

I DREAMT I DWELT IN MARBLE HALLS

An Irish Ballad

MICHAEL WILLIAM BALFE

Arranged by FRANK ERICKSON

INSTRUMENTATION

1	Full Score	3	1st B $\flat$ Trumpet
8	Flute/Piccolo	3	2nd B $\flat$ Trumpet
2	Oboe	3	3rd B $\flat$ Trumpet
4	1st B $\flat$ Clarinet	2	1st F Horn
4	2nd B $\flat$ Clarinet	1	2nd F Horn
4	3rd B $\flat$ Clarinet	1	3rd F Horn
2	E $\flat$ Alto Clarinet/ E $\flat$ Contrabass Clarinet	2	1st Trombone
2	B $\flat$ Bass Clarinet/ BB $\flat$ Contrabass Clarinet	2	2nd Trombone
2	Bassoon	2	3rd Trombone
2	1st E $\flat$ Alto Saxophone	2	Baritone T.C.
2	2nd E $\flat$ Alto Saxophone	2	Baritone B.C.
2	B $\flat$ Tenor Saxophone	4	Tuba
1	E $\flat$ Baritone Saxophone	1	Bells
		1	Timpani
		3	Percussion (Snare Drum, Bass Drum, Crash Cymbals, Suspended Cymbal)

Frank
Erickson Publications



About the composer

The Irish composer and singer, Michael William Balfe, was born in Dublin, Ireland in 1808 and died in 1870. It is interesting that two important events in his early life were associated with military bands. At the age of seven he began to take violin lessons from Joseph Halliday, a military bandmaster, and one of his first compositions was a polka, scored for band. During his life time he was highly acclaimed worldwide both as a composer and Irish tenor. He is credited with having written 29 operas, all in which he was featured as a performer. But as has happened with so many other composers, fame diminished and his name is hardly known today.

About the composition

Although not widely known, the ballad *I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls*, from Michael Balfe's opera *The Bohemian Girl*, has found its way into some recent recordings by Irish folk singers. The melody and harmonies are quite simple in style: this, in addition to Balfe's heritage, could account for its Irish folk-song quality.

Rehearsal suggestions

Although the melody should be prominent throughout (which the scoring should assure) counter-melodies in this arrangement also have an importance of their own and the conductor should be aware of this. Measure 36: the continuous arpeggio figures in the clarinets will necessitate staggered breathing. Measure 46: make sure the lower part of the high counter-melody (in thirds) balances the top line. All crescendos, diminuendos and changes in tempo should be gradual, nothing sudden. Although a certain amount of freedom is in order, do not let the tempo drag. Obviously, the bass voice in the last four measures should be predominant.

I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls

An Irish Ballad

By Michael William Balfe
Arr. by Frank Erickson

Moderately, with freedom (♩ = 90)

Flute

Oboe

Bb Clarinet

E♭ Alto Clarinet-
E♭ Contrabass Clar.

Bb Bass Clarinet-
BB♭ Contrabass Clar.

Bassoon

E♭ Alto Sax.

Bb Tenor Sax.

E♭ Baritone Sax.

Bb Trumpet

F Horn

Trombone

Baritone B.C.

Tuba

Bells

Timpani

Cymbals

Snare Drum

Bass Drum

Legal Use Requires Purchase

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony or concert band. The score is written for a large ensemble of instruments, including woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Bb Cl. (B-flat Clarinet), Al. Cl. (Alto Clarinet), Bs. Cl. (Bass Clarinet), Bn. (Bassoon), A. Sax. 1/2 (Alto Saxophone), T. Sax. (Tenor Saxophone), B. Sax. (Baritone Saxophone), Tpt. 1/2/3 (Trumpet), Hn. 1/2/3 (Horn), Tbn. 1/2/3 (Trombone), Bar. (Baritone), Tb. (Tuba), Bells, Timp. (Timpani), Cym. (Cymbals), S. D. (Snare Drum), and B. D. (Bass Drum). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). A large red watermark 'Preview Only' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

17 *cresc.*

Fl.

Ob.

1 *mf*

Bb Cl

2 *mf*

3

Al. Cl.

Bs. Cl.

Bn.

A. Sax. 1 *mf*

2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

17 *cresc.*

1

Tpt.

2 *mf*

3

1

Hn.

2

3

1

Tbn.

2 *mf*

3

Bar.

Tb.

Bells

Timp.

Cym.

S. D.

B. D.

pp cresc.

mf

25

Fl.

Ob.

1
Bb Cl

2
3

Al. Cl.

Bs. Cl.

Bn.

A. Sax. 1
2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

25

1
Tpt.

2
3

1
Hn.

2
3

1
Tbn.

2
3

Bar.

Tb.

Bells

Timp.

Cym.

S. D.

B. D.

Bar.
Tb.

46

2
3

Alto Cl.

Bs. Cl.

Bn.

A. Sax. 1
2

T. Sax

B. Sax.

46

Tpt. 1
2
3

Hn. 1
2
3

Tbn. 1
2
3

Bar.

Tb.

mp

mp

mp

mp

a2

mp

Bassoon

mp

Baritone

mf

Solo

mf

Solo

mf

54

cresc. [62]

Fl.

Ob.

1
Bb Cl.

2
3

Alto Cl.

Bs. Cl.

Bn.

A. Sax. 1
2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

cresc. [62]

1
Tpt.

2
3

1
Hn.

2
3

1
Tbn.

2
3

Bar.

Tb.

Bells

Timp.

Cym.

S. D.

B. D.

p cresc.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony or concert band. The score is written for a large ensemble, including the following instruments:

- Fl. (Flute)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- 1 Bb Cl. (B-flat Clarinet)
- 2 3 Bb Cl. (B-flat Clarinets)
- Alto Cl. (Alto Clarinet)
- Bs. Cl. (Bass Clarinet)
- Bn. (Bassoon)
- A. Sax. 1 2 (Alto Saxophones)
- T. Sax. (Tenor Saxophone)
- B. Sax. (Baritone Saxophone)
- 1 2 3 Tpt. (Trumpets)
- 1 2 3 Hn. (Horns)
- 1 2 3 Tbn. (Trombones)
- Bar. (Baritone)
- Tb. (Tuba)
- Bells
- Timp. (Timpani)
- Cym. (Cymbals)
- S. D. (Snare Drum)
- B. D. (Double Bass)

The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include:

- rit.* (ritardando)
- Slower*
- ff* (fortissimo)
- pp cresc.* (pianissimo crescendo)

The score is written in a single system, with each instrument part on its own staff. The notation is in a standard musical format, with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

Preview Only
Legal Use Requires Purchase