



Molenaar Edition

Pannonische Rhapsodie

J. Takács

Armin Suppan

Art.nr: 012010080
Difficulty: C

Concert Band

Solo and Band

Colofon

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Mini - Score

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PANNONISCHE RHAPSODIE

N Jenö Takács werd op 25 september 1902 geboren in Siegendorf, een plaats in Burgenland, het toenmalige Cinfalva, dat tot het Hongaarse gedeelte van de Donaumonarchie behoorde. Takács studeerde in Wenen bij Joseph Marx, maar na afronding van zijn studie zocht hij onmiddellijk contact met Béla Bartók in Boedapest. Met Bartók is hij zijn leven lang bevriend geweest, evenals met Zoltan Kodály. Van 1927 tot 1939 was Takács werkzaam als professor aan het conservatorium van Cairo en de universiteit van Manilla, van 1942 tot 1948 was hij directeur van het conservatorium in Pécs (Pünfkirchen) en van 1952 tot 1968 gaf hij les aan de universiteit van Cincinnati.

De Romeinse provincie "Pannonia" strekte zich uit langs de Donau van Wenen via Boedapest tot onder Belgrado. Dit omvangrijke gebied besloeg een deel van het tegenwoordige Oostenrijk, alsmede van Slowakije, Hongarije en Joegoslavië. Vandaag de dag is dit Midden-europees cultuurgebied nog steeds van invloed op het economische en met name ook het culturele leven.

De "Pannonische Rapsodie" werd geschreven in opdracht van de Europese Unie van Muziekscholen. Van dit muziekstuk bestaat behalve een symfonische instrumentatie ook een instrumentatie voor blaaskoest, door Armin Suppan geschreven op verzoek van de componist. In het thema en het ritme van deze rapsodie zijn zowel Oostenrijksche, Hongaarsche als Slavische invloeden terug te vinden.

Armin Suppan werd in 1959 in Graz geboren, waar hij later het conservatorium bezocht. Voorts kreeg hij op het conservatorium in Detmold hoornlessen van Michael Höltzel. Suppan woonde momenteel in Freiburg im Breisgau, waar hij werkzaam is als pedagoog en als dirigent van een blaaskoest.

PANNONISCHE RHAPSODIE

F Jenö Takács est né le 25 septembre 1902 à Siegendorf dans la province autrichienne du Burgenland, aux confins de la Hongrie. À cette époque la province s'appelle "Cinfalva" et fait partie de la moitié hongroise de la Monarchie du Danube. Takács étudie auprès de Joseph Marx à Vienne, puis il prend contact avec Béla Bartók à Budapest. Alors qu'une amitié à vie avec Bartók et plus tard avec Zoltan Kodály. De 1927 à 1939 Takács est professeur au conservatoire de Cairo et puis à l'université de Manille. De 1942 à 1948 il enseigne au conservatoire de Pécs (Pünfkirchen) et de 1952 à 1968 à l'université de Cincinnati.

La province "romaine" de "Pannonic" s'étendait le long du Danube, de Vienne, au delà de Budapest jusqu'à Belgrade et comprenait donc une partie de l'Autriche, de la Slovaquie, de la Hongrie et de la Yougoslavie. En tant qu'unité culturelle d'Europe Centrale, elle marque encore de nos jours la vie économique et surtout la vie culturelle de cette région. Cette rhapsodie existe en version pour orchestre symphonique qui en version pour orchestre d'harmonie; cette dernière a été faite par Armin Suppan à la demande du compositeur. Elle utilise des thèmes et des rythmes autrichiens, hongrois et slaves.

Armin Suppan est né en 1959 à Graz. Après avoir étudié au conservatoire de sa ville natale il suit les cours de cors d'harmonie avec Michael Höltzel. Armin Suppan enseigne à Freiburg im Breisgau, où il dirige également un orchestre à vent.

PANNONISCHE RHAPSODIE

E Jenö Takács was born on September 25, 1902 at Siegendorf in Burgenland, a region which was formerly called Cinfalva and had been part of Hungarian half of the Danube Monarchy. Takács studied with Joseph Marx in Vienna and after having passed for his exams he immediately went to see Béla Bartók in Budapest. This resulted in a lifelong friendship with the latter and also with Zoltan Kodály. From 1927 till 1939 Takács worked as professor at the Cairo Conservatory and at the University of Manila, from 1942 till 1948 he was on the board of the conservatory of Pécs (Pünfkirchen). From 1952 till 1968 he taught at the University of Cincinnati (USA).

