Henry Pool

Compositeur

États-Unis, Brooklyn, New York

A propos de l'artiste

Henry Pool is born on June 12, 1939 in Amsterdam, Netherlands, as the second of four siblings, all boys. His family suffered with the rest of the Dutch nation the horrors of the Second World War. After the war he went to elementary school, high school and teachers? seminary. He worked seven years as a teacher in Amsterdam, then emigrated to Israel. After a short sojourn in kibbutz Sha?alvim he joined begin 1967 a Rabbinical College in Netivot. In 1969 he married Lilette Sroussi, a girl from Paris, France, who emigrated to Israel in 1968. During the years the couple has been blessed with five children. In 1974 they moved to Jerusalem, where he started to work as a graphic artist. In 1988 they emigrated to the USA, where they still live, now as American citizens. In the USA he worked as a computer operator. In 2004 he retired.

Though his career as a composer hasn?t been an easy one, he managed over the years to rise to the level of a professional composer. Beside one year (at age 8) of piano lessons he never got any training. He has taught himself and learned by playing the piano, studying the compositions of the masters, going to concerts, listening to classical radio and recordings and from exploring books on composition, harmony, counterpoint, orchestration, etc..... (la suite en ligne)

Site Internet: http://www.musicianspage.com

Sociétaire : ASCAP - Code IPI artiste : 628543042

A propos de la pièce

Titre: An American Rhapsody for Orchestra in G-do (Parts) [Opus 30]

Compositeur: Pool, Henry

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Editeur: Pool, Henry

Instrumentation: 1 Piccolo, 2 Flutes, 2 Oboes. 2 Clarinets in Bb, 2 Alto Saxophones in Eb, 1 Bassoon, 2 Horns in F, 2 Trumpets in Bb, 2 Trombones, 1 Tuba in C, Timpani, Cymbals, Piano, First Violins, Second Violins, V

Style: Classique moderne

Henry Pool sur free-scores.com

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HENRY POOL

Opus 29

An Israeli Rhapsody

for Orchestra

Parts

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HENRY POOL

Opus 30

An American Rhapsody

for Orchestra

Parts

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Introduction

“An American Rhapsody” is the orchestral version of the third movement of Henry Pool’s Eighth Sonata for Piano (*“My Three Fatherlands”*). It is written in rondo form and has the following structure: A > B > A > C > A > D > A > E > A, where A as “The Star Spangled Banner” is the main theme, appearing five times gyratory around the four other themes (B, C, D & E). It is the song of the “Land of the Free”, which lyrics were written by Francis Scott Key on an existing melody, and which became the official American anthem in 1931.

Theme B, “America the Beautiful”, is considered America’s second anthem. Written by Katherine Lee Bates on a melody by Samuel Ward it praises the beauty of the American landscape, both physical and spiritual. It is often sung together with “The Star Spangled Banner” on national holidays.

The American Revolution was the fight for both the freedom of the Original Colonies from the exploiting British government and the freedom of Mankind in general from oppression and exploitation as mentioned in the Declaration of Independence: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.” Unfortunately, though the fight for political freedom for the Original Colonies was understood by everyone, the fight for human rights and equality was not.

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Slavery was mercilessly upheld as before. The black population suffered terribly. They identified themselves with the Hebrew slaves in Egypt and prayed for deliverance. One of the songs originating from the depths of these sorrows is theme C: “Go down Moses”, lyrics and melody in an ever changing form, as in all folksongs, created by the black slaves. Later it became the anthem of the Underground Railroad, organized among others by Harriet Tubman, ‘a woman called Moses’, who, herself a fugitive, saved countless slaves by bringing them from the oppression in the South to the freedom in the North.

Indeed the Civil War liberated the black slaves. But that was mostly on paper, not in the real world. The emancipation of the now officially free blacks proceeded very slowly. But the fight for human rights and equality continued unstoppably and culminated in some kind of second Civil War: the Civil Rights Movement led by Martin Luther King. And it happened, that in 1965 a knot of demonstrators sang a song, used here as theme D, that was heard more and more often: “We shall overcome”, which lyrics and melody too were fashioned in an ever changing form by the oppressed blacks. It was even sung close to the White House. And then President Lyndon B. Johnson, who in 1964 pushed the Civil Rights Act through, stood up before the members of Congress, the justices of the Supreme Court and seventy million Americans tuning in on their television sets and spoke: “At times history and fate meet at a single time in a single place to shape a turning point in man’s unending search for freedom.” He thereupon promised to pass a voting rights law without

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any compromise. And he finished his speech with the words: “We shall overcome.”
On September 11, 2001, America was attacked by Al Qaeda terrorists, who destroyed the famous Twin Towers and a part of the Pentagon, killing thousands of Americans. And in the summer of 2005 a fierce hurricane by the name of Katrina destroyed most of New Orleans and killed hundreds of Americans. As the country desperately needs to recover from all these disasters, Senator Orrin Hatch and Janice Kapp Perry wrote a wonderful song: “Heal our Land”, used here as theme E, which has been performed at the second inauguration of President George W. Bush. It is a prayer for the healing of America as a whole: State and Society, asking that America again will be a beautiful country and a land of true freedom for all.

May God hearken to our prayers and may

GOD BLESS AMERICA

with His loving kindness as before.

