

BUNNY BAND 2011

1	Až Nás Milí Kamarádi, <i>Jaroslav Labsky</i>	3:31
2	Marinella, <i>Enrico Sabatini</i>	3:53
3	Nach Wien!, <i>Anton Klemm</i>	2:30
4	Marcia Rolando, <i>Enrico Sabatini</i>	3:39
5	Die Polnische Legion, <i>Hermann L. Blankenburg</i>	2:36
6	Royal Prussian AM II, 1, <i>Friedrich Satzenhaven</i>	1:34
7	Dobroslav, <i>František Kmoch</i>	1:22
8	Teufelsmarsch, <i>Franz von Suppé</i>	2:50
9	Suspiros de España, <i>Antonio Alvarez</i>	3:56
10	Der Kaiser Kommt, <i>Edmund Patzke</i>	2:35
11	Voice Of The Guns, <i>Kenneth J. Alford (F.J. Ricketts)</i>	3:01
12	Polka, <i>Antonín Dvořak</i>	2:06
13	Hoj Mařenko!, <i>František Kmoch</i>	2:50
14	Marcia Firenze, <i>Domenico Nocentini</i>	3:24
15	Gruss an Alt-Heidelberg, <i>Theodore Knobel</i>	3:32
16	Tiroler Holzhackerbuab'n, <i>J. F. Wagner</i>	4:04
17	In Alter Frische, <i>Heinrich Steinbeck</i>	2:51
TOTAL:		51:25

Bunny Band
2011



F.I.S.A.F. BUNNY BAND 2011 "NOTES"

AZ NAS MILI KAMARADI (March of the Czech National Guard) was written by Jaroslav Labsky (1875-1949); he was bandmaster of this Prague band from 1929. Labsky began his military music career at age 21, and directed bands from 1908 till 1918. After World War I he became a bandmaster in the newly-formed Czechoslovak Army, as well as conductor of the Kutna Hora Philharmonic Orchestra.

MARINELLA, an Italian symphonic march, is a composition of Enrico Sabatini (1894-1961). In addition to composing works for band, he directed the city band of Borgosesia and the paper mill band of Serravalle for many years. He died in Borgosesia.

NACH WIEN! (To Vienna!) commemorates the garrison change of the Austro-Hungarian Infantry Regiment Nr. 4 from Innsbruck to Vienna. It was not unusual for band members, like Anton Klemm (1844-1920), to compose marches marking events considered significant to this important band's history.

MARCIA ROLANDO was termed a "Marcia brillante" by its composer, Enrico Sabatini (1894-1961). He was a prolific composer of band music, with many marches to his credit.

DIE POLNISCHE LEGION (The Polish Legion), opus 182 of H. L. Blankenburg (1876-1956), salutes the World War I legion of Polish patriots, commanded by Marshall Jozef Pilsudski, which fought inside the framework of the Austro-Hungarian Army against Russia. The composer uses Polish folk songs – in the first part "I am a Soldier" and in the Trio "Ten Thousand Men..."

ROYAL PRUSSIAN ARMY MARCH (AM II,1) was composed by Friedrich Satzenhoven (1773 or 1774 –1825). The composer was a talented actor, singer,

BUNNY BAND 2011 – PERSONNEL

George Foeller, Conductor

PICCOLO

Char Fesler

FLUTES

Madeline Oglesby

David Manning

CLARINETS

Judy Mathieson

Lou Sacchini

Susan Schwaegler

Judy Huxford

David Williams

Charles DCamp

Joanna VandeBerg

HORNS

Barbara Hutchins

Jack Wiley

Ann Gore

Larry Gottman

FLUGELHORNS

Milt Olson

Jerry Miller

Dan Drahos

Spencer Gore

Lynn Lange

TRUMPETS

Gary Huxford

Phyllis Miller

TROMBONES

Mark DalPozzo

Fred Lange

Harry Bird

Wendy St. John

EUPHONIUMS

Rex Benson

Dan Weil

Kathryn Lyphout

Tony Hernandez

TUBAS

Robert Fischer

Jim Parr

Jim Lyon

PERCUSSION

Randy Gehrls

Dennis Hanna

Gayle Hanna

RECORDING

Steve Waters

EDITING

Steve Waters

Jay Kahn

PHOTOGRAPHY

Spencer Gore

COMMUNICATIONS

Judy Mathieson

composer and conductor who wrote operas (the last one in 1815) and led theater orchestras in Austria, Poland and Russia.

DOBROSLAV POCHOD is a very simplistic march, written by Frantisek Kmoch (1848-1912). The first and second strains are each only 8 bars long; the Trio is 16 bars. His use of German 6th chords in the second strain and diminished 7th chords in the Trio is not typical of Kmoch's compositional style. Could this have been an experiment by the Czech composer? The title, Dobroslav, is a male first name, quite popular in Bohemia.

TEUFELSMARSCH (Devil's March) was composed about 1878 by Franz von Suppe (1819-1895). He was associated with the Viennese Josephstadt and Leopoldstadt theaters all his life. His stage works were very popular during his lifetime, and he is remembered mostly by several overtures.

SUSPIROS DE ESPANA (Sighs of Spain) is a work of the Spanish composer Antonio Alvarez (1867-1903). He was born in Martos and died in Cartagena. As a student at the Madrid Conservatory, he studied organ, piano, composition and harmony. He is noteworthy for his zarzuelas, marches and paso dobles.

DER KAISER KOMMT (The Emperor is Coming) contains unusual chord progressions for a march, as well as an extended use of appoggiaturas. The composer, Edmund Patzke (1844-1903), has a long list of marches written for bands of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

THE VOICE OF THE GUNS was published in 1917, and is a product of the English military musician Kenneth J. Alford (1881-1945). Part of this march eventually was linked to "The British Grenadiers" and became the regimental march of the British Royal Artillery.

POLKA was originally scored for orchestra, possibly written before 1880. Antonin Dvorak (1841-1904) was a member of Karel Komzak's band from 1859, where he played viola. The work has a simple structure, and received its second public performance on January 17, 1881, by the A-H IR 36 band, conducted by Franz Sommer.

HOJ, MARENKOI (Hey, Mary!) is one of Frantisek Kmoch's (1848-1912) most popular march-songs.

MARCIA – FIRENZE (March Florence) was probably intended as a salute to one of Italy's most famous cities. The composer, Domenico Nocentini (1848-1924), studied at the Florence Conservatory and was an accomplished clarinetist and organist. In addition to his output of marches, he wrote many solo pieces for various instruments.

GRUSS AN ALT-HEIDELBERG (Salute to Old Heidelberg) is one of several marches written by Theodore Knobel which include well-known German folksongs. At times he wrote in collaboration with a co-composer.

TIROLER HOLZHACKERBUAB'N (Tyrolean Woodcutters) is opus 356 of Josef Franz Wagner (1856-1908), one of the most outstanding A-H bandmasters. After 21 years as a military band director, he formed a civilian band in Vienna, where he also worked as a free-lance composer. This march includes folk tunes which are often used to accompany the cutting of the May-pole tree in German-speaking lands.

IN ALTER FRISCHE (In Old-fashioned Brightness) was composed by Heinrich Steinbeck (1884-1967). Steinbeck led bands and orchestras in Karlsruhe, Germany, before being chosen to direct the Arbon, Switzerland, city band, which he did for 45 years. He also toured with this band in Germany and France. This march is his opus 21.