

SICILIANO

Johann Sebastian Bach, arr. Willy Hautvast

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /
Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficoltà **2-3**

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **4:35**

Recording on / Opname op / Enregistrement sur /
Aufnahme auf / Registrazione su

Tierolff for Band No. 36 "THE LIGHT STONE"

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

Concert Band

Full score	1
Flute	5
Oboe	2
Bassoon	2
Eb Clarinet	1
Bb Clarinet 1	7
Bb Clarinet 2	7
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	3
Bb Trumpet 2	3
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 Euphonium/Baritone	2
Bb Euphonium/Baritone TC	2
C Basses	4
String Bass	1

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

Bb Soprano Saxophone	1
Bb Flugelhorn 1	1
Bb Flugelhorn 2	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 Euphonium/Baritone BC	2
Eb Bass bass clef	2
Eb Bass treble clef	2
Bb Bass bass clef	2
Bb Bass treble clef	2

SICILIANO

English:

A "sicilienne" (or "siciliano" or "siciliana") is a form of dance originating in Sicily (Italy). It was originally a shepherd dance, but later (starting in the Baroque period) the "sicilienne" was also used as part of a suite, or as a separate composition. The "siciliano", like the "forlane" and the "gigue" are considered cheerful dances. The "sicilienne" can be found in both the vocal and the instrumental repertoire. Many composers used the "siciliano", including Gabriel Fauré and Johann Sebastian Bach. This "siciliano" by Bach comes from the 2nd flute sonata and has been beautifully adapted for band by Willy Hautvast.

Nederlands:

Een sicilienne (of siciliano of siciliana) is een dansvorm, van oorsprong uit Sicilië. Het was oorspronkelijk een herdersdans, maar later (vanaf de Barok periode) werd de sicilienne ook gebruikt als onderdeel in een suite, of als losstaande compositie. De Siciliano wordt net als de "forlane" en de "gigue" gerekend tot de vrolijke dansen. De sicilienne komt voor in zowel het vocale alsmede het instrumentale repertoire. Vele componisten gebruikten de Siciliano, waaronder Gabriel Fauré en Johann Sebastian Bach. Deze Siciliano van Bach komt uit de 2^e fluitsonate en is door Willy Hautvast mooi bewerkt naar een versie voor harmonie of fanfareorkest.

Deutsch:

Ein Sicilienne (oder Siciliano oder Siciliana) ist eine aus Sizilien stammende Tanzform. Ursprünglich war es ein Hirtentanz, aber später (aus der Barockzeit) wurde die Sizilienne auch als Teil einer Suite oder als eigenständige Komposition verwendet. Der Siciliano gilt wie der "forlane" und der "gigue" als fröhliche Tänze. Die Sizilienne ist sowohl im vokalen als auch im instrumentalen Repertoire zu finden. Viele Komponisten, darunter Gabriel Fauré und Johann Sebastian Bach, benutzten den Siciliano. Dieses Siciliano von Bach stammt aus der 2. Flöten Sonate und wurde von Willy Hautvast wunderschön zu einer Fassung für Blasorchester adaptiert.

Français:

Une sicilienne (ou siciliano ou siciliana) est une forme de danse originaire de Sicile. C'était à l'origine une danse du berger, mais plus tard (de l'époque baroque) la sicilienne a également été utilisée comme partie d'une suite, ou comme composition séparée. Le Siciliano, comme le "forlane" et la "gigue" est considéré comme des danses joyeuses. La sicilienne se retrouve dans le répertoire vocal et instrumental. De nombreux compositeurs ont utilisé le Siciliano, dont Gabriel Fauré et Johann Sebastian Bach. Ce Siciliano de Bach provient de la 2^e sonate de flûte et a été magnifiquement adapté par Willy Hautvast à une version pour orchestre d'harmonie ou orchestre fanfare.

SICILIANO

Concertbandscore

Johann Sebastian Bach

arr. Willy Hautvast

Andante (♩=84)

The score is for a concert band and is written in 6/8 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The music is in common time (C) and is marked 'p' (piano) throughout. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flute:** Rests throughout.
- Oboe:** Rests throughout.
- Bassoon:** Plays a melodic line with a long slur across the first two measures.
- Eb Clarinet:** Rests throughout.
- 1st Bb Clarinet:** Plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs.
- 2nd Bb Clarinet:** Rests throughout.
- Bb Bass Clarinet:** Plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs.
- Eb Alto Saxophone:** Rests throughout.
- Bb Tenor Saxophone:** Plays a melodic line with slurs.
- Eb Baritone Saxophone:** Plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs.
- 1st Bb Trumpet:** Rests throughout.
- 2nd Bb Trumpet:** Rests throughout.
- 1st F Horn:** Plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs.
- 2nd&3rd F Horn:** Plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs.
- 1st Trombone:** Plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs.
- 2nd&3rd Trombone:** Plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs.
- C Euphonium:** Plays a melodic line with a long slur across the first two measures.
- Bass:** Plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs.

4

Fl.
p

Ob.
p

Bsn.
p

Cl.Eb
p

Cl.1
p

Cl.2
p

B.Cl.
p

A.Sax.
p

T. Sax.
p

B.Sax.
p

Tpt.1

Tpt.2

Hrn.1
p

Hrn.2&3
p

Tbn.1
p

Tbn.2&3
p

Euph.
p

Bass
p

8

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cl.Eb

Cl.Bb

Cl.C

B.Cl.

A.Sax.

T. Sax.

B.Sax.

Tpt.1

Tpt.2

Hrn.1

Hrn.2&3

Tbn.1

Tbn.2&3

Euph.

Bass

12

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cl.Eb

Cl.1

Cl.2

B.Cl.

A.Sax.

T. Sax.

B.Sax.

Tpt.1

Tpt.2

Hrn.1

Hrn.2&3

Tbn.1

Tbn.2&3

Euph.

Bass

p

p