



DOS DANZAS LATINAS

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Music for Flute Soloist
(Alto Flute & Piccolo)
and Concert Band.

TIME: ca. 9 minutes



ERIC RICHARDS
MUSICAL SERVICES

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INSTRUMENTATION

- Solo Flute (Alto Flute & Piccolo)
- Flutes 1 & 2
- Oboes 1 & 2
- E \flat Clarinet
- B \flat Clarinet 1
- B \flat Clarinet 2
- B \flat Clarinet 3
- E \flat Alto Clarinet
- B \flat Bass Clarinet
- Bassoons 1 & 2
- Alto & Soprano Saxophone 1
- Alto Saxophone 2
- Tenor Saxophone
- Baritone Saxophone
- Trumpet 1 in B \flat
- Trumpet 2 in B \flat
- Trumpet 3 in B \flat
- Trumpet 4 in B \flat
- Horns 1 & 2 in F
- Horns 3 & 4 in F
- Trombone 1
- Trombone 2
- Trombone 3
- Bass Trombone 4
- Euphonium
- Tuba
- String Bass (amplified)
- Keyboard
(Synthesizer or Piano)
- Vibraphone
- Auxiliary Percussion
(2 players)
- Drum Set

DOS DANZAS LATINAS was composed for my friend and colleague, Nan Raphael for her solo performance with The United States Army Field Band at the 2002 National Flute Association Convention in Washington, DC. Our musical friendship harkens back to 1985 when Nan premiered another of my works, **DANCE OF THE SOUTHERN LIGHTS**.

As a "Third Stream" composer, I enjoy combining elements of the contemporary tonal vocabulary of "Art" music with the language of American Jazz and then, "stirring in" sounds and traditions of other cultures. I have a particular fondness for the music of Latin America, especially that of Brazil and Cuba. These musical predilections are quite evident in this work.

DOS DANZAS LATINAS is set in two contrasting sections, which I think of as a "Dance of Introspection" leading into a "Dance of Optimism". The opening section is a Bossa Nova and is framed by two solo cadenzas. The second cadenza serves to provide some closure to the first section and also creates a transition into the second. This "Dance of Optimism" is quite rhythmic and alternates between a Salsa and Samba feel.

I hope you enjoy this piece!

Eric Richards

Huntingtown MD

July 2002

COMPOSER'S NOTES

- The first section of the piece was written under the assumption that high quality sound reinforcement will be available for the soloist. This is the only way the correct balance will be achieved between the soloist and the density and complexity of the accompaniment in the band and rhythm section.
- The solo cadenzas that serve to frame the first section of the piece should be played very freely...relax and take your time!
- All trills and tremolos in the first section of the piece should be rather gentle and should corroborate any dynamic changes over time (i.e., speed up during crescendos and vice versa.)
- The general approach to the first section of the piece should be light and "floating". Be sure to keep the rhythm section "sensitive" to this!
- At **48**, all attacks in the woodwind ostinato should be slightly "pointed", in contrast to the more relaxed nature of the previous material.
- At **52**, the soloist begins to play over the developing ostinato. This entire passage should build toward mm. 60 – 64, which should sound almost "frenetic" or "angry" in the solo part. Good, musical sound reinforcement will be critical here.
- The climax of the first section is **66**. ROAR!
- At **84**, all instruments must enter decisively to set up the correct feel. The conductor may want to conduct one measure of the new tempo to achieve this rhythmic clarity.
- At **92**, Oboes, Clarinets 2 & 3, and Alto Clarinet must bring out their figure. Think of the dynamic as "*f*+"
- The soloist should take care to smoothly articulate the 16th notes in the second section of the piece. Perhaps a semi-legato "Jazz" attack ("Doo") is the best approach.
- The piano figures at **100** (beats 2 & 3) and m. 101 must synchronize with the soloist and should be very aggressive. Simile @ **172**.
- There can be a tendency to rush the 16th based figures in the second section of the piece. Everyone should "lock in" to the percussion section and bass part. At this point (with apologies to the Conductor), LISTENING trumps WATCHING!

DOS DANZAS LATINAS

For my friend and colleague, Nan Raphael.

Alto Flute

CADENZA - MOLTO RUBATO E EXPR.

1

Musical notation for measures 1-2. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the first two notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 2 continues with a melodic line, a slur, and a fermata over the last two notes. A box labeled "LIPPED PITCH DROP" is placed under the first measure. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 72$ is shown in a box.

Musical notation for measures 3-4. Measure 3 continues the melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the last two notes. Measure 4 features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the last two notes, followed by a 3/4 time signature. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 72$ is shown in a box.

3

Musical notation for measures 5-6. Measure 5 starts with a treble clef, key signature of three flats, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the last two notes. Measure 6 continues the melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the last two notes. A box labeled "CADENZA" is placed above the first measure. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 72$ is shown in a box. A box labeled "POCO. ACCEL." is placed above the second measure.

6

Musical notation for measures 7-8. Measure 7 starts with a treble clef, key signature of three flats, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the last two notes. Measure 8 continues the melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the last two notes. A box labeled "FLUTTER TONGUE OR SING" is placed above the first measure. A box labeled "NORM." is placed above the second measure. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 72$ is shown in a box.

7

Musical notation for measures 9-10. Measure 9 starts with a treble clef, key signature of three flats, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the last two notes. Measure 10 continues the melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the last two notes. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 72$ is shown in a box.

