

MIRACLE OF NATURE

Fritz Neuböck

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

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Tierolff for Band No. 32 "YELLOWSTONE OVERTURE"

TMPCD130632

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

Concert Band

Full score	1
Flute 1	3
Flute 2	2
Oboe	2
Bassoon	2
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
Bb Flugelhorn 1	1
Bb Flugelhorn 2	1
F Horn 1	1
F Horn 2	1
F Horn 3	1
C Trombone 1	2
C Trombone 2	2
C Bass Trombone	2
C Euphonium	2
Bb Euphonium treble clef	3
C Basses	4
Percussion 1	1
Percussion 2	2
Timpani	1
Glockenspiel	1
Xylophone	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 Bass Trombone bass clef	1
Bb Trombone 1 treble clef	1
Bb Trombone 2 treble clef	1
Bb Bass Trombone treble clef	1
Bb Euphonium bass clef	2
Eb Bass treble clef	2
Eb Bass bass clef	2
Bb Bass treble clef	2
Bb Bass bass clef	2

MIRACLE OF NATURE

English:

This work is based on a unique natural showpiece at the foot of the Dachstein mountain. In springtime, when the snow has almost completely melted, the last isolated snowflakes fall on the everlasting ice of the glacier of the Dachstein. At the foot of this impressive mountain, the sun has driven away the icy winter and the valley now boasts a beneficial heat; for the first time one can again hear the traditional folksong (Jodler) so typical for that region. As if by magic, the melting of the snow on the Dachstein suddenly causes water to bubble up from the earth in a glade covered with moss, at first sporadically, but soon very quickly and continuously. The wood landscape, which was so quiet up to now, changes into a gigantic water spring and one could almost believe that water was born here. For quite a while one can observe with astonishment this marvelous caprice of nature. Then, as quickly as these resources were born, they run dry, and some weeks later there is only moist moss on the forest earth left as a silent witness of a previously sparkling life. The forest is quiet again, and accompanied by the last sounds of the folksong "Der Radlinger," the water again disappears into the earth... until next year. A real miracle of nature!

Nederlands:

De compositie is gebaseerd op een uniek natuurspektakel aan de voet van de Dachstein. In de lente, wanneer de sneeuw bijna volledig gesmolten is, vallen de laatste sneeuwvlokken op de Dachstein in het eeuwige ijs van de gletsjer. Aan de voet van dit indrukwekkende gebergte heeft de zon de koele winterkou verdrongen en in het dal wordt het weer wat aangener van temperatuur. Zachtjes klinkt een voor deze streek zo typisch volksliedje (Jodler). Het smelten van de sneeuw op de Dachstein heeft uiteindelijk tot gevolg dat plotseling, op een met mos bedekte open plek water uit de bodem opborrelt, aanvankelijk sporadisch en langzaam, dan snel en aan een stuk door. Het tot voor kort nog zo rustige boslandschap verandert in een reusachtige bron en men zou bijna denken dat het water hier geboren wordt. Voor een tijdje heeft men de kans om dit wonderbaarlijk natuurverschijnsel te bekijken. Dan, even zo snel als de bronnen ontstaan zijn, drogen zij weer op en na enkele weken blijft alleen het vochtige mos op de bodem van het bos over. De rust keert terug in het woud en op de laatste tonen van het jodellied „Der Radlinger“ verdwijnt het water opnieuw in de aardbodem... tot het volgende jaar. Een wonder van de natuur!

Deutsch:

