Claude Debussy DANSE

(Terentelle Styrienne)

Transcribed for Symphonic Wind Ensemble

Merlin Patterson

INSTRUMENTATION

Piccolo

Flute 1.

Flute 2.

Oboe 1.

Oboe 2.

English Horn

A Clarinet 1.*

A Clarinet 2.*

A Clarinet 3.*

Bass Clarinet

B-flat Contra Clarinet

Bassoon 1.

Bassoon 2.

Contrabassoon

Alto Saxophone 1.

Alto Saxophone 2.

Tenor Saxophone

Baritone Saxophone

Harp

C Trumpet 1.**

C Trumpet 2.**

C Trumpet 3.**

F Horn 1.

F Horn 2.

F Horn 3.

F Horn 4.

Trombone 1.

Trombone 2. Bass Trombone

Euphonium

Tuba

Double Bass

Timpani

Mallet Percussion

Crotales

Bells

Vibraphone

Marimba

Battery Percussion

Triangle

Tambourine

Snare Drum Cymbals

Suspended Cymbal Bass Drum

*parts for B-flat Clarinet provided

^{**}parts for B-flat Trumpet provided

Tarantelle styrienne was written in 1890 after Debussy returned from Villa Medici, Italy, where he had spent over two years studying as part of the requirements of the Prix de Rome, which he received in 1883. In 1903 the composer had it reissued under the new title **Danse**, with a few small revisions. He probably did not like the original title for this showpiece. Although Styriennes (Styrian dances, Steiermark) were fashionable in salon music, one tends to think of dances such as the Ländler, rather than the tarantella of southern Italy.

Danse is a robust, colorful piece with a sparkling middle section and is permeated by the images of the commedia dell'arte. Its whirling syncopation is felt in the sprightly alternation of 6/8 patterns of a true tarantella with 3/4 waltz rhythms.

Following Debussy's death in 1918, Maurice Ravel was asked by the publisher to arrange Danse into a version for orchestra as an homage to the composer.













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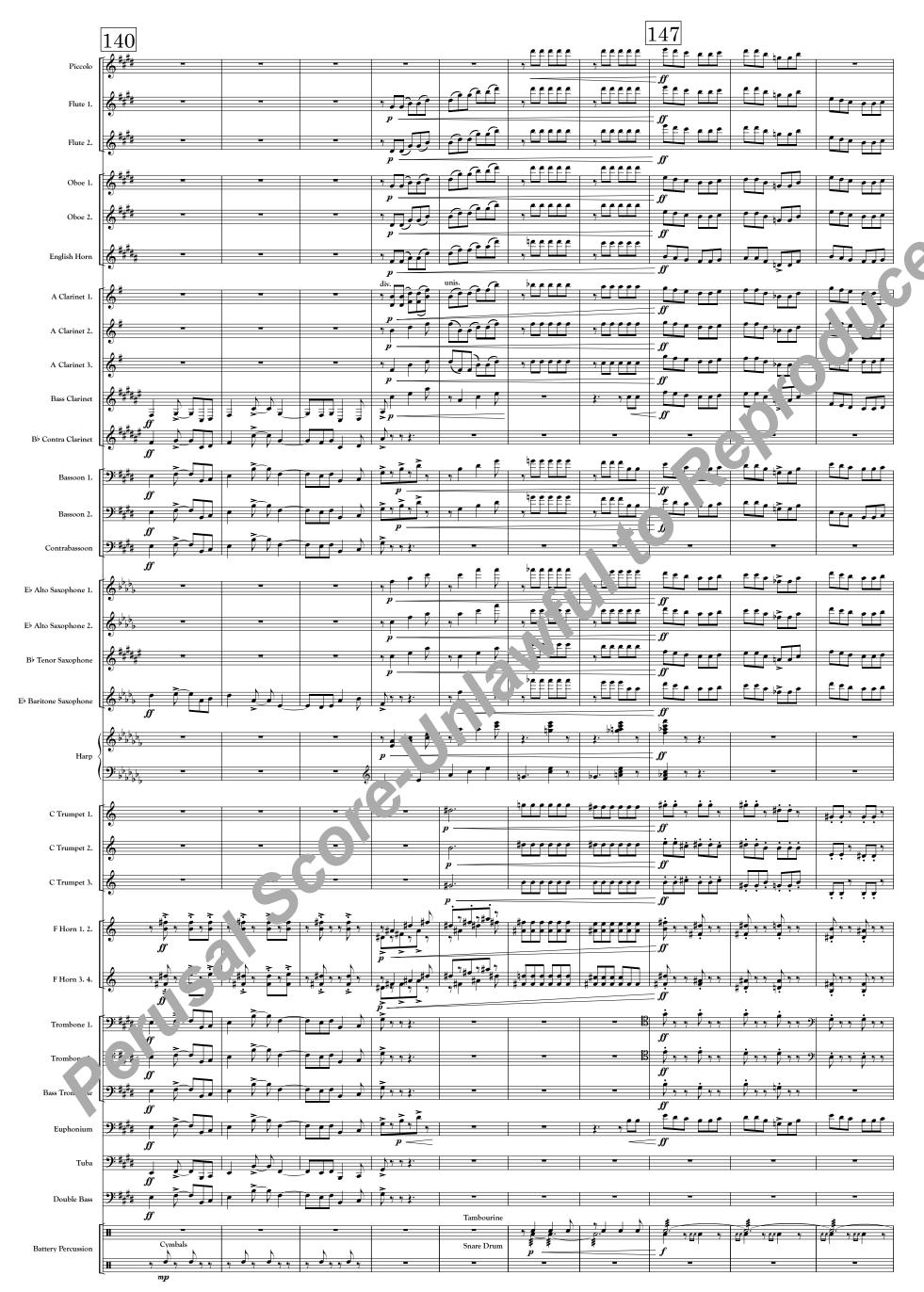












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Danse 20





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