10

Musical notation for measures 11-12. Measure 11 starts with a treble clef, key signature of three flats, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the last two notes. Measure 12 continues the melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the last two notes. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 72$ is shown in a box.

11

Musical notation for measures 13-14. Measure 13 starts with a treble clef, key signature of three flats, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the last two notes. Measure 14 continues the melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the last two notes. A box labeled "SOLOIST SETS TEMPO; CA. M.M. $\text{♩} = 120$ " is placed above the first measure. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 120$ is shown in a box. A box labeled "(4 + 3)" is placed above the second measure. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 120$ is shown in a box.

21

19

22

25

26

28

31

36 - ENS.

36

41

42

44

48 - BUILDING GRADUALLY

47

52 **SOLO** *mf* 3 3

55 **56** 3 *tr* *tr*

58 3

60 6 3

62 *tr* 3 1 *ff*

65 **66 - CON FUEGO!**

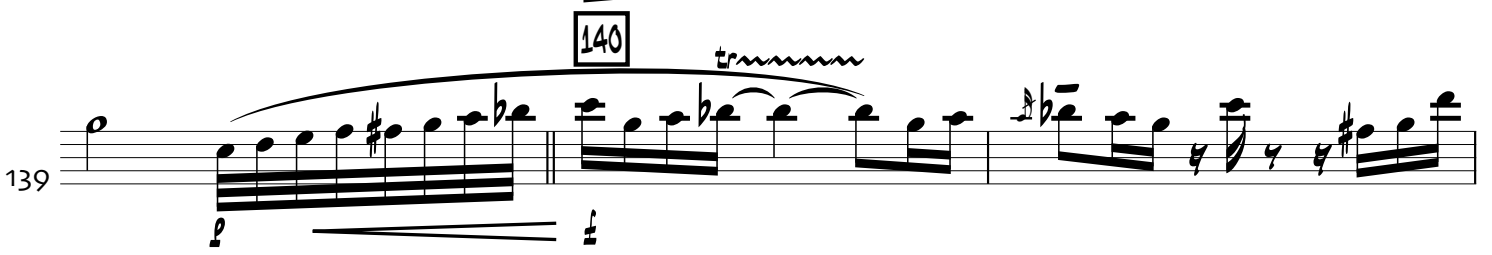
69


72

130 

133 

136 

139 

142 

145 

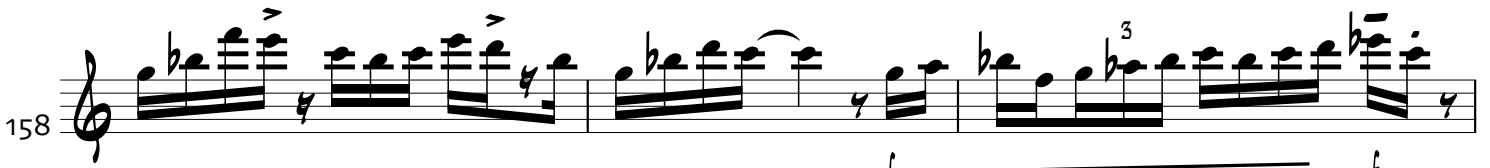
148 - SAMBA (♩ = ♩)

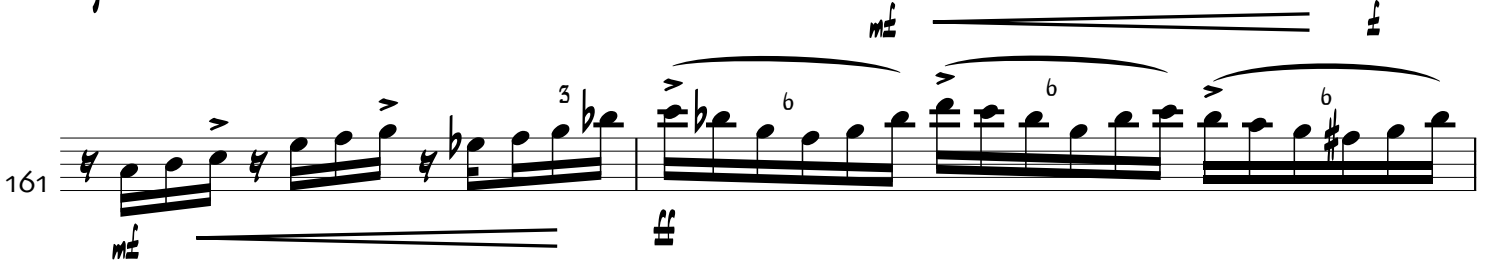
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152 

156 - SALSA

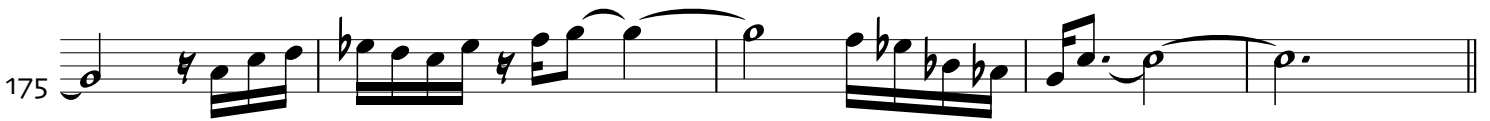
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158 

161 

163 

172 

175 

180 

183 

188 

