rchas

PROLOGUE, PRAYER AND DREAM PANTOMIME

From the opera, "Hansel and Gretel"

ENGELBERT HUMPERDINCK Arranged by FRANK ERICKSON



- I Full Score
- I Piccolo
- 4 Ist Flute
- 4 2nd Flute
- I Ist Oboe
- I 2nd Oboe
- 4 Ist B[,] Clarinet
- 4 2nd B^J Clarinet
- 4 3rd B[,] Clarinet
- 2 E♭ Alto Clarinet/ E♭ Contrabass Clarine
- 2 B¹ Bass Clarinet/ BB¹ Contrabass Clarinet
- 2 Bassoon
- 2 Ist E Alto Saxophone
- 2 2nd E♭ Alto Saxophone
- B Tenor Saxophone
- I E Baritone Saxophone

- Ist Bb Trumpet
- 3 2nd B[,] Trumpet
- 3 3rd B♭ Trumpet

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- 2 Ist F Horn
 - 2nd F Horn
 - 3rd F Horn
 - Ist Trombone
 - 2nd Trombone
 - 3rd Trombone Baritone B.C.
 - Baritone T.C.
- Tuba
- Bells
- I Timpani

Frank Erickson Publications



About the composer

Many composers are well known simply from the enduring qualities of a single work: Engelbert Humperdinck's opera "Hansel and Gretel" is one such example. Born in Siegburg, Germany in 1854 he received his musical education at the Cologne Conservatory, following which he traveled extensively in Italy, France and Spain and held a teaching positions at the Conservatory of Barcelona before returning to Germany in 1890. His masterpiece "Hansel and Gretel" was completed and produced in 1893. It immediately captivated opera lovers and was warmly welcomed world-wide. This success was followed by two more operas in 1902 and 1910 but neither repeated his earlier success.

About the composition

This arrangement is derived from the music in Act 2 with Hansel and Gretel lost and lying down to sleep in the woods. The *Prologue* begins with the sandman sprinkling sand on to the children's eyes. Hansel and Gretel respond by singing their *Evening Prayer*. In the *Dream Pantomime* a ladder reaches down from heaven and 14 angels are seen to surround the sleeping children.

Rehearsal suggestions

PROLOGUE - Measures 1-21: Either the trumpet, alto sax or oboe may be chosen to play this solo.

PRAYER - Measures 22-42: The goal here (as well as in the *Pantomime*) should be for richness in sonority and variance in dynamic level. Measures 34-37: the alternation of the main melodic lines between the lst trumpet and flute and oboe should be prominent. Do not let the Clarinets obscure the trumpet melody in measure 34.

PANTOMIME - Measures 43 - end: Tempo (and changes in tempo) are important and the metronimic markings should be closely followed. Many of the more extensive accompanying arpeggio figurations will necessitate "staggering" of the parts, particularly for the clarinets. The figuration $\int \int \int (measure 86, etc.)$ should be played as smoothly as possible. Do not shorten or accent the second and fourth notes. There is a natural tendency to play this figuration in this manner $\int \int \int \int (which should be avoided)$. In the final five measures the same suggestion applies to the eighth note figuration.



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