserphilharmonie. Since 1990 Fritz Neuböck mainly composes for wind bands and his pieces are published by several publishers, including Tierolff Muziekcentrale since 2008.

Deutsch:

Fritz Neuböck, geboren am 10. Mai 1965, erhielt seine erste musikalische Ausbildung an der Landesmusikschule seines Heimatortes Ebensee (Österreich), um diese später in den Fächern Trompete, Klavier und Dirigieren am Brucknerkonservatorium Linz fortzusetzen. Fritz Neuböck ist Direktor der Landesmusikschule Ebensee und unterrichtet dort Blasorchesterdirigieren. 1992 gründete er das Bezirksjugendorchester Gmunden, welches er bis zum Jahr 2007 dirigiert hat. Zur Zeit leitet er das Streichorchester der Musikfreunde Ebensee, die Feuerwehrmusikkapelle Langwies und ist Dirigent der Salzkammergut Bläserphilharmonie. Seit 1990 komponiert Fritz Neuböck vorwiegend für Blasorchester, seine Musik ist bei diversen Verlegern publiziert worden. Seit dem Jahr 2008 schreibt er auch für Tierolff Muziekcentrale.

Français:

Fritz Neuböck, né le 10 mai 1965, a reçu son premier enseignement musical à l'école de musique de sa ville natale Ebensee (Autriche). Plus tard, il étudie la Trompette, le Piano et la direction d'orchestre au Conservatoire Bruckner à Linz. Fritz Neuböck est directeur de l'école de musique régionale de Ebensee et y enseigne la direction d'orchestre à vents. En 1992 il crée l'Orchestre de Jeunes de la région de Gmunden qu'il dirige jusqu'en 2007. Actuellement, il dirige l'orchestre à cordes "Musikfreunde" de Ebensee, la Musique des Pompiers de Langwies et la "Salzkammergut Bläserphilharmonie". Depuis 1990, Fritz Neuböck compose, principalement, pour orchestre d'Harmonie, ses œuvres sont distribuées par différents éditeurs. Depuis 2008, il écrit également pour les éditions Tierolff Muziekcentrale.

IKARUS

Fritz Neuböck

Prologue

Allegro maestoso $\text{♩} = 112$

The score is arranged in systems for various instruments. The top system includes Piccolo, Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe, English Horn, and Bassoon. The second system includes Bb Clarinet 1, Bb Clarinet 2, Bb Clarinet 3, Eb Alto Clarinet, and Bb Bass Clarinet. The third system includes Eb Alto Saxophone 1, Eb Alto Saxophone 2, Bb Tenor Saxophone, and Eb Baritone Saxophone. The fourth system includes F Horn 1 and F Horn 2-3. The fifth system includes Bb Trumpet 1, Bb Trumpet 2-3, and Bb Cornet/Flugelhorn 1-2. The sixth system includes Trombone 1-2 and Bass Trombone. The seventh system includes C Baritone, String Bass, and C Bases. The eighth system includes Timpani and Mallets. The ninth system includes Percussion 1 (Sn. Dr.), Percussion 2 (Cymb. a 2), and Percussion 3. The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Performance markings include accents and slurs.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Musical score for orchestra and woodwinds, measures 8-13. The score includes parts for Piccolo, Flutes 1 and 2, Oboe, English Horn, Bassoon, Clarinets 1, 2, and 3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Saxophones 1, 2, Tenor, and Baritone, French Horns 1 and 2-3, Trumpets 1 and 2-3, Contrabassoon/Flute 1-2, Trombones 1-2, Bass Trombone, Contrabass, String Bass, Cymbals, Snare Drum, and Percussion 1, 2, and 3. The score features various musical notations including dynamics (f, p), articulation (accents), and performance instructions (Rit., Glockenspiel). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4.