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1 Piccolo
2 Flutes
2 Oboes

2 Clarinets in B♭

2 Alto Saxophones
1 Bassoon

2 Horns in F

2 Trumpets in B♭

2 Trombones
1 Tuba in C

Timpani
Cymbals

Piano

1st Violins
2nd Violins
Violas
Violoncellos
Double Basses

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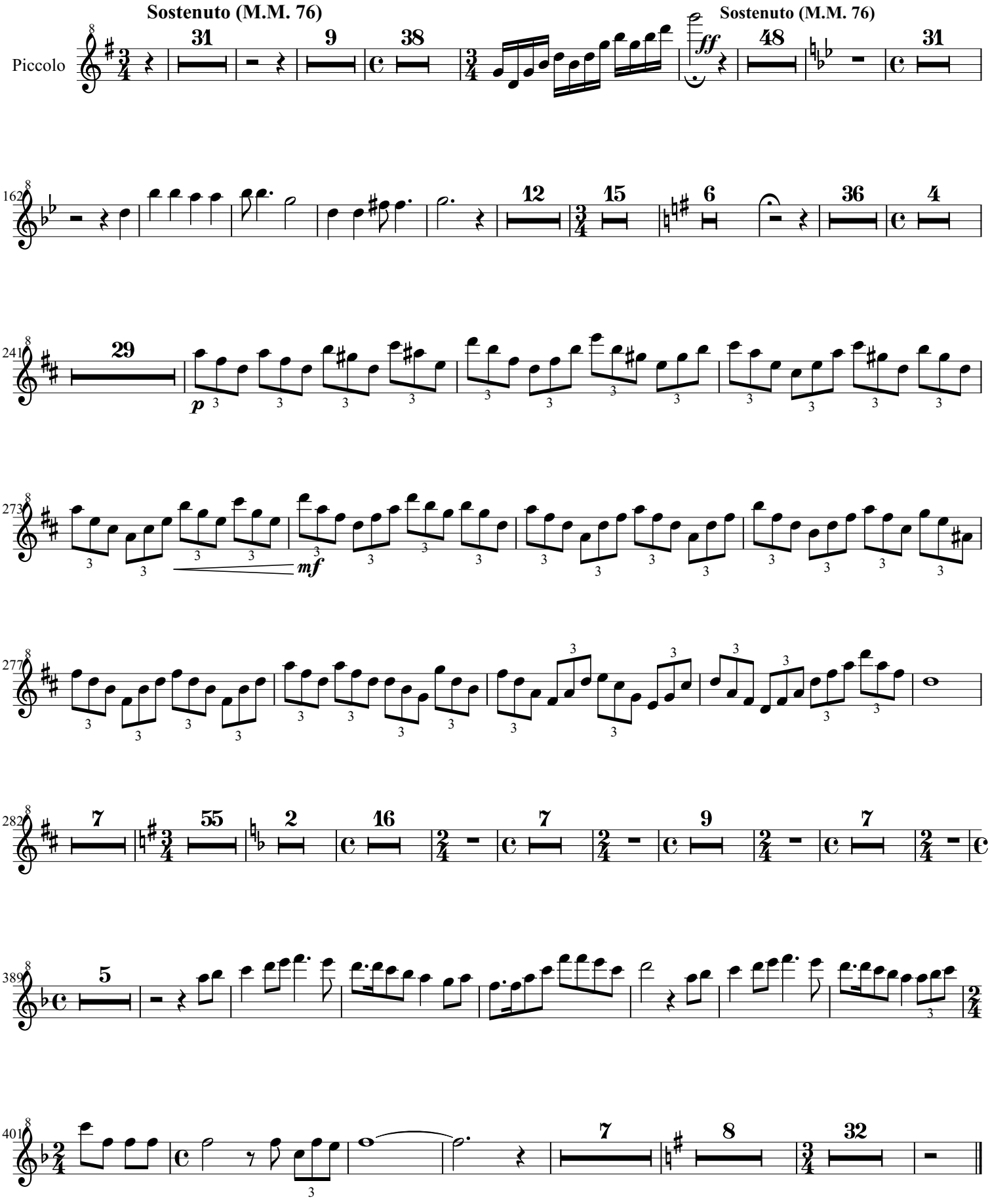

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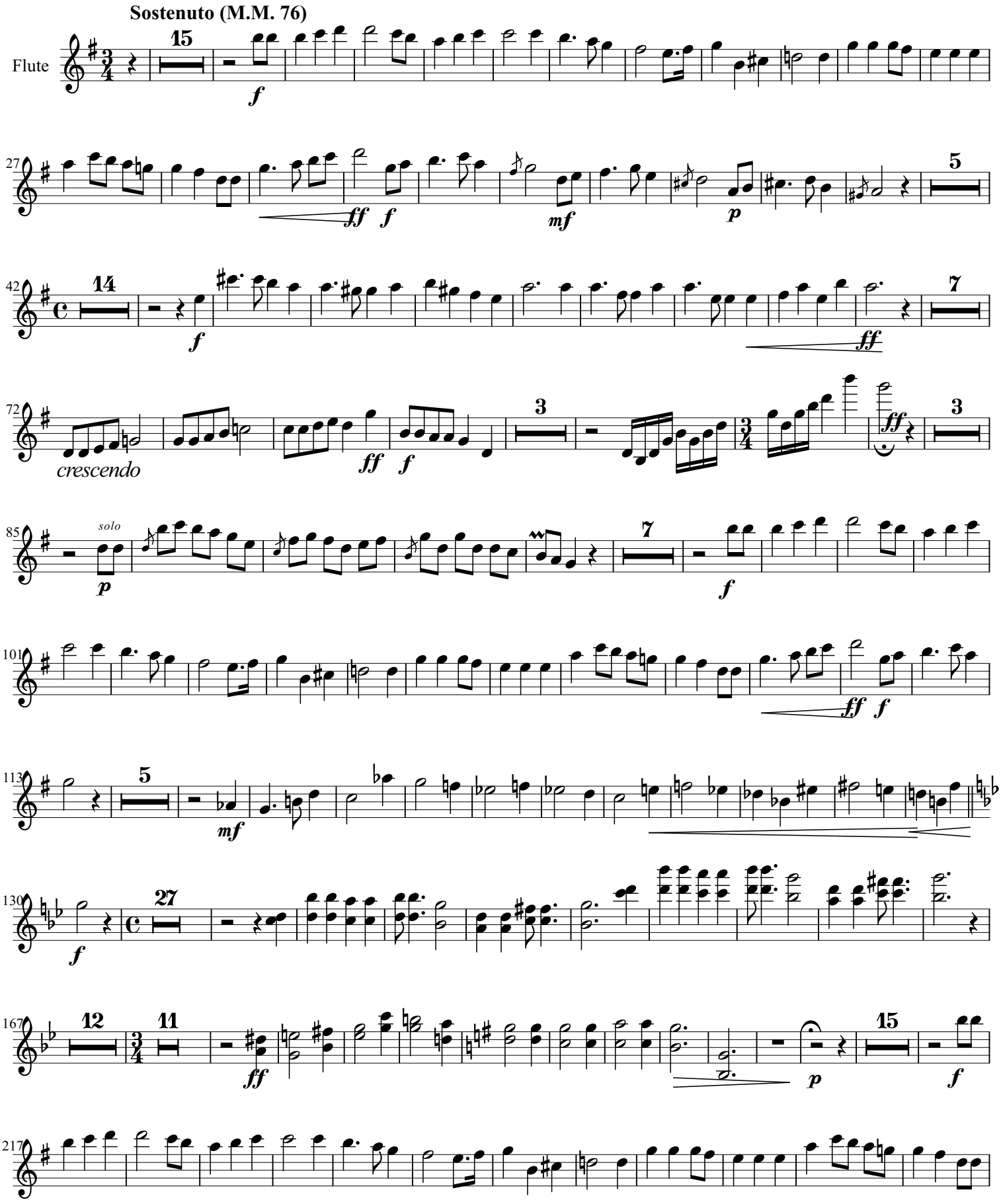