Der Komposition liegt ein einzigartiges Naturschauspiel am Fuße des Dachsteins zugrunde. Im Frühling, gegen Ende der Schneeschmelze, fallen am Dachstein im ewigen Eis des Gletschers vereinzelt letzte Schneeflocken. Am Fuße dieses beeindruckenden Gebirges hat die Sonne längst die frostige Kälte des Winters verdrängt, und taucht das Tal in wohlige Wärme, leise und zart erklingt erstmals ein für diese Gegend so typisches Volkslied (Jodler). Die Schneeschmelze am Dachstein hat schlussendlich zur Folge dass plötzlich, wie aus heiterem Himmel, auf einer bemoosten Waldlichtung Wasser aus dem Boden zu sprudeln beginnt, erst vereinzelt und langsam, dann schnell und unaufhaltsam. Die noch kurz zuvor ruhige Waldlandschaft verwandelt sich in eine überdimensionale Quelle, man möchte fast glauben das Wasser werde hier geboren. Einzigartig und staunend hat man für kurze Zeit die Möglichkeit diese wunderbare Laune der Natur zu beobachten. Denn so schnell wie die Quellen entstanden sind versiegen sie auch wieder, und wenige Wochen später bleibt lediglich das feuchte Moos des Waldbodens als stummer Zeuge des prickelnden Lebens übrig. Im Wald kehrt Ruhe ein, und mit den letzten Klängen des Jodlers „Der Radlinger“ verschwinden das Wasser im Erdboden...bis nächstes Jahr, Wunder der Natur!

Français:

La composition est basée sur un spectacle unique de la nature au pied du glacier de Dachstein. Au printemps, lorsque la neige a pratiquement fondu, les derniers flocons isolés tombent sur la glace éternelle. Au pied de cette montagne impressionnante, le soleil a déjà repoussé le froid hivernal glacial et la vallée plonge dans une chaleur bienfaisante; on entend pour la première fois à nouveau le chant traditionnel (Jodler) typique pour la région. La fonte de la neige sur le Dachstein engendre tout à coup, comme par enchantement, que l'eau jaillit de la terre dans une clairière couverte de mousse, d'abord sporadiquement, puis rapidement et continuellement. Le paysage forestier, si calme jusqu'à présent, se transforme en une source gigantesque et on croirait presque que l'eau est née à cet endroit. Durant quelque temps, on a l'occasion d'observer avec étonnement ce merveilleux caprice de la nature. Puis, aussi vite que les sources sont nées, elles se tarissent et, après quelques semaines, il ne subsiste que la mousse humide du sol de la forêt, témoin muet de la vie pétillante. Le calme revient dans la forêt et, aux derniers sons de la tyrolienne "Der Radlinger" l'eau disparaît à nouveau dans la terre... jusqu'à l'année prochaine. Une merveille de la nature!

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 Brandweedorkest (Feuerwehrmusikkapelle) uit Langwies evenals de Salzkammergut Bläserphilharmonie. Sinds 1990 componeert Fritz Neuböck hoofdzakelijk voor harmonieorkest en zijn werken werden bij verschillende uitgevers 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 (Feuerwhermusikkapelle) from Langwies and the Salzgammergut 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.

MIRACLE OF NATURE

Fritz Neuböck

Misterioso ♩ = 76

The score is for a concert band and is divided into six measures. The tempo is 'Misterioso' with a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flute 1 & 2:** Flute 1 has a melodic line starting in measure 5. Flute 2 has a sustained note in measure 5.
- Oboe & Bassoon:** Both are silent throughout the piece.
- Bb Clarinet 1 & 2-3:** Both play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, starting in measure 1. The part is marked 'as Snow Flakes' and 'pp'.
- Bb Bass Clarinet:** Plays a sustained low note in the bass register, marked 'pp'.
- Eb Alto Saxophone 1-2, Bb Tenor Saxophone, Eb Baritone Saxophone:** All are silent.
- Bb Trumpet 1 & 2-3, Bb Flugelhorn 1-2, F Horn 1 & 2-3:** All are silent.
- Trombone 1-2 & Bass Trombone:** Play a sustained low note in the bass register, marked 'pp' and 'cup mute'.
- C Euphonium & C Basses:** Play a sustained low note in the bass register, marked 'pp'.
- Timpani & Glockenspiel:** Both are silent.
- Xylophone:** Plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked 'pp' and 'rubber Mallets'.
- Percussion 1 & 2:** Percussion 1 plays a suspended cymbal in measure 4, marked 'Susp. Cymb.' and 'p'. Percussion 2 is silent.

Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob.
Bsn.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2-3
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1-2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2-3
Flghn. 1-2
F Hn. 1
F Hn. 2-3
Tbn. 1-2
Bs. Tbn.
C Euph.
C Bs.
Timp.
Glock.
Xyl.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2

mp

Windchimes

p

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob.
Bsn.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2-3
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1-2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2-3
Flghn. 1-2
F Hn. 1
F Hn. 2-3
Tbn. 1-2
Bs. Tbn.
C Euph.
C Bs.
Timp.
Glock.
Xyl.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

Fl. 1 *mf*

Fl. 2

Ob.

