

# Light Cavalry Overture

Franz von Suppé

arranged by  
Robert E. Foster, Jr.

1 Full Score	4 Bb Trumpet 1
8 Flute	4 Bb Trumpet 2
2 Oboe	3 F Horn
4 Bb Clarinet 1	3 Trombone 1
4 Bb Clarinet 2	3 Trombone 2
1 Bb Bass Clarinet	3 Baritone B.C./Bassoon
2 Eb Alto Saxophone 1	2 Baritone T.C.
2 Eb Alto Saxophone 2	4 Tuba
2 Bb Tenor Saxophone	1 Bells
1 Eb Baritone Saxophone	3 Percussion – Snare Drum, Bass Drum, Crash Cymbals

Extra Part - P3018871

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## Program Notes

For years, the transcription of this famous overture has been a mainstay of performances by accomplished concert bands. The well-known main theme of this classic has been adapted for young band in this very playable setting that will enhance and lend substance to any program. The memorable melody creates a perfect opportunity to teach 6/8 time to young players and gives them and their audiences the opportunity to experience one of the great standards of orchestral literature.

## About the Arranger

Robert E. Foster, Jr. was born in Gainesville, Florida in 1966. He received his Music Education degree from the University of Kansas while playing varsity football for the Jayhawk football team. He signed a free agent contract with the N.F.L.'s Atlanta Falcons in 1988. Following his football career, he went on to complete his MS degree in Music Education from the University of Illinois. He has also completed additional graduate work at the University of North Texas and the University of Kansas.

Mr. Foster has been a band director and has taught at the University of Maryland, Texas Christian University, Haskell Indian Nations University, and Tennessee Tech University. Additionally, he has taught for many years in the Eudora and DeSoto, Kansas middle schools and high schools. He is a highly successful composer and arranger of band music at all levels, including works for military bands and marching bands.

## Achievement Series Lesson Guide

Every selection in the Wingert-Jones *Achievement Series* features concise learning objectives that support the **National Standards for Arts Education**.

### Light Cavalry Overture

Franz von Suppe / arr. Robert E. Foster, Jr.

#### National Standards addressed through this publication:

- #2 Performing on instruments, alone and with others, a varied repertoire of music.
- #5 Reading and notating music.
- #6 Listening to and analyzing and describing music.
- #9 Understanding the music in relation to history and culture.

#### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Distinguish between notes that are accented and notes that are not, accented notes are separated and heavy. It also provides an opportunity to understand and perform 6/8 time and rhythms. Be sure to make a difference in dynamics, *mf* is played less loud than *forte* and *forte* is not as loud as *fortissimo*.

#### MUSIC THEORY

**KEY:** Learn or review the scale and arpeggio, which is printed at the top of each player's part.

Concert B♭ Major  
Scale and Arpeggio

Key of B♭

#### TIME SIGNATURE

**6/8** - The upper number indicates that there are six beats to a measure. The lower number indicates that an eighth note receives one beat. This is usually performed "in two" which means the dotted quarter note (equal to three eighth note) receives the beat so there are two beats per measure.

#### TEMPO INDICATOR

Molto Rallentando – (molto - much, very), rallentando - gradually play slower

#### DYNAMIC MARKINGS

**mf**(mezzo forte) – moderately loud

**f** (forte) – loud

**ff**(fortissimo) – very loud

crescendo (————) – gradually play louder

#### STYLE INDICATORS

accent (>) – a sudden emphasis on a note or chord. Accented notes are separated notes.

#### OTHER MUSICAL TERMS

slur – a curved line over or below notes of different pitches, indicating that they are to be played connected and not tongued

tie – a curved line over two notes of the same pitch, indicating that they are connected

sub. (subito) – suddenly

**(Student worksheet is on the score's back cover.)**

# Light Cavalry Overture

Franz von Suppé

**Moderato**  $\text{♩} = 108 - 120$ 

arranged by Robert E. Foster, Jr. (ASCAP)

When parts split, Oboe plays bottom note - other wise Flute and Oboe a2

5

Flute/  
Oboe

B♭ Clarinet 1

B♭ Clarinet 2

B♭ Bass Clarinet

E♭ Alto Saxophone 1

E♭ Alto Saxophone 2

B♭ Tenor Saxophone

E♭ Baritone Saxophone

B♭ Trumpet 1

B♭ Trumpet 2

F Horn

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Baritone/  
Bassoon

Tuba

Bells

Percussion  
Snare Drum, Bass Drum,  
Crash Cymbals

Light Cavalry Overture - Score

Fl./  
Ob.

Cl. 1  
Cl. 2  
B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1  
A. Sx. 2  
T. Sx.  
B. Sx.

Tpt. 1  
Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. 1  
Tbn. 2  
Bar./  
Bsn.

Tuba

Bells

Perc.

7 8 9 10 11 12

## Light Cavalry Overture - Score

**13**

Fl./  
Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

**13**

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Bar./  
Bsn.

Tuba

Bells

Perc.

13

14

15

16

17

18

## Light Cavalry Overture - Score

21

Fl./  
Ob.

Cl. 1  
Cl. 2  
B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1  
A. Sx. 2  
T. Sx.  
B. Sx.

Tpt. 1  
Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. 1  
Tbn. 2

Bar./  
Bsn.

Tuba

Bells

Perc.

Light Cavalry Overture - Score

Fl./  
Ob.

Cl. 1  
Cl. 2  
B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1  
A. Sx. 2  
T. Sx.  
B. Sx.

