

PAUL LEENHOUTS

Report upon
“When Shall the Sun Shine?”
für 4 Blockflöten

MOECK

Paul Leenhouts

wurde am 7. Mai 1957 in Leiden (Niederlande) geboren. Er studierte Blockflöte am Sweelinck-Conservatorium in Amsterdam. Neben seinen Konzerten mit dem Amsterdam Loeki Stardust Quartet ist er Lehrer an der Musikschule in Leiden. Er unterrichtet in Kanada und den Vereinigten Staaten.

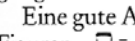
Vorwort

Die vorliegende Komposition ist dem Amsterdam Loeki Stardust Quartet gewidmet. Sie wurde im Finale des Musica-Antiqua-Wettbewerbes, Brügge 1981, uraufgeführt. *When shall the Sun shine?* ist eine spielerische, jazzige Komposition, in der einige Zitate von bekannten amerikanischen Songs zu erkennen sind – zum Beispiel *The Girls go by* und *You are the Sunshine of my Life*. Aber auch die *Sambuca* des bekannten deutschen Komponisten H. U. Staeps ist in dieses Werk eingearbeitet.

Spielanweisungen des Komponisten







Das Werk ist geschrieben für Blockflötenquartett in der Besetzung Sopran-, Alt-, Tenor- und Baßblockflöte. Die Einleitung stellt eine Nachahmung des Klangs einer *Rhythmus-Box* dar, die durch *White Noise* erzielt wird. *White Noise* ist ein Klang ohne bestimmte Tonhöhe; man bläst auf den Griffelöchern oder auf dem Fenster.

Im folgenden Teil (A) wird die Bossa-Nova-artige Einleitung fortgeführt. In Takt 14 ändert sich der Rhythmus (*subito accelerando*) in eine schnelle, jazz-artige Bewegung.

Eine gute Artikulation ist für das Spiel der Figuren  sehr wichtig. Man blase etwas leiser als normal und setze Akzente durch Verwendung des T- oder D-Ansatzes jedoch ohne die Töne dadurch voneinander zu trennen; weil sonst eine hüpfende Figur entstünde. Dies würde den fließenden Jazz-Effekt gefährden.

Es wird die swingende Ausführung sicherlich fördern, wenn man sich beim Spielen Silben wie *schu - bi - du - wah* vorstellt.

Zeichenerklärung

-  – Akzent, scharfe Artikulation
-  – Ton etwas absinken lassen (Takt 52, 53)
- Flz. – Flatterzunge
-  – Vibrato oder Flatterment (Fingervibrato)
-  – Sprechgesang
-  – Nachahmung des Beckenklangs (Hi-hat). Dieses Geräusch macht man ohne Flöte, nur mit dem Mund.
-  – White Noise (Klang ohne bestimmte Tonhöhe)

Paul Leenhouts

was born on May 7, 1957 in Leiden, Holland. He studied recorder at the Sweelinck Conservatory in Amsterdam. In addition to his concerts with the Amsterdam Loeki Stardust Quartet he is a teacher at the Music School in Leiden. He has also taught in Canada and in the United States.

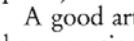
Foreword

The present composition is dedicated to the Amsterdam Loeki Stardust Quartet. The work was premiered during the finale of the Musica Antiqua Competition, Bruges, in 1981. *When shall the Sun shine?* is a playful, jazzy composition, into which several easily recognizable quotes from well-known American songs have been woven, for example, *The Girls go by* and *You are the Sunshine of my Life*. In addition, the *Sambuca* of the well-known German composer H. U. Staeps is worked into the composition.

Composer's introduction to the work







The work is written for recorder quartet, in the arrangement: Soprano-, Alto-, Tenor-, and Bass recorder. The introduction is in imitation of the sound of a *rhythm box*, which is produced by the creation of *white noise*. *White Noise* is a sound without specific pitch. The players achieve this effect by blowing on the finger holes or the window.

The next section (A) is a continuation of the bossanova-like introduction. In bar 14 (*subito accelerando*) the rhythm changes to a quick jazz-like movement.

A good articulation is very important for the execution of . One should blow somewhat more quietly than normal and set the accents with a T- or D-attack. The tones may not be separated from one another, however, otherwise one would achieve a jumpy figure. The flowing jazz effect would be endangered as a result.

If, during the execution of the piece the players can imagine vocal exclamations such as *schu - bi - du - wah* to themselves, it would help to bring about a *swinging* performance.

Explanation of Symbols

-  – Accent, sharp articulation
-  – Let the intonation drop slightly (bars 52, 53).
- Flz. – Flutter tongue
-  – Vibrato or Flatterment (finger vibrato)
-  – Speech-song (Sprechgesang)
-  – Imitation of high-hat cymbal. These noises are to be made without the recorder, only with the mouth.
-  – White Noise (sound without a specific pitch)

Paul Leenhouts,

né le 7 mai 1957 à Leiden (Pays-Bas), a étudié la flûte à bec au Sweelinck-Conservatorium d'Amsterdam. Membre de l'Amsterdam Loeki Stardust Quartet, il enseigne aussi à l'École de Musique de Leiden en qualité de professeur et donne des cours au Canada et aux États-Unis.

