

ESQUISSE TRIOMPHALE

Speeltijd: ± 8.5 min.

Directie Bb

(Harmonie - Fanfare - Brass Band)

GERARD BOEDIJN
Op. 161

Maestoso
poco Andante ($\text{♩} = \pm 66$)

①

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Maastricht. Danach an seinem Geburtsort tätig als Pädagoge, Komponist und Dirigent von Chören, Oratorien und Orchestervereinigungen sowie Blasorchester, auch an anderen Orten.

1927-1932 Direktor der Gemeindemusikschule, des Musikkorps, des Symphonieorchesters, des Männerchores sowie Rezessnetz etc. in Veendam.

Von 1932 bis zu seinem Tod Dutzende von Funktionen in Hoorn. Seit 1940 ständiges Mitglied im Jury-Kollegium und in der Kommission des Königlich Niederländischen Gesellschaft für Harmonie- und fanfareorchesters sowie Prüfer, auch beim Aufbau von Orchesterdirigentes in den Niederlanden beteiligt. Mitglied internationaler Jurys (Belgien, Frankreich, Deutschland). Seit 1938 komponierte er Dutzende von Originalwerken für Harmonie- und Fanfareorchesters hergegeben von "N.V. Molenaar's Muziekzaak" in Wormerveer (Niederlande).

Für Komponist und Harmonie er überall grosser Erfolg der Werke, die auf Grund verschiedener Schwierigkeitsgrade für die unterschiedlichen Abteilungen Neubücher im Repertoire der Amateurkorps im In- und Ausland darstellten. Außerdem komponierte Boedijn viele Chorwerke, Lieder, Glockenspielmusik, Werke für Streich- und Symphonieorchester, Kammermusik, ein Bläserquintett und -trio, Blechbläserquartette, ein Saxophonquartett usw.

Seit 1950 schrieb er Auftragswerke für die Regierung, die Provinzverwaltung, das Radio und andere Institutionen. Mehrere Werke wurden in Kompositionswettkämpfen ausgezeichnet, auch in Belgien. Darunter erhielt er einen Staatspreis und 1958 einen "Visser-Nederlandse" für Glockenspielmusik, unter anderem für ein Originärwerk für ein Glockenspiel von 4 Octaven und Harmonieorchester, eine Auftragsarbeit für die Niederländische Glockengießervereinigung.

1959 empfing Gerard Boedijn für seine Pionierarbeit als Komponist für Harmonie- und Fanfariorchestermusik die königliche Auszeichnung "Ritter des Oranje Nassau-Ordens". Einige Jahre lang dirigierte er für das Radio des "Niederländische Blechbläserorchesters" (Benfusmusiker). Er wurde auch durch Schriften und Vorträge über Blasmusik bekannt. In den letzten Jahren seines Lebens widmete er sich hauptsächlich Komposition-, Jury- und Prüfungsaufgaben.

Gerard Boedijn verstarb am 23. September 1972.

GERARD BOEDIJN

Born at Hoorn (Holland) on 19-11-1893. He started his study in music at a young age (violin, percussion instruments and wind instruments). Professional studies at Amsterdam, principal subjects violin and viola, with Fiedler and Toqui: theories with Tiere; harmonics, counterpoint, composition and instrumentation with Zweers and Kindt and later on with professor Smulders an Luik (Belgium); Choir composition and conductorship with Roets, history of music with Van Willigen, ensemble with Rontgen and Mees.

After studies, professor at a school of music for violin, ensemble and theories at Maastricht. Afterwards in his native town, he worked as a pedagogue, composer and conductor of choirs, oratoria and orchestra, men-choirs (also in other towns).

Since 1940 he was a member of the Board of Juries and the Music Committee of the Royal Dutch Federation of Wood-Wind and Brass Bands. He also was an examiner in the Dutch Conductor's Association. Member of the International Jury (Belgium, France, Germany).

From 1938 tens of works for Wood-wind and Brass Bands edited by Molenaar's Muziekzaak N.V. at Wormerveer, Holland. Everywhere invited for compositions and works, a constant reiteration of the amateur bands repertoire, in Holland and abroad, also by the progress in difficulty for the various sections. Further on Boedijn composed many choir works, songs, carillon music, works for strings and symphony-orchestra, chamber music, a woodwind quintet and trio, a brass-quartet, a saxophone quartet, etc.

