

BUNNY BAND 2008

162

1	Petys Gi I Peti, Bronius Jonušas	2:13
2	Plzeňák Pochod, František Kmoch	2:37
3	Pod Praporem Sokolskym, František Kmoch	2:29
4	27er Regimentsmarsch, Franz Blümel	2:14
5	Frühlingsgruss Marsch, Adolf Ischpold	2:01
6	A Alter Drahrer, Adolf Ischpold	2:08
7	Heart of the Motherland, Gregory Kalinkovich	3:07
8	Unter dem Freiheitsbanner, Berthold Wilke	3:13
9	Wiener Volks-Jubel Marsch, Josef Kaulich	2:34
10	Slavnostni Pochod, Bedřich Studeny	3:18
11	Fiesta en la Caleta, Jaime Texidor	4:00
12	Schutzmanns Marsch, Paul Lincke	2:38
13	Jubiläums Marsch, Franz Blaschke	2:21
14	Jezdecky Pochod, Jan Pešta	2:37
15	Stetsmunter Marsch, Franz Hoffmann	2:28
16	87ger Regiments Marsch, Franz Blaschke	2:31
17	Imperiale Italica, Giuseppe Manente	4:00
18	The March Of The Herald, Horatio Nicholls	3:32
19	Fireworks of Moscow, Semyon Tschernetsky	4:08
TOTAL:		55:29

The Heritage of the March Series Presents FISAF

Bunny Band 2008



In Memoriam:
Ed Ballenger

F.I.S.A.F. BUNNY BAND 2008 "NOTES"

The march Petys Gi I Peti by Bronius Jonusas (1899-1978) probably contains Lithuanian folk songs, for it is known that he made band arrangements using folk materials. Jonusas directed bands and choirs in his native Lithuania before immigrating to the United States, where he directed choruses in Chicago and Omaha. Our efforts to translate his march titles have been fruitless.

The two marches on this CD credited to Frantisek Kmoch (1848-1912) do not appear on any official lists of his compositions. Plzenak Pochod translates as "The Pilsener March", seemingly for a citizen of Pilsen. Pod Praporem Sokolskym means "Beneath the Sokol Banner", referring to the national Czech gymnastic association for which Kmoch conducted bands.

The 27er Regimentsmarsch of Franz Blumel (1839-1916) is also known as the "Belgier Marsch", acknowledging the regiment named for King Albert I of Belgium. Blumel served in this regiment in Graz, and also taught in Admont, Neuberg an der Murz, as well as in Graz.

Little information exists regarding Adolf Ischpold. It is known that he was Drum-major of A-H IR 84, possibly during the tenure (1882-1896) of Karel Komzak II. The Fruhlingsgruss Marsch is a greeting to the spring season; A alter Draher is a humorous salute to an old "night owl".

Heart of the Motherland is a nationalistic Russian march, written by Grigorij Kalinkovich (1917-1996), about whom nothing appears in

2008 F.I.S.A.F. PERSONNEL

George Foeller, Conductor

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Jim Parr

Robert Fischer

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Randy Gehrls
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RECORDING

Steve Waters

EDITING

Steve Waters

Jay Kahn

PHOTOGRAPHY

Spencer Gore

English musical journals or encyclopedias.

This has been a year of discovery of high quality marches about which nothing is known. Unter dem Freiheitsbanner (Under the Banner of Freedom), a solid German march, was composed by Berthold Wilke. Research by many has established only that he may have been part owner of a Berlin music publishing house.

Josef Kaulich's (1827-1901) Wiener Volks-Jubel Marsch feels more like a dance than a march and dates from 1853. Kaulich had left military service in 1852 and taken up residence in Vienna, where he was owner of a music school and a teacher in a district school.

The Slavnostni Pochod (Festive March) of Bedrich Studeny was composed by a Czech composer, whose total background is a mystery!

Since a "caleta" is a cove or creek, the Fiesta en la Caleta must have been inspired by a celebration at some water-side. It is a paso doble which doesn't share the fame of many other Jaime Texidor (1884-1957) works. Composer of more than 500 works, Texidor directed the Banda Municipal de Baracaldo, Spain, for 30 years!

Paul Lincke (1866-1946) is noted for his musical comedies, as well as excerpts from them. His Schutzmanns Marsch (Policeman's March) is taken from the musical comedy "Frau Luna", which was published in 1908.

Franz Blaschke (1831-1912) composed both the Jubilaums Marsch (Jubilee March) and the 87ger Regiment Marsch. They were written while Blaschke was bandmaster of A-H IR 87 (1883-1894), and are connected to that regiment. The former celebrates the regiment's 25th jubilee, while the latter bears a dedication to the

regiment's Inhaber from 1883 till 1896, Prince Constantin of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst.

Jan Otakar Pesta (1883-1945) completed his studies at the Prague Conservatory in 1903, after which he volunteered for military service with A-H IR 92. He subsequently became bandmaster of IR 77, and later, IR 47. After World War I he joined the Czechoslovak Army as a bandmaster and retired in 1939. His Jezdecky Pochod (Cavalry March) is not well known.

Born in Stahlavý, Bohemia, Franz (Frantisek) Hoffmann (1872-?) saw military service in several A-H infantry regiments before becoming bandmaster of IR 5. While with this band he wrote the Stetsmunter Marsch, which became the regiment's defilée march, and which he dedicated to the officer corps of the regiment. After World War I he became a music professor in Szatmar, Rumania. His compositions show influences of Hungarian and Rumanian folk-music.

Imperiale Italica is Giuseppe Manente's (1868-1941) opus 400. The title appears to refer to Mussolini's dream of building an Italian Empire. This march is unique for its employment of sonata form.

Horatio Nicholls (1888-1964), composer of The March of the Heralds, was a pseudonym of Laurence Wright, an Englishman. In 1911 he established a music publishing house, which became very successful, due mostly to his many "hit" songs.

Fireworks of Moscow, also known as "Salute to Moscow", was written by the Russian Semyon Tchernetsky (1881-1950). He built the Soviet military music organization. This march refers to the immense fireworks celebrations in Moscow following World War II.