

ACADEMIC FESTIVAL

Overture

Johannes Brahms, Opus 80

Arranged for Band by Vincent Frank Safranek

Complete Set Catalog No. BOV-S1025-00 Price: \$80.00

Extra Score Catalog No. BOV-S1025-01 Price: \$10.00

Instrumentation

1	Condensed Conductor Score
1	Harp
5	1 st C Flute
5	2 nd C Flute
1	Db Piccolo
1	1 st Oboe
1	2 nd Oboe
1	1 st Bassoon
1	2 nd Bassoon
1	Contra Bassoon
1	1 st Eb Clarinet
1	2 nd Eb Clarinet
3	Solo Bb Clarinet
3	1st Bb Clarinet
6	2 nd & 3rd Bb Clarinets
2	Eb Alto Clarinet
2	Bb Bass Clarinet
6	Eb Alto Saxophone
2	Bb Tenor Saxophone
1	Bb Baritone Saxophone
1	Bb Bass Saxophone
2	Solo Bb Cornet
2	1 st Bb Cornet
2	2 nd Bb Cornet
1	1 st Bb Fluegelhorn
1	2 nd Bb Fluegelhorn
1	1 st Bb Trumpet
1	2 nd Bb Trumpet
1	1st Eb Horn
1	2nd Eb Horn
2	3rd & 4 th Eb Horns
1	1 st Baritone TC
1	2 nd Baritone TC
1	1 st Baritone BC
1	2 nd Baritone BC
4	1st & 2 nd Trombones
2	Bass Trombone
4	Basses
3	Snare Drum and Triangle
2	Bass Drum & Cymbal
1	Timpani

Academic Festival Overture

JOHANNES BRAHMS

Op. 80

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Arranged by V. F. Safranek.

Johannes Brahms, (born in Hamburg May 7th 1833 and died in Vienna April 3rd 1897) was honored two times during his distinguished career, with degrees bestowed upon him by famous universities.

In 1877 the English University of Cambridge conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Music, honoris causa, at the same time bestowing the same distinction upon his friend, Joseph Joachim, the violinist. When this degree was proposed to Brahms, he wrote to Cambridge that he was too busy either to make a trip to England, in order that the degree might be conferred personally, or to write a special work in recognition of the honor, so he received the degree in absentia and was permitted to offer as his thesis the C minor symphony, which had been produced the previous year at Carlsruhe.

In 1879 the University of Breslau offered to Brahms the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. On this occasion Brahms not only accepted the distinction, but as a token of his appreciation composed, in 1880, the present "Academic Festival" Overture, which was first produced at Breslau early in the year 1881, Brahms himself conducting the orchestra. This overture is really a fantasia on German student songs, of which Brahms was very fond, and in the singing of which he loved to join.

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The work begins (Allegro, C minor, 2-2 time,) with the announcement of its principal theme (planissimo) without any introduction. Then follows a more tranquil section, after which the opening material is again resumed. After another episode the student song, "Wir hatten gebaut ein stattliches haus" ("We had built a stately house") makes its appearance. At the conclusion of this melody the full band (fortissimo) presents another section, the material of which is partly suggested by the principal theme of the overture. The key changes and the second of the student melodies "Der Landesvater" ("The Father of his Country") is introduced. The development section does not begin at once with the working out of the previous material, but with a third student melody, "Was Kommt dort von der Hoh," ("What comes from yonder Heights?") this being a freshman song. Then follows an elaborate development of the matter in the first portion of the overture. The recapitulation is somewhat irregular in its construction, the principal theme being omitted, or at least being only suggested. The remaining material is, however, a more or less complete restatement of that which went before, and the overture is brought to a stirring conclusion with the fourth song, "Gaudeamus Igitur" (Maestoso, C major, 3-4 time,) shouted forth by the greater part of the instruments and with rushing scale passages against it in the higher registers.

The tympani part is written for three instruments, following the original score. Should but two be available, the C instrument would be omitted.

In the 2-4 animato, the basses should not be permitted to overpower the baritone - two basses being sufficient for the first eight bars. Also, if there are not two bassoons, two trombones should be used during these seventeen bars, instead of one bassoon and one trombone.