The Roman Province of "Pannonic" stretched along the banks of the Danube from Vienna via Budapest to Belgrade and in this way it harboured parts of what is now Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia. This Middle-European area is from a cultural and economic point of view of great importance. The "Pannonische Rhapsodie" was commissioned by the European Union of Music Schools. It consists of a symphony and windband version. In addition there is a band version for wind instruments and a solo clarinet part.

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Armin Suppan, born in 1959 in Graz, studied at the conservatory of his native town and also at the Detmold conservatory with Michael Höltzel. He lives at Freiburg im Breisgau, where he conducts a wind orchestra and where he also gives classes.

Jenö Takács

Pannonische Rhapsodie
arr. Armin Suppan
For Clarinet and Symphonic Band



INSTRUMENTATION 'PANNONISCHE RHAPSODIE' - 01.2010.08
HARMONIE / CONCERT BAND / SYMPHONIC BAND

1 Solo Clarinet	2 Horn I + II Eb/F
1 Full Score	2 Horn III + IV Eb/F
(Condensed Score available)	4 Trombone I + II C
1 Piccolo C	2 Trombone III C
4 Flute I	1 Barit.Euph. I C
4 Flute II	1 Barit.Euph. II C
2 Oboe I + II	1 Barit.Euph. I Bb
2 Bassoon	1 Barit.Euph. II Bb
1 Eb Clarinet	1 Stringbass C
5 Clarinet I	4 Basses (Tuba) C
5 Clarinet II	1 Timpani
5 Clarinet III	3 Percussion
1 Alto Clarinet	(S.D.,B.D.,Cymbals,Tom-Tom,Bongo, Slapstick,Wrist Bells)
1 Bass Clarinet	
2 Alto Saxophone I + II	
2 Tenor Saxophone	
1 Baritone Saxophone	
2 Flügelhorn I	
2 Flügelhorn II	
3 Cornet/Trumpet I	
6 Cornet/Trumpet II + III	
ADDITIONAL PARTS	
2 Trombone I + II Bb	
1 Trombone III Bb	
2 Eb Bass	
2 Bb Bass	

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Pannonische Rhapsodie

Direktionsstimme in C
Condensed Score
(Klavier-Stimme)

Für Symphonisches Blasorchester
mit Solo-Klarinette
János Takács op 109 (1982)
arr. Armin Suppan

Andante $\text{d} \approx 60$
Solo-Stimme in C
Concert pitch
Klar.
Klar.
Klar., Hn.
Fl., 1.Ob., A-Sax.
Fl. Solo
frei senza misura
rubato

12 a tempo
Klar., Hn., Tb.
Ob., Fg., Sax.

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Mini Score

2

17 Solo-Klar. senza misura
mf
expr. mf

21 a tempo
Sax. Hn. mf
r.H. Thn. Tb. p
1. Ob. P 1.2. Hn.

27 accel.
Klar. Flhn.
Fg. Bas-Kl. Bar. Tb. + Ten-Sax. mgf 1.2. Hn. Thn.
Ten-Sax. Fg. accel.

31

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Mini Score

3

senza misura

35

Breiter (Largo) senza misura
ff rubato Klar. Tr. Hn. accel. f
fp Pos. 2. Tb.
rit. Tranq. p

4

40 accel.
Fg. Bongos pp

42 Allegretto $\text{d} \approx 92$
1.Klar. (ein Spieler) p

46

poco a poco alla misura
accel. —
1. Fl. (ein Spieler) f

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Mini Score

50

1. Fl. (ein Spieler) f

01.2010.08

Mini Score

54

1. Kl.

mf

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 62 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 63 starts with a piano dynamic. Measure 64 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 65 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 66 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 67 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 68 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 69 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 70 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 71 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 72 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 73 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 74 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 75 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 76 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 77 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 78 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 79 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 80 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 81 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 82 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 83 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 84 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 85 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 86 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 87 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 88 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 89 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 90 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 91 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 92 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 93 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 94 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 95 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 96 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 97 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 98 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 99 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 100 begins with a forte dynamic.