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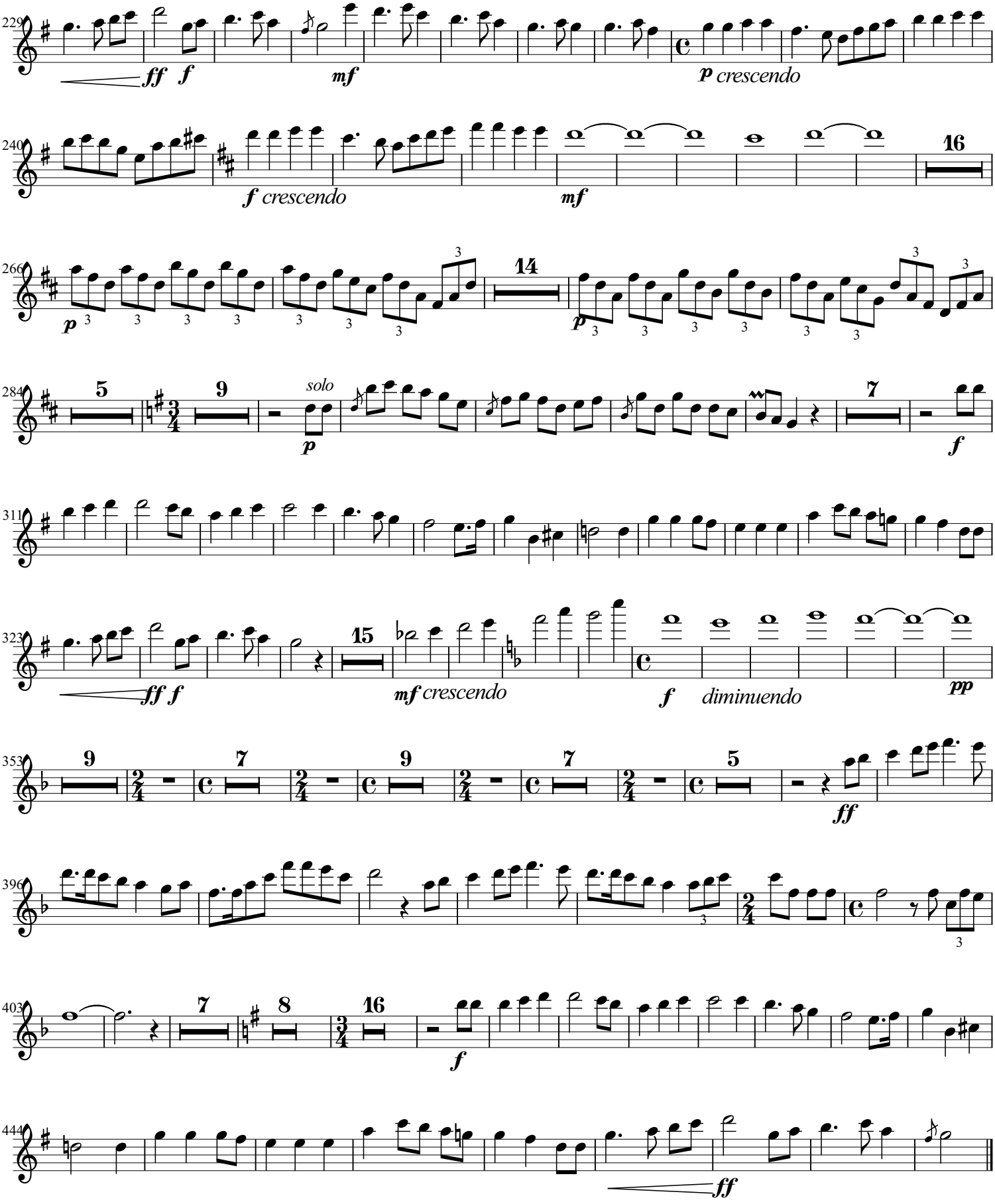

