

# **Fandango Festival**

By Victor López

## INSTRUMENTATION

- 2 Part 1 C Instruments T.C. High
- 2 Part 1 C Instruments T.C. Low
- 2 Part 1 B♭ Instruments
- 2 Part 1 E♭ Instruments
- Part 1 C Instruments B.C.
- 2 Part 2 C Instruments T.C.
- 2 Part 2 B♭ Instruments
- 2 Part 2 E♭ Instruments
- 2 Part 2 C Instruments B.C.
- 2 Part 3 C Instruments T.C.
- Part 3 B♭ Instruments
- 2 Part 3 E♭ Instruments
- 2 Part 3 F Instruments
- 2 Part 3 C Instruments B.C.

- 2 Part 4 Bb Instruments
- 2 Part 4 Eb Instruments
- 2 Part 4 F Instruments
- Part 4 C Instruments B.C. High
- 2 Part 4 C Instruments B.C. Low
- 1 Piano (Optional)
- 2 Xylophone
- Percussion 1

(Snare Drum, Bass Drum)

Percussion 2

(Castanets, Crash Cymbals/ Tambourine)

2 Timpani

## SUPPLEMENTAL PARTS

- Part 1 Violin 1
- Part 2 Violin 2
- Part 3 Violin 3 (Viola T.C.)
- Part 3 Viola
- Part 4 Cello
- Part 4 String Bass
- Part 4 C Instruments T.C.
- Part 1 Tenor Saxophone
- Part 2 Tenor Saxophone
- Part 3 Tenor Saxophone
- Part 4 Tenor Saxophone
- Part 1 F Instruments
  - Part 2 F Instruments

# **PROGRAM NOTES**

This piece is written in the style of the Spanish flamenco, but the use of ternary (triple meter) defines it more as a fandango. Originally, the fandango was notated in  $\S$ , but later it came to be written in  $\S$  and  $\S$ . Some of the flamenco musical elements are included, such as the Phrygian mode and other major and minor modes. The fandango is an archaic Spanish folkloric form, older than the flamenco, and it is generally regarded as one of the oldest Spanish dances. Fandangos are usually sung or danced accompanied by a guitar and either castanets or hand clapping; however, other instruments such as triangle, finger cymbals, and violins may also be used.



#### A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

We hope you find these versatile pieces a welcome addition to your music library. With homogeneous instrument use, there will be crossed voices, so be sure that students adjust dynamics so the melody is always heard. In an effort to support completely flexible instrumentation, the following editorial accommodations are included to address potential challenges.

#### **C Parts:**

- Parts are included for both high and low C treble-clef instruments for Part 1. These parts are combined into one staff in the score, but the parts are printed separately.
- Parts are included for both high and low C bass-clef instruments for Part 4. These parts are combined into one staff in the score, but the parts are printed separately.

#### **B**<sub>b</sub> Parts:

- Part 1 may have notes that go above the break for clarinet. Alternative lower notes will not be provided.
- Parts 2–4 may have notes that go above the break for clarinet. Alternative lower notes are provided in those instances.
- Parts that have more challenging ranges include optional lower or higher notes for trumpet and baritone T.C.
- Separate parts for tenor saxophone are included but do not appear on the score. For this series, the range will extend to include a written D below the staff.

# Divisi:

- Where appropriate, some parts may have multiple notes, however, they will not be marked with *div.* Where this occurs, assign the most appropriate notes for your students.
- To reduce clutter, a2s will also not be used. When a single note appears after a divisi, all players should play.

# String Parts:

- To help students have more success playing in unfamiliar keys, fingerings and bowings are clearly marked.
- A dash (–) indicates a shift to a new position
- Some sur/bow markings may differ from the wind parts to accommodate bowing patterns.
- String parts will include div. markings where appropriate when there are multiple notes.

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