Since 1950 composition in commission of government, province, radio and other institutions. Several compositions have been awarded as a prize in composer's competitions, in Belgium too. Earlier a Stads Award and in 1958 a "Visser-Nederland" award for music for brass-band and a competition of the Dutch Organ Orchestra for China. In 1959 Gerard Boedijn received a Royal Medal "Ridder in de Orde van Oranje Nassau" for his pioneering as a composer for wood-wind and brass bands. Some years ago he was the leader of the Dutch Brass Band (presently Radio Orchestra). He got notoriety as writer and speaker about flowing-music. The last five years of his life he principally dedicated to composing, jury-work, and examination.

He died on 23 September 1972.

2

③

Hout., Bug.

4

Mini Score

3

Hout., Bug.

5

Buisklokken (ad lib.)

6

Kl. Koper

TUTTI

rall..

Alla Rondo Allegro Moderato ($\text{♩} = \pm 116$)

Picc., Fl., Hobo., Clar., Sop. Sax., Bug.

Clar. A. S. Bug.

Cymb.

A musical score page showing four measures of music. The top two staves are for the orchestra, featuring violins, violas, cellos, and double basses. The bottom two staves are for the organ, with the pedal part on the left and the manual part on the right. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). Measure 1: All parts play eighth-note patterns. Measure 2: The orchestra continues its eighth-note patterns, while the organ's manual part has sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 3: The orchestra's patterns continue, and the organ's manual part has eighth-note patterns. Measure 4: The orchestra's patterns continue, and the organ's manual part has eighth-note patterns. Measure 5: The orchestra's patterns continue, and the organ's manual part has eighth-note patterns. Measure 6: The orchestra's patterns continue, and the organ's manual part has eighth-note patterns. Measure 7: The orchestra's patterns continue, and the organ's manual part has eighth-note patterns. Measure 8: The orchestra's patterns continue, and the organ's manual part has eighth-note patterns.

The image shows two staves of a musical score. The left staff (measures 7) includes parts for Picc., Fl. 8va, Kl. Koper, Es. Clar. 8va, and + Trombones. The right staff (measures 8) includes parts for 2nd Trombones and Kl. Trom. G. Trom. op. ver. The score is in 2/4 time, with various dynamics like *mf*, *mp*, and *als voran*.

Picc. Fl. Sva
Kl. Koper
Bar. Sva

Mini Score

5

(9) *rall.* - - - - - *meno mosso* ($\text{♩} = \pm 92$)

Saxen, Clar., Bug. II. III.
Hrns., Bassons., Tuba.

sempre p

Trib. I. II.

sempre mp gliss. con sordino

sempre p

sempre mp

Triangel

Tambourijn

sempre mp

Musical score for orchestra and bassoon, page 10, measures 11-12. The score is in common time, key signature of one sharp. The instrumentation includes strings, woodwinds, and brass. The bassoon part is prominent, with dynamic markings *mp* and *clar., bug.*. The strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes. The bassoon's melodic line is highlighted by slurs and grace notes.

A musical score page from Gustav Mahler's Symphony No. 5, showing measures 10-12 for the woodwind section. The score includes parts for Piccolo, Bassoon, Flute, and Soprano Saxophone. The page is marked with a large, semi-transparent blue watermark reading "Mini Score".

A musical score page showing two staves of music. The top staff is for the orchestra, featuring multiple parts with various clefs (G, C, F) and dynamic markings like forte and piano. The bottom staff is for the piano, with a single melodic line. Measure 11 ends with a fermata over the piano part. Measure 12 begins with a dynamic instruction "mf als voran". The page number "6" is centered at the top.

A musical score page showing two measures of music for orchestra and piano. The top staff shows woodwind and brass parts with various dynamics like forte and piano. The bottom staff shows the piano part with bass clef, featuring eighth-note patterns. Measure 11 ends with a fermata over the piano's eighth-note pattern. Measure 12 begins with a dynamic instruction 'p' (piano) above the piano staff.

A musical score page from Gustav Mahler's Second Symphony, Op. 61, featuring five staves of music for orchestra and piano. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mp*, *p*, and *f*. The piano part is prominent, with a basso continuo line. The page is numbered 11 at the top right. The word "Score" is written vertically along the right edge of the page.

A musical score page showing system 12. The page is numbered '7' at the top center. The score consists of five staves, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music features various note heads, stems, and beams. Measure 12 begins with a dynamic instruction 'als voran' above the first staff. Measures 13 and 14 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Measures 15 through 18 continue the rhythmic pattern, with measure 18 concluding with a fermata over the bass clef staff.

A musical score page showing two measures of music. The top staff is for the piano, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The piano part consists of eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is for an orchestra, featuring a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The orchestra part includes parts for strings (violin I, violin II, viola, cello), woodwinds (oboe, bassoon), brass (trombone, tuba), and percussion (timpani). The music is divided by vertical bar lines, and measure numbers 11 and 12 are indicated above the staves.

poco rall.