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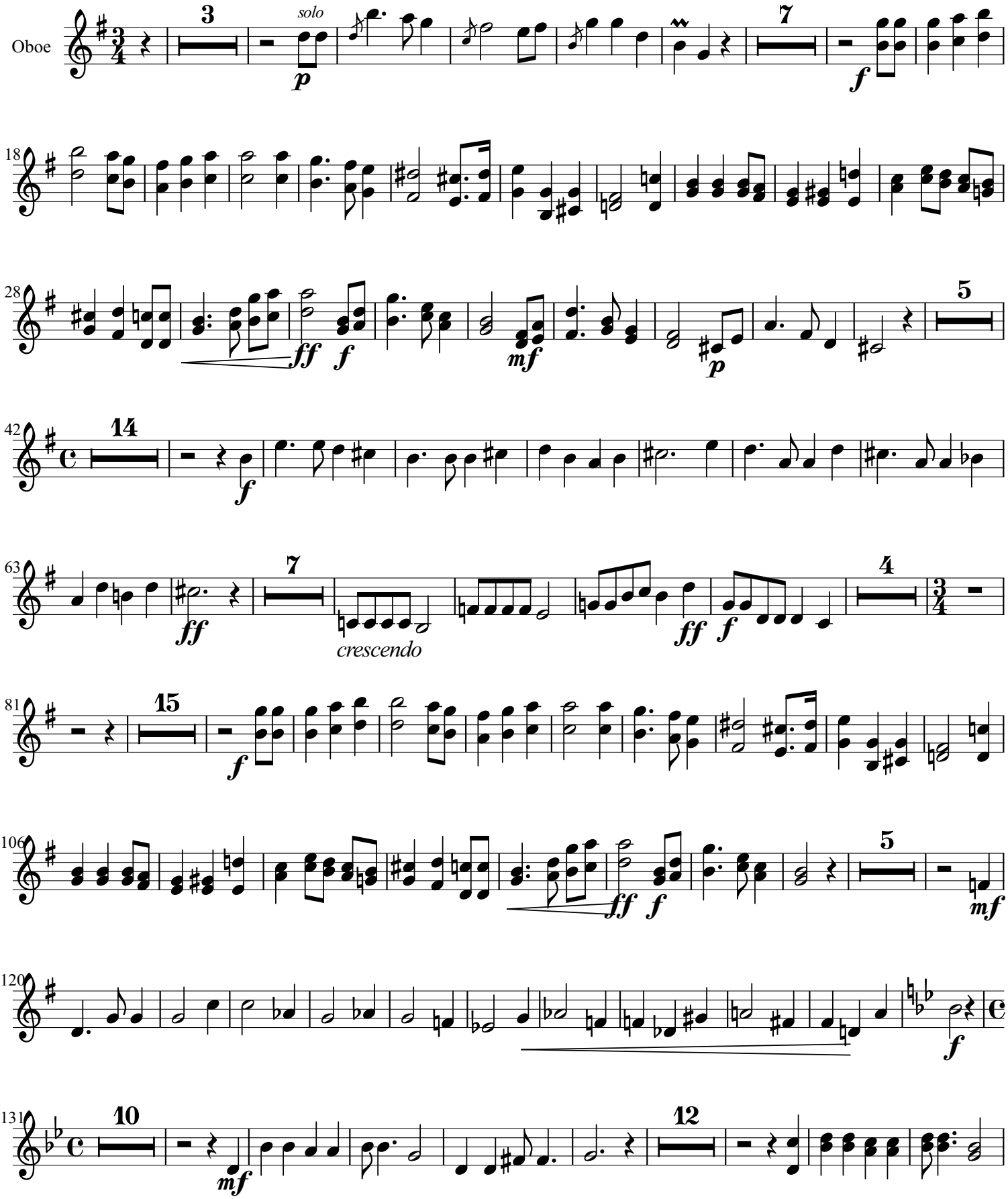

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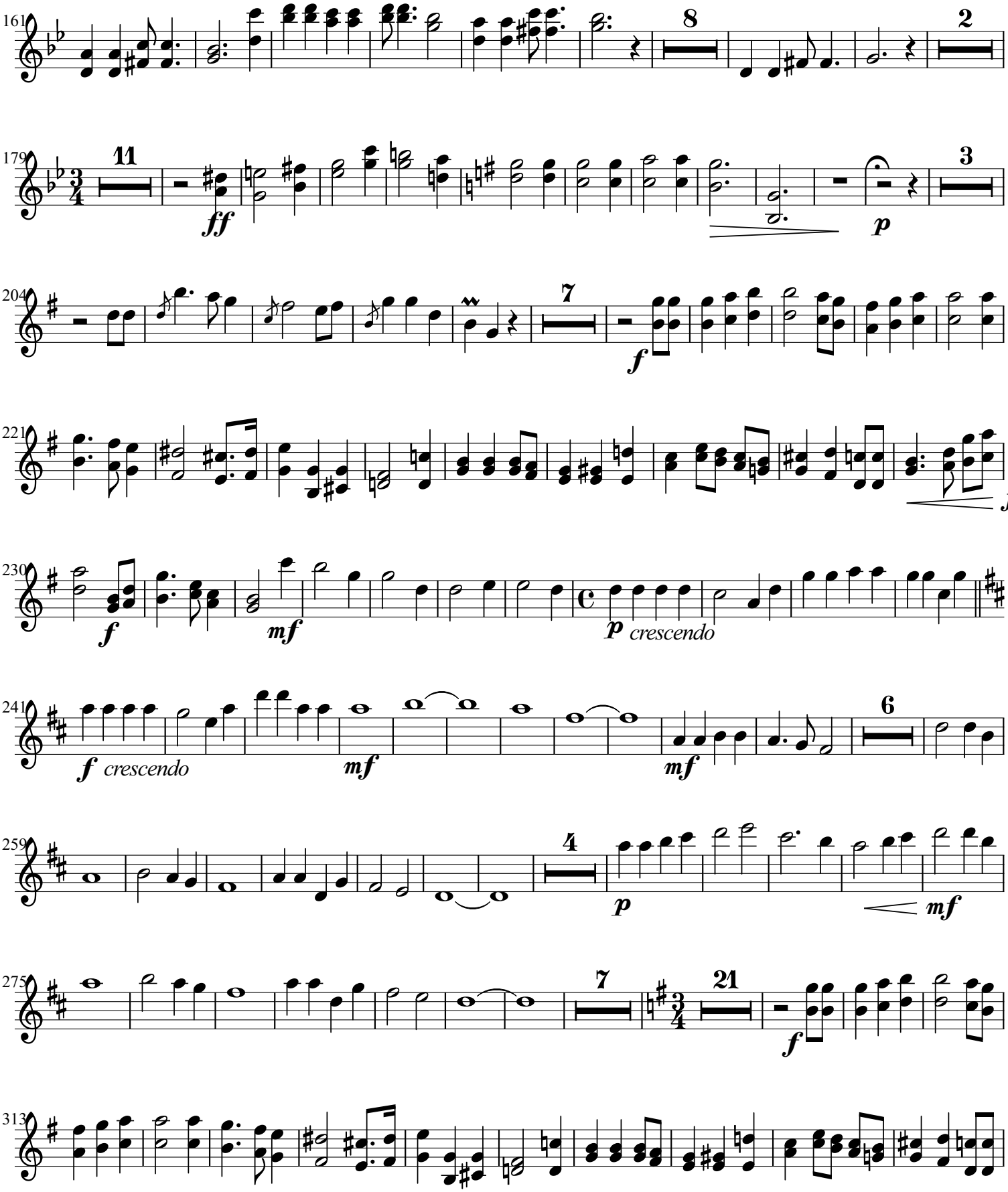