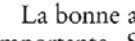
Avant-propos

La composition présentée ici est dédiée à l'Amsterdam Loeki Stardust Quartet. C'est pendant la finale du concours Musica Antiqua de Bruges, en 1981, qu'elle a été donnée pour première fois en audition. *When shall the Sun shine?* est une composition de style aisé à la manière du jazz où se reconnaissent quelques citations de songs américains bien connus comme *The Girls go by* ou *You are the Sunshine of my Life*. Mais la *Sambuca* de H. U. Staeps, un compositeur allemand bien connu, s'y trouve aussi incorporée.

Indications de jeu du compositeur







Cette pièce a été écrite pour un quatuor de flûtes à bec avec la distribution suivante: flûte à bec soprano, flûte à bec alto, flûte à bec tenor et flûte à bec basse. Le prélude imite les effets sonores d'une *boîte à rythme* par du *bruit blanc*, c'est-à-dire par un son sans hauteur déterminée. On l'obtient en soufflant dans les trous pour les doigts ou dans l'ouverture de la fenêtre.

La section suivante (A) prolonge le prélude au style de bossa-nova. À la mesure 14, le rythme se transforme soudain – *subito accelerando* – en un mouvement rapide de style jazz.

La bonne articulation des  est très importante. Souffler un peu moins fort que normalement et accentuer l'attaque des notes avec les consonnes T ou D. Faire attention toutefois à ne pas séparer les notes les unes des autres, cela donnerait un aspect sautillant qui gênerait le caractère de fluidité du jazz.

Il ne peut qu'être favorable à une exécution *swing* de jouer tout en ayant présent à l'esprit des séries d'onomatopées dans le genre *schou - bi - dou - ouah*.

Explication des signes

-  – accent, articulation coupante
-  – diminuer légèrement en force (mesures 52 et 53)
- Flz. – flatterzunge (vibrato avec la langue)
-  – flatterment (vibrato avec les doigts)
-  – chant parlé
-  – imitation d'une cymbal (Hi-hat). Ces bruits se produisent sans flûte, on n'utilise que la bouche.
-  – bruit blanc (son sans hauteur déterminée)

Report upon "When Shall the Sun Shine?"

für 4 Blockflöten

repeat
ad lib. W.N.

repeat
ad lib.

Blockflöten - Recorders
Flûtes à bec

Bossa nova

23

SOLO

29

SOLO

35

SOLO

40

SOLO

46

SOLO

Musical score for measures 46-51. The score is written for four staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). It features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and slurs. Dynamics include 'f' (forte). A circled 'D' is present above the second staff in measure 51.

52

Musical score for measures 52-58. The score is written for four staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). It features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and slurs. Dynamics include 'f' (forte). A circled 'D' is present above the second staff in measure 52.

59

Musical score for measures 59-64. The score is written for four staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). It features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and slurs.

65

Musical score for measures 65-68. The score is written for four staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). It features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and slurs.

71

E "The girls go-by"

that's right! SO LO mouth:

that's right! t k tf mouth:

that's right! t k tf

simile

77

mouth:

t k tf

f SOLO

tss tss

tss

83

SOLO

tss

tss

tss

89

95

Musical score for measures 95-100. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many triplets and accents. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and one natural (C).

101

Musical score for measures 101-107. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and accents. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and one natural (C).

108 **G**

Musical score for measures 108-113. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many triplets and accents. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and one natural (C).

114

Musical score for measures 114-115. It consists of three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many triplets and accents. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and one natural (C).

120

Musical score for measures 120-124. The score is written for four staves. Measure 120 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff has a *SOLO* marking and a *f* dynamic. The second staff has a *p* dynamic. The third staff has a *p* dynamic. The fourth staff has a *p* dynamic. There are several triplet markings (3) and accents (^) throughout the passage.

125

Musical score for measures 125-130. The score is written for four staves. Measure 125 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff has a *pp* dynamic. The second staff has a *pp* dynamic. The third staff has a *SOLO* marking and a *f* dynamic. The fourth staff has a *f* dynamic. There are several triplet markings (3) and accents (^) throughout the passage.

131

SOLO

Musical score for measures 131-135. The score is written for four staves. Measure 131 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff has a *f* dynamic. The second staff has a *f* dynamic. The third staff has a *f* dynamic. The fourth staff has a *f* dynamic. There are several accents (^) throughout the passage.

136

Musical score for measures 136-140. The score is written for three staves. Measure 136 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff has a *f* dynamic. The second staff has a *f* dynamic. The third staff has a *f* dynamic. There are several triplet markings (3) and accents (^) throughout the passage.

142

W.N. mouth

t k tff

mouth

SOLO

W.N.

SOLO

t k tff

147

SOLO

SOLO

mouth

t k tff

W.N.

mouth

t k tff

f

f

f

152

157