Tpt. 1  
Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. 1  
Tbn. 2  
Bar./  
Bsn.

Tuba

Bells

Perc.

25      26      27      28      29      30

Light Cavalry Overture - Score

Fl./  
Ob.

Cl. 1  
Cl. 2  
B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1  
A. Sx. 2  
T. Sx.  
B. Sx.

Tpt. 1  
Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. 1  
Tbn. 2  
Bar./  
Bsn.

Tuba

Bells

Perc.

31      32      33      34      35      36

## Light Cavalry Overture - Score

37

Fl./ Ob. *ff* *mf* *ff* *mf*

Cl. 1 *ff* *mf* *ff* *mf*

Cl. 2 *ff* *mf* *ff*

B. Cl. *ff* *mf* *ff*

A. Sx. 1 *ff* *mf* *mf* *ff*

A. Sx. 2 *ff* *mf* *mf* *ff*

T. Sx. *ff* *mf* *ff*

B. Sx. *ff* *mf* *ff*

37

Tpt. 1 *ff* *ff*

Tpt. 2 *ff* *mf* *ff*

Hn. *ff* *mf* *ff*

Tbn. 1 *ff* *mf* *ff*

Tbn. 2 *ff* *mf* *ff*

Bar./ Bsn. *ff* *mf* *ff*

Tuba *ff* *mf* *ff*

Bells *ff* *ff* *ff*

Perc. *ff* Cyms. let ring

37 *ff*38 *v*

39

7

40

41 *ff*42 *v*

## Light Cavalry Overture - Score

45

Fl./  
Ob.

Cl. 1  
Cl. 2

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1  
A. Sx. 2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

45

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Bar./  
Bsn.

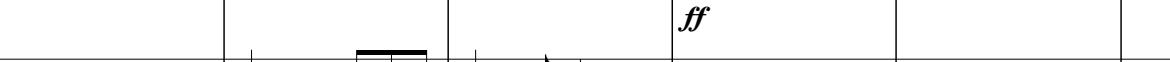
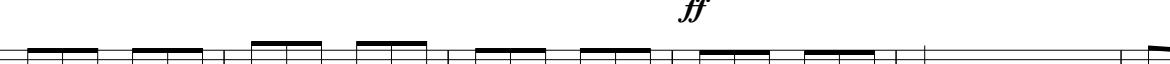
Tuba

Bells

Perc.

## Light Cavalry Overture - Score

53

Fl./Ob.   
 Cl. 1   
 Cl. 2   
 B. Cl.   
 A. Sx. 1   
 A. Sx. 2   
 T. Sx.   
 B. Sx.   
53  
 Tpt. 1   
 Tpt. 2   
 Hn.   
 Tbn. 1   
 Tbn. 2   
 Bar./Bsn.   
 Tuba   
 Bells   
 Perc. 

## Light Cavalry Overture - Score

60

Fl./  
Ob.

Cl. 1  
Cl. 2  
B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1  
A. Sx. 2  
T. Sx.  
B. Sx.

Tpt. 1  
Tpt. 2  
Hn.

Tbn. 1  
Tbn. 2  
Bar./  
Bsn.

Tuba  
Bells

Perc.

55      56      57      58      59      60

10

Light Cavalry Overture - Score

Fl./  
Ob.

*f*

Cl. 1

*sub. mp*

*mf*

Cl. 2

*sub. mp*

*mf*

B. Cl.

*sub. mp*

*mf*

A. Sx. 1

*sub. mp*

*mf*

A. Sx. 2

*sub. mp*

*mf*

T. Sx.

*sub. mp*

*mf*

B. Sx.

*sub. mp*

*mf*

Tpt. 1

*sub. mp*

*mf*

Tpt. 2

*sub. mp*

*mf*

Hn.

Tbn. 1

*sub. mp*

*mf*

Tbn. 2

*sub. mp*

*mf*

Bar./  
Bsn.

*sub. mp*

*mf*

Tuba

*sub. mp*

*mf*

Bells

*f*

*sub. mp*

*mf*

Perc.

*sub. mp*

*mf*

61      62      63      64      65      66

## Light Cavalry Overture - Score

**molto rall.**

Fl./  
Ob.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Bar./  
Bsn.

Tuba

Bells

Perc.

67      68      69      70      71      72      73

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Instrument \_\_\_\_\_

## Light Cavalry Overture

Hit the right note! (2 points each)

Fill in the **#**s and **b**s in the concert scale below. You only have to complete the scale written in the clef for your instrument.

1. B♭ Major Scale



or



Transpose Scales for YOUR instrument! (2 points each)

Now it's time to write each concert scale as you play it on your instrument. Write the notes, including **#**s and **b**s, in the clef for your instrument. *Don't forget to transpose if you need to! Make sure you have the correct starting note!*

2. B♭ Major Scale



or



Musical terms you should know! (1 point each)

Choose a term that best matches the definition.

3. indicates how many beats per measure?
  - a. 6
  - b. 8
  - c. 68
4. A crescendo ( ) indicates that the player should ...
  - a. gradually quicken
  - b. suddenly play louder
  - c. gradually play louder
5. This symbol → > is called a(n) what?
  - a. accent
  - b. crescendo
  - c. tie
6. The symbol discussed in question no. 5 indicates that the note above it or below it should be ...
  - a. detached
  - b. emphasized
  - c. both a and b
7. An '8' in the bottom of a time signature indicates that a(n) \_\_\_ gets one beat.
  - a. quarter note
  - b. half note
  - c. eighth note