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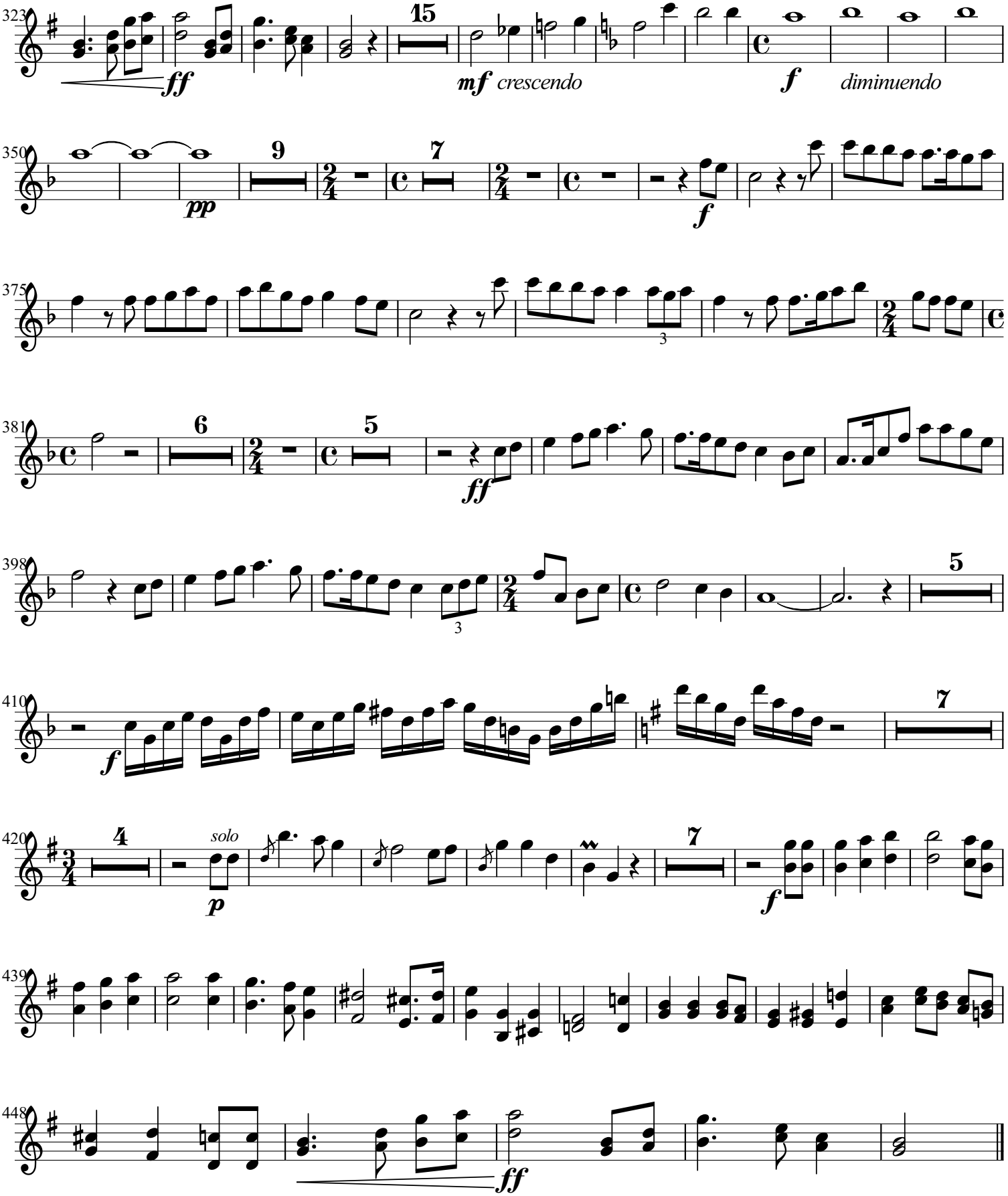