(13) à tempo ($J = \pm 108$)

Haut., Sopr. Sax., Bug.

Pst. Trp.
Fl., Picc., Hobo., Clar.,
Bassoon, Alt. Sax.
Tromb. Bar. I II. Tuba

+ Kl. Koper
+ Clar. III, Saxen
+ Bug. II III
Tromb. Bar. I II. Tuba
Hrns

14

Pst. Trp.
Fl., Picc., Hobo., Clar.,
Bassoon, Alt. Sax.
Tromb. Bar. I II. Tuba

Kl. Trom.
Gr. Trom. + Bekken
Pauken mutare Bes naar C
Pst. Trp.

Mini Score
Score Mini Score
Score Mini Score
Score Mini Score

als voren
Trb. I. II. III.
Hrns
Pst. Trp.

Tromb. Bar. I II. Tuba
Hrns

+ Ten. Sax., Bar. I. Tuba I. (voix basse)
Pst. Trp.
Cymb.

à tempo ($\text{♩} = \pm 116$)
Bar. I. Ten. Sax.
Bar. II. Tuba
Bar. Sav. Bassen
Buisklokken (ad lib.)

Mini Score
Score Mini Score
Score Mini Score
Score Mini Score

Pst. Trp.
Tromb. Bar. I II
Hrns

Fl., Picc., Hobo., Clar.,
Bug. Clar., Alt. Sax.
Kl. Trom.
Gr. Trom. + Bekken

Hout., Bug.
Pst. Trp. con sordino
espressivo
Ten. Sax., Bar., Tuba
Uitkomend
G
Pauken

Tromb. Bar. I II
Hout., Bug.
Pst. Trp. con sordino

Tromb. Bar. I II
Hout., Bug.
Pst. Trp. con sordino

Tromb. Bar. I II
Hout., Bug.
Pst. Trp. con sordino

Mini Score
Score Mini Score
Score Mini Score
Score Mini Score

(19) Scherzando ($\text{♩} = \pm 84$)
Hout., Bug., Sopr. Sax., (Ez-Bug.)

(20) Andante ($\text{♩} = \pm 76$)
mf espressivo
Pist., Trp. con sordino
Ten. Sax., Bar. I.
Bar. II. Tuba.
Pauken
Tambourijn

(21) poco à poco animato
Pauken mutare C naar Bes
Tambourijn

(23) TUTTI
Hrns.
+ Barytons
Kl. Trom.
Bes
Pauken
Gr. Trom + Bekken
Pauken mutare F naar Es

(22) Allegro Moderato ($\text{♩} = \pm 108$)

Hout., Bugles., Sopr. Sax.

als voren

Trombón, Bar. I. II. Tuba.
Kl. Trom.
Pauken
Bes

(24)
sempre
Ten. Sax., Bar., Tuba.
Kl. Trom.
Gr. Trom op vel

16

+ Ten. Sax. Bar. I. Tuba I.
(*Boa basse*)

Pist., Trp.

Cymb.

rall.

A musical score page showing two staves. The top staff is for the orchestra, featuring multiple parts with various clefs (G, C, F) and dynamic markings like *f*, *dim.*, and *poco à poco*. The bottom staff is for the piano, also with dynamic markings. The page number 10 is visible at the top right.

Picc., Fl. 8va
Kl. Koper

mf Es-Clar. (8va)

A musical score page for 'Poco Andante' at tempo 66. The score includes two staves of music for strings, with dynamics like 'rall.' and 'Hout., Bug.'. A large, semi-transparent blue diamond-shaped overlay contains the words 'Mini Score' in white, bold, sans-serif font. The word 'Score' is repeated in a smaller, curved font along the right edge of the page.

18

mfp Kl. Koper

mp Alto I. Corno I.

p

p

Pianino

TUTTI
mf
 (p) Picc. Fl. *rall.*

Vivace ($\text{♩} = \pm 132$)

f cresc.
 Trombones

f Pstn., Trp.

f Trombones

f Gr. Trom. Bekken

KL Trom. *mp*

Pauken

D

G

This musical score page shows a complex arrangement for orchestra and brass section. The top left features Tutti dynamics with Picc. Flute playing eighth-note patterns. The top right shows a Vivace section for Piccolo, Trombones, and Tuba/Bass Drum. The middle section includes Trombones, Trombones, and a large brass section (KL Trombone, Trombones, Gr. Trombone, and Bekken). The bottom section features Pauken (Drums) and a bass line (D, G). Various dynamics like *mf*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *mp* are indicated throughout the score.