In prison
Grave ♩ = 66

Score for 'In prison' (Grave, ♩ = 66). The score is arranged for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Picc. (Piccolo)
- Fl. 1 (Flute 1)
- Fl. 2 (Flute 2)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- E. Hn. (English Horn)
- Bsn. (Bassoon)
- Clar. 1 (Clarinet 1)
- Clar. 2 (Clarinet 2)
- Clar. 3 (Clarinet 3)
- A. Clar. (Alto Clarinet)
- Bs. Clar. (Bass Clarinet)
- A. Sax. 1 (Alto Saxophone 1)
- A. Sax. 2 (Alto Saxophone 2)
- T. Sax. (Tenor Saxophone)
- B. Sax. (Baritone Saxophone)
- F Hn. 1 (French Horn 1)
- F Hn. 2-3 (French Horn 2-3)
- Tpt. 1 (Trumpet 1)
- Tpt. 2-3 (Trumpet 2-3)
- Cnt./Flghn. 1-2 (Contra Bassoon/Flute 1-2)
- Tbn. 1-2 (Trombone 1-2)
- Bs. Tbn. (Baritone Trombone)
- C. Btrn. (Cup Bore Trombone)
- Str. Bs. (String Bass)
- C. Bs. (Cello)
- Timp. (Timpani)
- Mall. (Mallets)
- Perc. 1 (Percussion 1)
- Perc. 2 (Percussion 2)
- Perc. 3 (Percussion 3, including Bass Drum)

Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). Performance instructions include *cue Eng. Hn.* and *mf* for the English Horn part.

Picc. *mf*

Fl. 1 *mf*

Fl. 2 *mf*

Ob. *p*

E. Hn. *p*

Bsn. *p*

Clar. 1 *p*

Clar. 2 *p*

Clar. 3 *p*

A. Clar. *p*

Bs. Clar. *p*

A. Sax. 1 *p*

A. Sax. 2 *p*

T. Sax. *p*

B. Sax. *p*

F Hn. 1 *mf*

F Hn. 2-3 *mf*

Tpt. 1 *mf*

Tpt. 2-3 *mf*

Cnt./Flghn. 1-2 *mf*

Tbn. 1-2 *mf*

Bs. Tbn. *mf*

C. Btrn. *mf*

Str. Bs. *mf*

C. Bs. *mf*

Timp.

Mall.

Perc. 1 *mf*

Perc. 2 *p* Susp. Cymb.

Perc. 3 *mf*

This page contains a musical score for measures 121 through 129. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with multiple staves for each instrument family. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The instruments included are Piccolo, Flutes 1 and 2, Oboe, English Horn, Bassoon, Clarinets 1, 2, and 3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Saxophones 1, 2, and Tenor, Baritone Saxophone, French Horns 1 and 2-3, Trumpets 1 and 2-3, Cymbals/Flourishes 1-2, Trombones 1-2, Bass Trombone, Contrabass Trombone, String Basses, Cello/Bass, Timpani, and Mallets. Percussion 1, 2, and 3 are also indicated at the bottom. The score features a variety of musical notations, including dynamics such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano), articulation marks like accents and slurs, and performance instructions such as *tutti*. The woodwinds and strings play complex rhythmic patterns, while the brass instruments provide harmonic support and melodic lines. The percussion parts are mostly rests, with some activity in measures 124 and 125.

This page contains the musical score for measures 130 through 140. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The woodwind section includes Piccolo, Flutes 1 and 2, Oboe, English Horn, Bassoon, Clarinets 1, 2, and 3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Saxophones 1 and 2, Tenor Saxophone, and Baritone Saxophone. The brass section includes French Horns 1 and 2-3, Trumpets 1 and 2-3, Trombones 1-2 and Bass Trombone, and a section for C Trumpet, Str. Bass, and C Bass. The percussion section includes Timpani, Mallets, and three Percussion parts. The score features various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *mf* and *p*. Measure 140 includes a *p* dynamic marking for the Percussion 2 part.