Bsn. *mf*

Clar. 1 *mf*

Clar. 2-3 *mf*

Bs. Clar. *mf*

A. Sax. 1-2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1 *p*

Tpt. 2-3 *p*

Flghn. 1-2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2-3

Tbn. 1-2 *p*

Bs. Tbn. *p*

C Euph. *p*

C Bs. *p*

Timp.

Glock.

Xyl.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

This musical score is for the piece "MIRACLE OF NATURE" and spans measures 52 to 58. The instrumentation includes:

- Flutes 1 and 2 (Fl. 1, Fl. 2)
- Oboe (Ob.)
- Bassoon (Bsn.)
- Clarinets 1 and 2-3 (Clar. 1, Clar. 2-3)
- Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.)
- Alto Saxophone 1-2 (A. Sax. 1-2)
- Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.)
- Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.)
- Trumpets 1 and 2-3 (Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2-3)
- Flughorns 1-2 (Flghn. 1-2)
- F Horns 1 and 2-3 (F Hn. 1, F Hn. 2-3)
- Trombones 1-2 (Tbn. 1-2)
- Bass Trombone (Bs. Tbn.)
- C Euphonium (C Euph.)
- C Bass (C Bs.)
- Timpani (Timp.)
- Glockenspiel (Glock.)
- Xylophone (Xyl.)
- Percussion 1 and 2 (Perc. 1, Perc. 2)

The score is written in a key signature of three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and a common time signature. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is indicated at the beginning of several parts, including Fl. 2, Ob., A. Sax. 1-2, T. Sax., B. Sax., F Hn. 1, F Hn. 2-3, C Euph., C Bs., and Perc. 1. The percussion parts feature complex rhythmic patterns, with Perc. 1 playing a driving eighth-note accompaniment and Perc. 2 providing a steady pulse. The woodwinds and brasses play melodic and harmonic lines, with some instruments like the Clarinet 1 and 2-3, and Flute 2, playing sustained notes or moving lines. The strings are not visible in this page, suggesting they are on a separate page or are playing a simple accompaniment.

Fl. 1 *p*

Fl. 2 *p*

Ob. *p*

Bsn. *p*

Clar. 1 *p*

Clar. 2-3 *p*

Bs. Clar. *p*

A. Sax. 1-2 *p* *al*

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1 *p* *cue Oboe (con sord.)*

Tpt. 2-3

Flghn. 1-2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2-3

Tbn. 1-2

Bs. Tbn.

C Euph.

C Bs.

Timp.

Glock.

Xyl. *p*

Perc. 1 *pp*

Perc. 2 *p* Triangle

73 74 75 76 77 78

This musical score is for the piece "MIRACLE OF NATURE" and spans measures 79 to 83. The instrumentation includes:

- Flutes 1 and 2 (Fl. 1, Fl. 2)
- Oboe (Ob.)
- Bassoon (Bsn.)
- Clarinets 1 and 2-3 (Clar. 1, Clar. 2-3)
- Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.)
- Alto Saxophone 1-2 (A. Sax. 1-2)
- Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.)
- Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.)
- Trumpets 1 and 2-3 (Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2-3)
- Flughorn 1-2 (Flghn. 1-2)
- F Horns 1 and 2-3 (F Hn. 1, F Hn. 2-3)
- Trombones 1-2 (Tbn. 1-2)
- Bass Trombone (Bs. Tbn.)
- Contrabass Euphonium (C Euph.)
- Contrabass (C Bs.)
- Timpani (Timp.)
- Glockenspiel (Glock.)
- Xylophone (Xyl.)
- Percussion 1 (Perc. 1)
- Percussion 2 (Perc. 2)

The score features a variety of musical textures, including melodic lines for woodwinds and brass, rhythmic patterns for percussion, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) for several instruments. The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 4/4.

Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob.
Bsn.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2-3
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1-2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2-3
Flghn. 1-2
F Hn. 1
F Hn. 2-3
Tbn. 1-2
Bs. Tbn.
C Euph.
C Bs.
Timp.
Glock.
Xyl.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2

tutti
tr.

Musical score for orchestra, measures 89-94. The score is written for a full orchestra and includes the following instruments and parts:

- Fl. 1
- Fl. 2
- Ob.
- Bsn.
- Clar. 1
- Clar. 2-3
- Bs. Clar.
- A. Sax. 1-2
- T. Sax.
- B. Sax.
- Tpt. 1
- Tpt. 2-3
- Flghn. 1-2
- F Hn. 1
- F Hn. 2-3
- Tbn. 1-2
- Bs. Tbn.
- C Euph.
- C Bs.
- Timp.
- Glock.
- Xyl.
- Perc. 1 (Sn. Dr.)
- Perc. 2 (Tambourine)

The score is in 6/8 time and features a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) throughout. The key signature changes from two flats to one flat and then to one sharp. The percussion parts include Snare Drum and Tambourine.

89

90

91

92

93

94

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

Bsn.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2-3

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1-2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2-3

Flghn. 1-2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2-3

Tbn. 1-2

Bs. Tbn.

C Euph.

C Bs.

Timp.

Glock.

Xyl.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

mp

p

p

p

p

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

Rit.-----Morendo-----

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

- Fl. 1: Flute 1, starting with a melodic line in measure 119 marked *mp*.
- Fl. 2: Flute 2, starting with a melodic line in measure 119 marked *mp*.
- Ob.: Oboe, starting with a melodic line in measure 119 marked *mp*.
- Bsn.: Bassoon, playing a low, sustained line marked *p*.
- Clar. 1: Clarinet 1, playing a melodic line marked *p*.
- Clar. 2-3: Clarinets 2 and 3, playing a harmonic accompaniment marked *p*.
- Bs. Clar.: Bass Clarinet, playing a low melodic line marked *p*.
- A. Sax. 1-2: Alto Saxophones 1 and 2, playing a melodic line marked *p*.
- T. Sax.: Tenor Saxophone, playing a melodic line marked *p*.
- B. Sax.: Baritone Saxophone, playing a melodic line marked *p*.
- Tpt. 1: Trumpet 1, playing a melodic line marked *p*.
- Tpt. 2-3: Trumpets 2 and 3, playing a melodic line marked *p*.
- Flghn. 1-2: Flugelhorn 1 and 2, playing a melodic line marked *p*.
- F Hn. 1: First French Horn, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- F Hn. 2-3: Second and Third French Horns, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Tbn. 1-2: Tenor Trombones 1 and 2, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Bs. Tbn.: Bass Trombone, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- C Euph.: Cymbal/Euphonium, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- C Bs.: Cymbal/Bass Drum, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Timp.: Timpani, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Glock.: Glockenspiel, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Xyl.: Xylophone, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Perc. 1: Percussion 1, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Perc. 2: Percussion 2, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.

The score includes dynamic markings such as *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano), and performance instructions like *Rit.* (Ritardando) and *Morendo*. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 3/4. The score concludes with a *Susp. Cymb.* (Suspension Cymbal) effect in measure 126, marked *p*.

Lento rubato (♩ = 60)

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

Bsn.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2-3

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1-2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2-3

Flgh. 1-2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2-3

Tbn. 1-2

Bs. Tbn.

C Euph.

C Bs.

Timp.

Glock.

Xyl.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138

This musical score is for a section of a symphony, spanning measures 151 to 155. It features a large ensemble of instruments. The woodwind section includes Flutes 1 and 2, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2-3, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1-2, Tenor Saxophone, and Baritone Saxophone. The brass section includes Trumpets 1 and 2-3, Flugelhorn 1-2, French Horns 1 and 2-3, Trombones 1-2, Bass Trombone, and Euphonium. The percussion section includes Cymbals, Snare Drum, and Tom-toms. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a 4/4 time signature. The dynamic marking is consistently *f* (forte). The woodwinds play a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the brass and percussion provide a rhythmic accompaniment. A trill is marked in the flute parts at the end of measure 154. The percussion part features a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and a cymbal roll in measure 154.

151

152

153

154

155