

## EINZUGSMARSCH FROM "DER ZIGEUNERBARON"

English:

„Der Zigeunerbaron“ (The Gypsy Baron) is a three-part opera by Johann Strauss II. The premiere was performed on the October 24, 1885 in the Theatre “an der Wien” in Vienna. Strauss wrote 16 operas, of which “*Inigo und die Vierzig Räuber*” (Inigo and the Forty Robbers) was the first. Besides the popular “*Der Zigeunerbaron*”, which was already popular while Strauss was still alive, “*Die Fledermaus*” (The Bat) is his second most well-known opera. The story, a history of love, takes place in Hungary and Vienna in the 18th century, in which the character Sandor returns home disguised as a gypsy to reclaim his family estate. The “Einzugsmarsch” is one of the best-known melodies from the opera.

Nederlands:

“Der Zigeunerbaron” is een operette in drie delen van Johann Strauß Sohn. De première vond plaats op 24 oktober 1885 in het Theater “an der Wien” in Wenen. Strauß schreef 16 operettes waarvan “Inigo und die Vierzig Räuber” (1870) de eerste was. Naast de tijdens Strauß’ leven al populaire “Der Zigeunerbaron” is: “Die Fledermaus” (1874) de bekendste. Het verhaal, een liefdesgeschiedenis, speelt zich af in Hongarije en Wenen in de 18de eeuw, waarbij een verborgen schat op een vervallen landgoed de rode draad is. De Einzugsmarsch is een van de bekendste melodieën uit de operette.

Deutsch:

„Der Zigeunerbaron“ ist eine Operette in drei Akten von Johann Strauß Sohn. Die Uraufführung fand am 24. Oktober 1885 im Theater „an der Wien“ in Wien statt. Strauß hat sechzehn Operetten geschrieben, von denen „Inigo und die Vierzig Räuber“ (1870) die erste war. Neben der Operette „Der Zigeunerbaron“ die schon bei seinen Lebzeiten sehr populär war, war „Die Fledermaus“ (1874) die beliebteste Operette von Strauß. „Der Zigeunerbaron“ erzählt eine Liebesgeschichte die sich im 18. Jahrhundert in Ungarn und in Wien abspielt; ein in einem baufälligen Landhaus versteckter Schatz ist der rote Faden. Der „Einzugsmarsch“ enthält eine der schönsten Melodien der Operette.

Français:

Marche extraite du Baron Tzigane. « Le Baron Tzigane » est une opérette en trois parties de Johann Strauss fils. Elle a été créée le 24 octobre 1885 au "Théâtre an der Wien" à Vienne. Strauss a écrit 16 opérettes dont la première, « *Inigo et les quarante Voleurs* » (1870). Hormis "Le Baron Tzigane", opérette déjà très connue de son vivant, "La Chauve Souris" (1874) est la plus populaire. Cette oeuvre raconte une histoire d'amour qui se passe en Hongrie et à Vienne au 18<sup>ème</sup> siècle et d'un trésor caché dans une maison de campagne en ruine. La "Marche d'Entrée" est une des mélodies les plus connues de l'opérette.

Full Score

(Concert Band)

# EINZUGSMARSCH AUS "DER ZIGEUNERBARON"

ENTRANCE MARCH FROM "THE GYPSY BARON"

Johann Strauß Sohn

arr. Jos van der Veken

T<sup>o</sup> di Marcia (♩ = 112)

ff

tr

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

The image displays a page of a musical score for a marching band. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with multiple staves for different instruments. The instruments listed on the left side of the page are: Picc., Fl., Ob., Bsn., Eb Clar., Clar. 1, Clar. 2, Clar. 3, Bs. Clar., A. Sax. 1, A. Sax. 2, T. Sax., B. Sax., Cnt. 1, Cnt. 2, Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, F. Hn. 1-3, F. Hn. 2-4, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3, Bb. Brn., C. Euph., C. Bs., Str. Bs., Timp., Glock., Perc. 1, and Perc. 2. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 12 through 24 indicated at the bottom. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is used throughout the score. A section symbol (§) is placed above the first staff at measure 14. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs.

This page contains a musical score for a marching band, titled "Einzugsmarsch aus 'Der Zigeunerbaron'". The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with multiple staves for different instruments. The instruments listed on the left side of the page are: Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Contrabass 1 (Cnt. 1), Contrabass 2 (Cnt. 2), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), French Horns 1-3 (F. Hn. 1-3), French Horns 2-4 (F. Hn. 2-4), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), Baritone Horn (Bb Brn.), Euphonium (C. Euph.), Cymbals (C. Bs.), Snare Drum (Str. Bs.), Tom-tom (Timp.), Glockenspiel (Glock.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The score is written in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music is divided into measures, with measure numbers 25 through 37 indicated at the bottom. Dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are used throughout the score to indicate volume changes. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and articulation marks.

Picc. *mf* *f*

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Bsn. *f*

E♭ Clar. *f*

Clar. 1 *f*

Clar. 2 *f*

Clar. 3 *f*

Bs. Clar. *f*

A. Sax. 1 *f*

A. Sax. 2 *f*

T. Sax. *f*

B. Sax. *f*

Cnt. 1 *f*

Cnt. 2 *f*

Tpt. 1 *f*

Tpt. 2 *f*

F. Hn. 1-3 *f*

F. Hn. 2-4 *f*

Tbn. 1 *f*

Tbn. 2 *f*

Tbn. 3 *f*

B♭ Brn. *f*

C. Euph. *f*

C. Bs. *f*

Str. Bs. *f*

Timp. *f*

Glock. *mf* *f*

Perc. 1 *f*

Perc. 2 *f*

38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51

Picc. Fl. Ob. Bsn. Eb Clar. Clar. 1 Clar. 2 Clar. 3 Bs. Clar. A. Sax. 1 A. Sax. 2 T. Sax. B. Sax. Cnt. 1 Cnt. 2 Tpt. 1 Tpt. 2 F Hn. 1-3 F Hn. 2-4 Tbn. 1 Tbn. 2 Tbn. 3 Bb Brn. C Euph. C Bs. Str. Bs. Timp. Glock. Perc. 1 Perc. 2

52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62

Fine