This page of a musical score contains parts for various instruments. The woodwind section includes Piccolo (Picc.), Flute 1 (Fl. 1), Flute 2 (Fl. 2), Oboe (Ob.), English Horn (E. Hn.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Alto Clarinet (A. Clar.), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), and Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.). The brass section includes First Horn 1 (F Hn. 1), First Horn 2-3 (F Hn. 2-3), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2-3 (Tpt. 2-3), Cornet/Flugelhorn 1-2 (Cnt./Flughn. 1-2), Trombone 1-2 (Tbn. 1-2), Bass Trombone (Bs. Tbn.), Contrabass (C. Bsn.), String Bass (Str. Bs.), and Cymbals (C. Bs.). The percussion section includes Timpani (Timp.), Mallets (Mall.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), and Percussion 3 (Perc. 3). The score is in 4/8 time and features a melodic line in the woodwinds and a rhythmic accompaniment in the brass and percussion. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is used throughout. The page is numbered 186 to 194 at the bottom.

Picc. *tr*

Fl. 1 *tr*

Fl. 2 *tr*

Ob. *tr*

E. Hn. *mf*

Bsn. *mf*

Clar. 1 *mf*

Clar. 2 *mf*

Clar. 3 *mf*

A. Clar. *mf*

Bs. Clar. *mf*

A. Sax. 1 *mf*

A. Sax. 2 *mf*

T. Sax. *mf*

B. Sax. *mf*

F. Hn. 1

F. Hn. 2-3

Tpt. 1 *mf* senza sord.

Tpt. 2-3 *mf* senza sord.

Cnr./Flghn. 1-2 *mf*

Tbn. 1-2 *mf* senza sord.

Bs. Tbn. *mf* senza sord.

C. Btrn. *mf*

Str. Bs. *mf*

C. Bs. *mf*

Timp.

Mall. *mf* Glock.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2 *mf*

Perc. 3

Picc.
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob.
E. Hn.
Bsn.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
A. Clar.
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
F. Hn. 1
F. Hn. 2-3
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2-3
Cnt./Flghn. 1-2
Tbn. 1-2
Bs. Tbn.
C. Btrn.
Str. Bs.
C. Bs.
Timp.
Mall.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3

200 201 202 203 204 205

Picc.
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob.
E. Hn.
Bsn.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
A. Clar.
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
F. Hn. 1
F. Hn. 2-3
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2-3
Cnt./Flghn. 1-2
Tbn. 1-2
Bs. Tbn.
C. Btrn.
Str. Bs.
C. Bs.
Timp.
Mall.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3

206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214

Funeral march

Grave ♩ = 66

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The top section includes Piccolo, Flute 1 and 2, Oboe, English Horn, and Bassoon. The middle section contains Clarinet 1, 2, and 3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1 and 2, Tenor Saxophone, and Bass Saxophone. The bottom section features French Horn 1 and 2-3, Trumpet 1 and 2-3, Contrabassoon/Flageolet 1-2, Trombone 1-2, Bass Trombone, Contrabassoon, String Bass, Cello, Timpani, Mallets (Chimes), and three Percussion parts. The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The tempo is marked 'Grave' with a quarter note equal to 66 beats per minute. The dynamic marking 'mf' (mezzo-forte) is used throughout the score. The score is divided into measures 221 through 225. The percussion parts include a complex rhythmic pattern in Perc. 1 and specific instructions for Cymbal 2 and Floor Tom in Perc. 2 and 3.

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

E. Hn.

Bsn.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

F. Hn. 1

F. Hn. 2-3

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2-3

Cnt./Flghn. 1-2

Tbn. 1-2

Bs. Tbn.

C. Bsn.

Str. Bs.

C. Bs.

Timp.

Mall.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

mf

6

mf

Glock.

mf

Molto rit.

This page contains a musical score for measures 253 through 258. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout with multiple staves for each instrument family. The woodwind section includes Piccolo, Flutes 1 and 2, Oboe, English Horn, Bassoon, Clarinets 1, 2, and 3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Saxophones 1 and 2, Tenor Saxophone, and Baritone Saxophone. The brass section includes French Horns 1 and 2-3, Trumpets 1 and 2-3, Trombones 1 and 2, Bass Trombone, and Contrabass Trombone. The percussion section includes Snare Drum, Bass Drum, Cymbals, Tom-toms, and Mallets. The strings section includes Violins, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs, and dynamic markings such as *tr* (trills) and *Molto rit.* (Molto ritardando). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.