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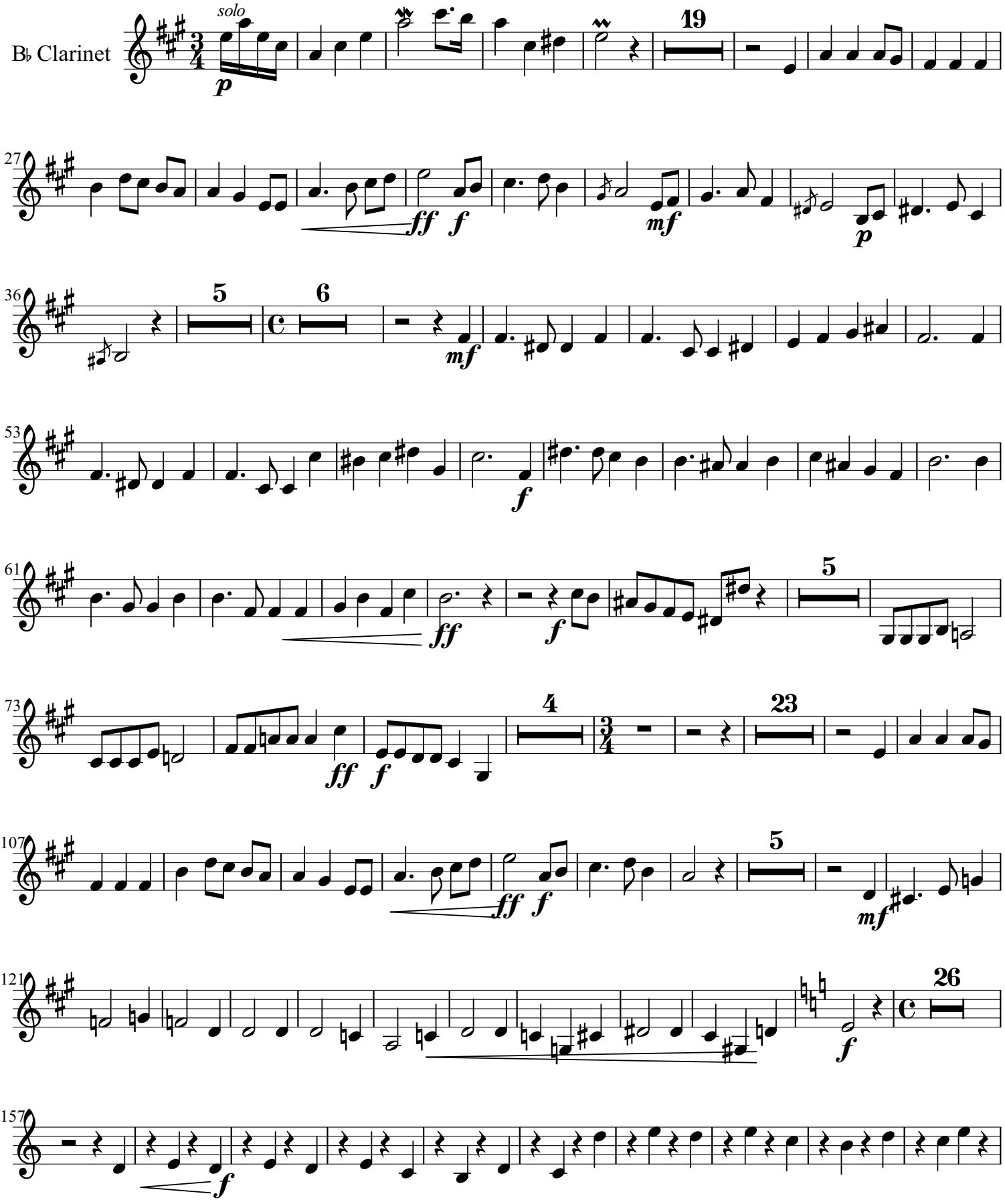
B♭ Clarinet



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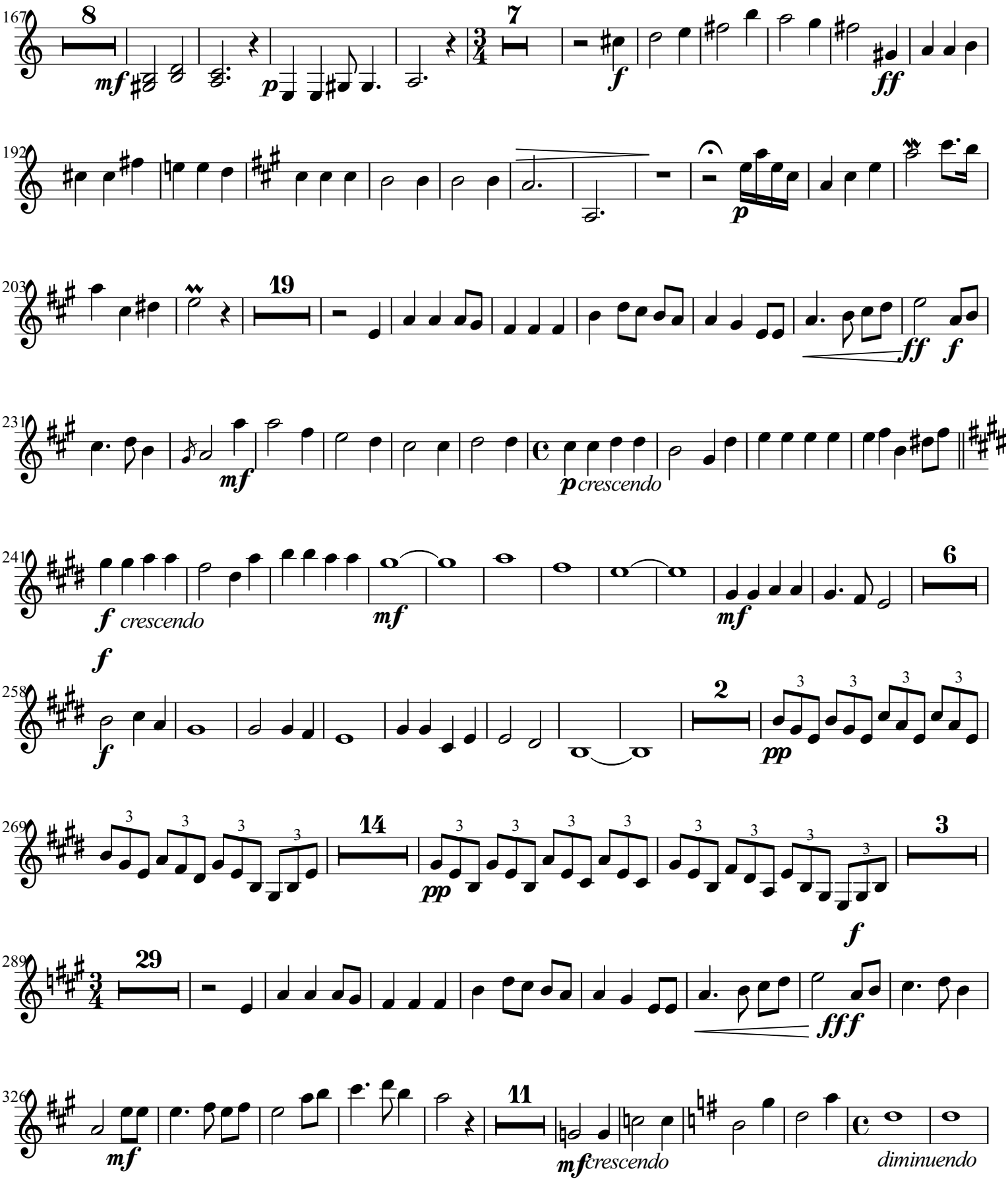