The movement having four beats to the measure, should be played but little slower than the preceding alla-breve movements, as the change of tempo is made principally that the band may be held together better with four beats than with two.

Academic Festival

Overture

Conductor.

Johannes Brahms, Op. 80.
arr. by V. F. Safranek.

J 437

Allegro.

Cl.
pp sempre e sotto voce. Bar.

2 Horns & Bass'n. Horns.

3rd Horn. *pp* Bar. Tromb.

(Solo Cl.) *8^{va}* 2nd Cl. Horns. Bar. Bass.

Cor. *pp* Horns & Sax. 3rd Hn. Bar. Tromb.

Cl. Horns. Bar. 3rd Hn.

A **B**

Conductor.

(Full.)
ben marcato.
 S.Dr. (B.Dr.)

Horns. Cor. Cl. Fl.
p *pp* Horn.
 Bass.

2nd Cl. Horn. Horn. Cor. Bass.
pp Tymp.

Horn. Tromb. Cl. etc.
 Bass.

(D)
 S.Dr. *p cresc.*

Poco maestoso.
ff
 (B.Dr.)

Conductor.

First system of musical notation for the conductor, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings.

Second system of musical notation, including a circled letter 'E' above the staff. The notation continues with complex rhythmic structures.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a circled letter 'E' above the staff and a 'Bar.' marking. The music includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Fourth system of musical notation, labeled 'Horns.' at the beginning. It includes a circled letter 'E' above the staff and a 'Cl.' marking.

Fifth system of musical notation, including a circled letter 'E' above the staff. It features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a '1st Cor.' marking.

Sixth system of musical notation, including a circled letter 'F' above the staff. It features a *cresc. poco a poco.* marking.

Seventh system of musical notation, including a circled letter 'F' above the staff. It features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a *fp* marking. Instrument markings include 'Cl. Bar.', 'Tromb.', 'Cor.', and 'Horn.'.

Conductor.

First system of musical notation for the conductor's part, showing piano accompaniment with treble and bass staves.

Second system of musical notation, including parts for Clarinet (Cl.), Flute (Fl. etc.), Trombone (Tromb.), and 1st Cornet (1st Cor.). A *dim.* marking is present.

Third system of musical notation, including parts for one Clarinet (one Cl.), Flute (Fl.), and Cornet (Cor.). A *p* marking is present.

Fourth system of musical notation, including parts for Clarinet (Cl.) and another Clarinet (Cl.). A *3* marking is present.

Fifth system of musical notation, including parts for Cornets, Flute/Clarinet (Fl. Cl.), Bassoons or Trombones (Bassoons. or Trombs.), and Baritone Bass (Bar. Bass.). The tempo marking **Animato.** is present.

Sixth system of musical notation, including parts for Oboe or Solo Cornet (Ob. or Solo Cor.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Baritone Bass (Bar.). A *p* marking is present.

Conductor.

Full

ff *sf* *sf*

①

This system contains the first system of music for the Full orchestra. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music is marked with a forte dynamic (*ff*) and includes several triplets. A circled number 1 (①) is placed above the final measure of the system.

Cl.

Bar.

This system contains the second system of music for the Clarinet (Cl.) and Bassoon (Bar.) parts. The Clarinet part is marked with a piano dynamic (*p*). Both parts feature triplet patterns.

Ob.

Cl.

Bar.

Bass.

This system contains the third system of music for the Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bar.), and Bass parts. The Oboe and Clarinet parts are marked with a piano dynamic (*p*). The Bass part is marked with a piano dynamic (*p*).

Fl.

Horn.

dim.

This system contains the fourth system of music for the Flute (Fl.) and Horn parts. The Flute part is marked with a piano dynamic (*p*). The Horn part is marked with a piano dynamic (*p*). A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in the Flute part.

3rd Horn.

p cresc.

(S. Dr.)

This system contains the fifth system of music for the 3rd Horn and Snare Drum (S. Dr.) parts. The 3rd Horn part is marked with a piano dynamic (*p*). The Snare Drum part is marked with a piano dynamic (*p*) and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.

Conductor.

Cor.
ff
Tromb.
(B.Dr.)