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6

Poco più mosso

70

f tutti

mf

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Mini Score

87

f —

A musical score page featuring a melodic line for woodwind instruments. The top staff shows a continuous line of eighth-note patterns, starting with a forte dynamic (f) and ending with a piano dynamic (p). The bottom staff shows sustained notes. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'accel.' and 'Piu allegro'. The instrumentation is indicated by labels: '1. Klar., Alt.-kl.' and '+Kl. Tr. Baß-Kl.'.

Piu allegro

01.09.2018 09

Mini Score

A musical score page showing system 105. The score consists of five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. Various instruments are indicated by their names above the staves: "Tr., Hn." above the first staff, "1. Klar." above the second staff, "Pos." above the third staff, and "Ob., Tr., Hn." above the fifth staff. Dynamics are also indicated: "mf" (mezzo-forte) above the first staff, "ff" (fortissimo) above the second staff, and "f" (forte) above the fifth staff.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 110-115. The score consists of three staves. The top staff shows a melodic line with various note heads and accidentals. The middle staff shows harmonic notes. The bottom staff shows bass notes. Measure 110 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 111 begins with a crescendo. Measure 112 begins with a crescendo. Measure 113 begins with a crescendo. Measure 114 begins with a crescendo. Measure 115 begins with a crescendo.

Molto Allegro d ca. 132 Basch laut, wie ein Militärmarsch (Quick, loud)

(and like a military-march)

A musical score page for orchestra, page 114, showing measures 1-2. The top staff shows woodwind entries with dynamic ff. The bottom staff shows a tutti entry with dynamic ff.

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Musical score pages 9 and 10. The score includes parts for Piano, 1. Fl., 2. Fl. (je ein Spieler), Ob., 1. Tb., A-Sax., and B-Cl. The score features dynamic markings like ff, f, p, and ff, and performance instructions like 'Tutti' and 'f sub.'. Measures 123, 127, and 132 are shown.

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Mini Score
Mini Score
Mini Score
Mini Score

Musical score pages 10 and 11. The score includes parts for Piano, 1. Fl., 2. Fl. (je ein Spieler), Ob., 1. Tb., A-Sax., and B-Cl. The score features dynamic markings like ff, f, p, and ff, and performance instructions like 'Tutti' and 'f sub.'. Measures 144, 148, 152, and 157 are shown.

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Mini Score
Mini Score
Mini Score
Mini Score

Musical score pages 11 and 12. The score includes parts for Piano, 1. Fl., 2. Fl. (je ein Spieler), Ob., 1. Tb., A-Sax., and B-Cl. The score features dynamic markings like ff, f, p, and ff, and performance instructions like 'Tutti' and 'f sub.'. Measures 161, 166, and 171 are shown.

Allegro deciso d ca. 108

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Mini Score
Mini Score
Mini Score
Mini Score

Musical score pages 12 and 13. The score includes parts for Piano, 1. Fl., 2. Fl. (je ein Spieler), Ob., 1. Tb., A-Sax., and B-Cl. The score features dynamic markings like ff, f, p, and ff, and performance instructions like 'Tutti' and 'f sub.'. Measures 180, 185, 190, and 195 are shown.

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Mini Score
Mini Score
Mini Score

199 Solo *f*

1. Tr.

1. 2. Pos. 1. 2. Tr. 3. Tr.

3. Ir. 2. Pos. 1. Pos. 3. Tr.

204 Solo

+Hrn.

+2. Tr. R.H. *fff*

L.H.

209 Allegro *d* ca. 116

1. Pos. (con sord.)

p

214

Mini Score

Mini Score

Mini Score

Mini Score

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A page from a musical score containing five staves of handwritten musical notation. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams, with some markings like 'tr.', 'f', 'b', and 'bb'. Measure numbers 218, 223, 227, and 231 are visible at the top of each staff respectively. The bottom right corner features a large, tilted watermark reading "Mini Score".

252

256

1. Klar.

p

+Fg.
p espri.

260

263

p

p +2.,3. Klar.

Mini Score

266

f

f

270

dec.

pp

273

sub. f

276 ff

Mini Score

279

Hrn. gliss.

Pos.

283

Hrn.

f

286

289

rit.

ff

cresc.

ff

Mini Score

10.2010.08