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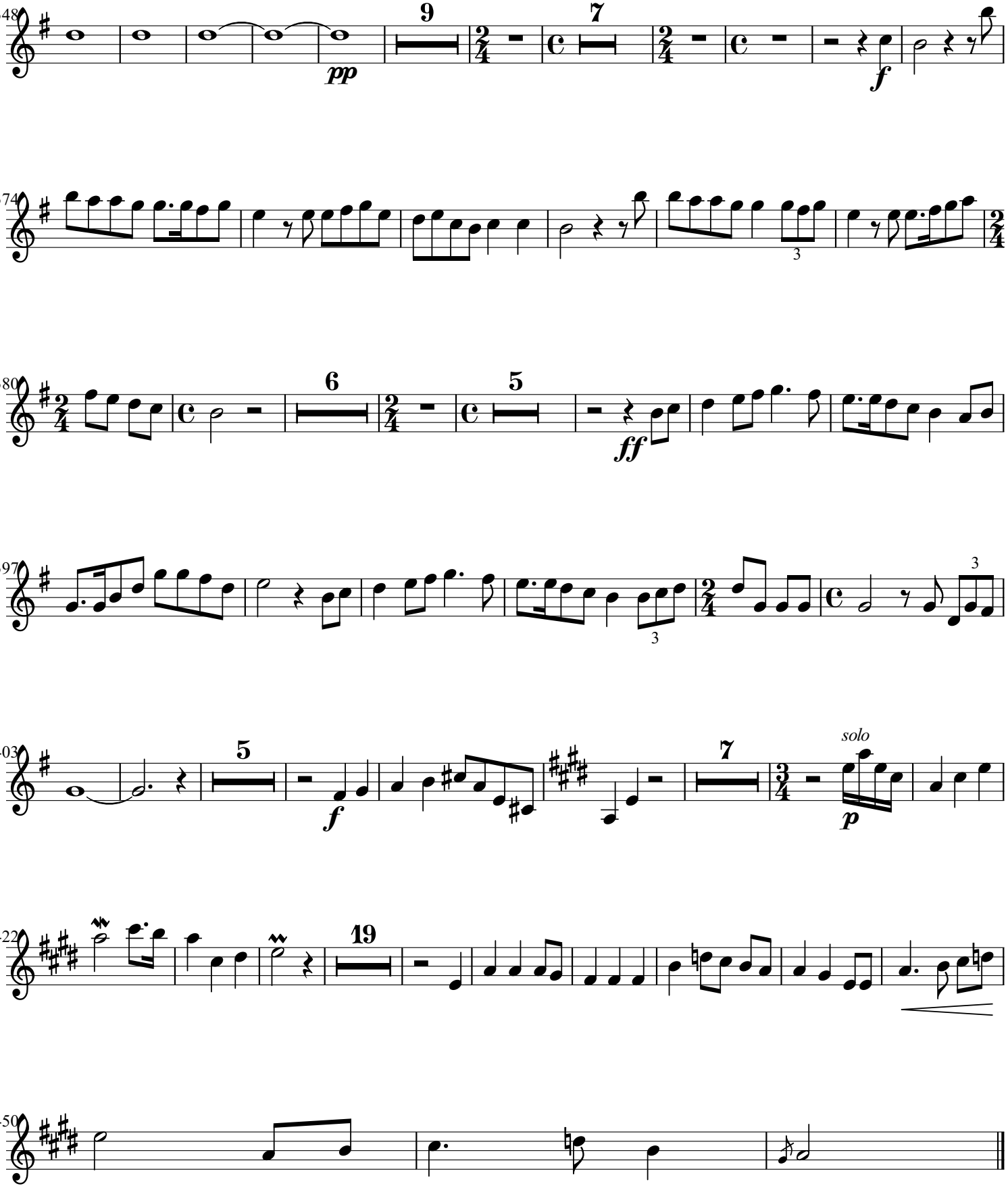