Musical score for Cor. and Tromb. (B.Dr.). The Cor. part is in the upper staff, starting with a dynamic marking of *ff*. The Tromb. (B.Dr.) part is in the lower staff. Both parts feature complex rhythmic patterns with many eighth and sixteenth notes.

(K)

Musical score for piano accompaniment. The right hand (treble clef) has a melodic line with many slurs and ties. The left hand (bass clef) has a more rhythmic accompaniment with some slurs. A circled 'K' is present above the first measure.

Musical score for piano accompaniment. The right hand (treble clef) has a melodic line with many slurs and ties. The left hand (bass clef) has a more rhythmic accompaniment with some slurs.

ff
Dr.

Musical score for piano accompaniment. The right hand (treble clef) has a melodic line with many slurs and ties. The left hand (bass clef) has a more rhythmic accompaniment with some slurs. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in the right hand.

stopped
Horns.
mf
p

Musical score for stopped Horns. The right hand (treble clef) has a melodic line with many slurs and ties. The left hand (bass clef) has a more rhythmic accompaniment with some slurs. Dynamic markings of *mf* and *p* are present.

Cl.
dim.
Cl. Tromb.
(Tymp.) *p*

Musical score for Cl., Cl. Tromb., and (Tymp.). The Cl. part is in the upper staff, starting with a dynamic marking of *dim.*. The Cl. Tromb. part is in the lower staff, starting with a dynamic marking of *p*. The (Tymp.) part is in the lower staff, starting with a dynamic marking of *p*.

This musical score is for a conductor and consists of seven systems of staves. The first system includes parts for Horns (with a *cresc.* marking), Flute (Fl.), Tympani (Tymp.), and Cor Anglais (Cor.). The second system features a Drums (Dr.) part and a section marked with a circled 'L'. The third system continues the instrumental parts. The fourth system is divided into parts for the 1st & 2nd Horns, 3rd & 4th Horns, Trombones (Tromb.), and Horns (Corns). The fifth system is a Trombone (Tromb.) part. The sixth system includes a section marked with a circled 'M'. The seventh system is a final instrumental part. The score is written in a key signature of three flats and includes various dynamic markings such as *ff*, *p*, and *cresc.*

Conductor.

This musical score is for a conductor and consists of seven systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The instruments specified are:

- Cl. (Clarinets)
- (Dr.) (Drum)
- Tromb. (Trombones)
- Cor. (Cornets)
- Fl. etc. (Flutes, etc.)
- Horn. (Horns)
- Bb Cl. (B-flat Clarinet)
- Ob. & Horn. (Oboe and Horns)
- Cl. Bar. (Baritone Clarinet)
- Cor. (Cornets)
- Horn & Ob. (Horn and Oboe)
- Fl. (Flute)
- Cornets.

Dynamic markings include *fp*, *p*, *mf*, *dim.*, and *dim. b*. There are also circled letters 'N' and 'O' in the score.

Solo Cls. Fl. Cor. Fl. 2nd Cl. etc. Bar. Tr.

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff contains the Solo Cls. part, featuring triplet markings and a dynamic marking of *ff*. The lower staff contains the Fl., Cor., Fl. 2nd Cl. etc., Bar., and Tr. parts, with various rhythmic notations and dynamic markings.

Fl. Bass. (S. Dr.)

p cresc.

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff contains the Fl. part, and the lower staff contains the Bass. (S. Dr.) part. A dynamic marking of *p cresc.* is present in the lower staff.

ff Cor. (B. Dr.)

The third system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff contains the Cor. (B. Dr.) part, marked with a dynamic of *ff*. The lower staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment.

Maestoso.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern, and the lower staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment. A *Maestoso.* marking is present above the upper staff.

The fifth system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern, and the lower staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment.

The sixth system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern, and the lower staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment.

Conductor.

This musical score is for a piano and conductor. It consists of six systems of staves. Each system has a grand staff with a treble clef on top and a bass clef on the bottom. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first system includes a piano (P) dynamic marking. The second system includes a piano (P) dynamic marking. The third system includes a piano (P) dynamic marking. The fourth system includes a piano (P) dynamic marking. The fifth system includes a piano (P) dynamic marking. The sixth system includes a fortissimo (ff) dynamic marking. The score features various musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. A large, faint watermark is visible across the center of the page.