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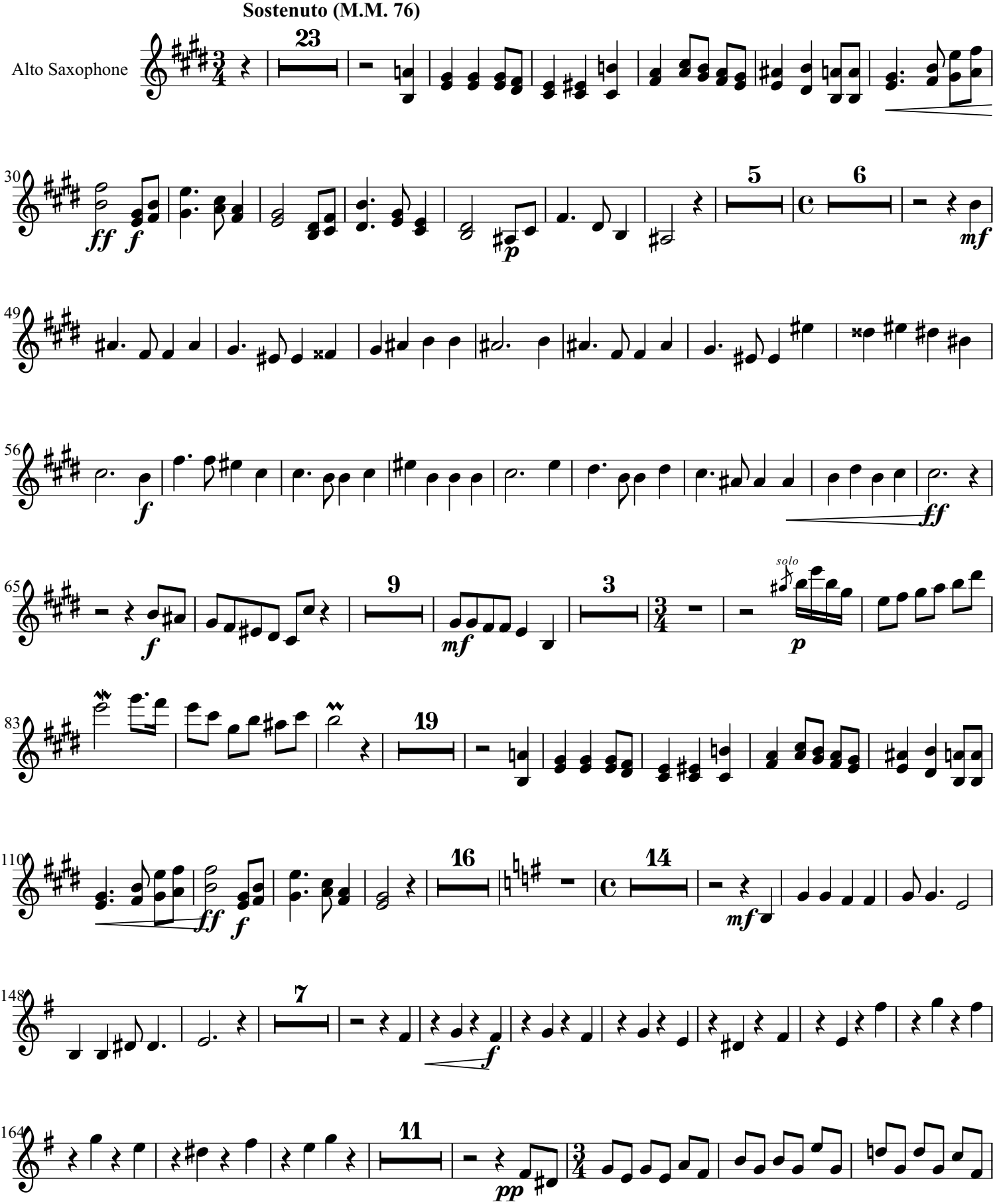

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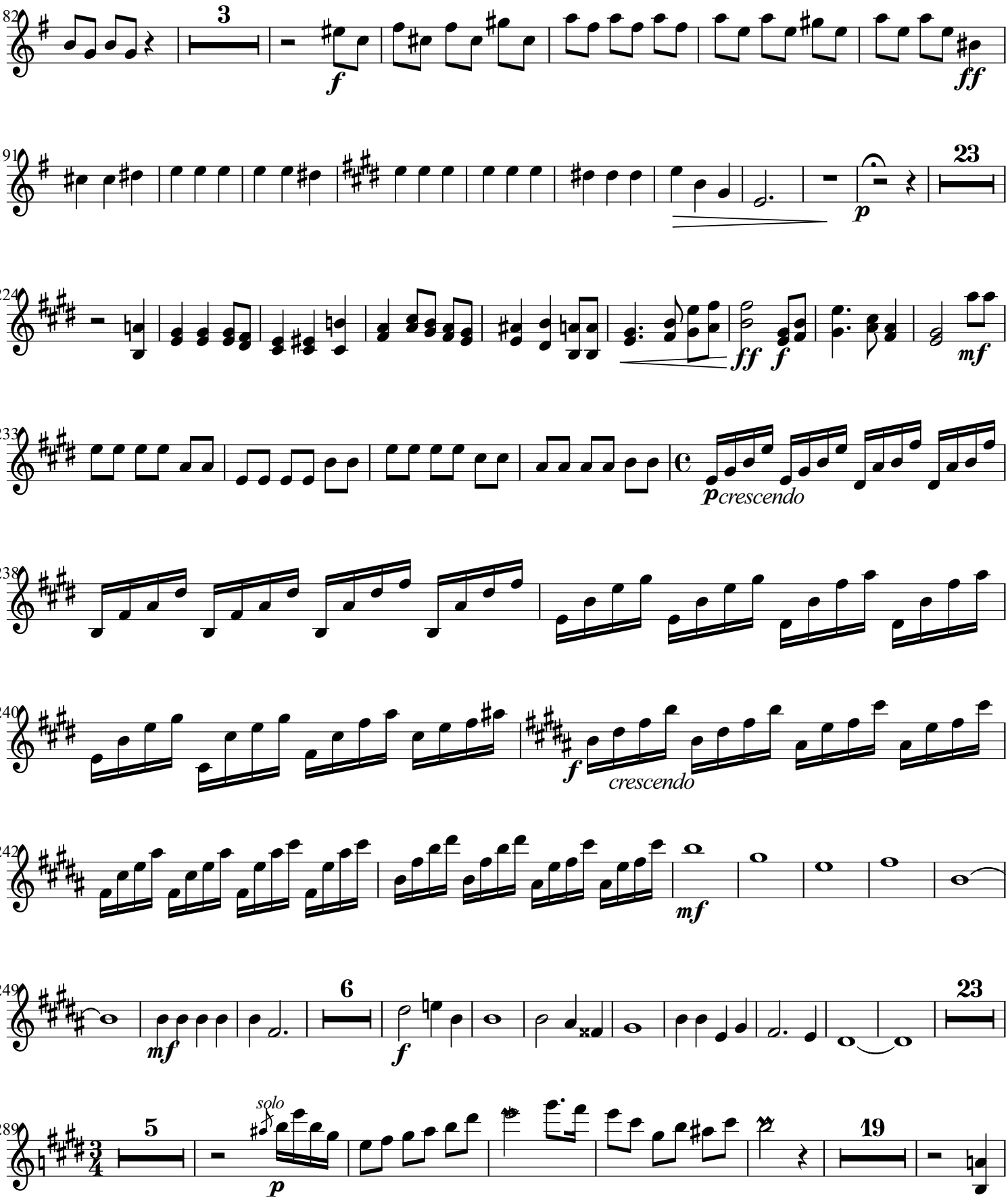

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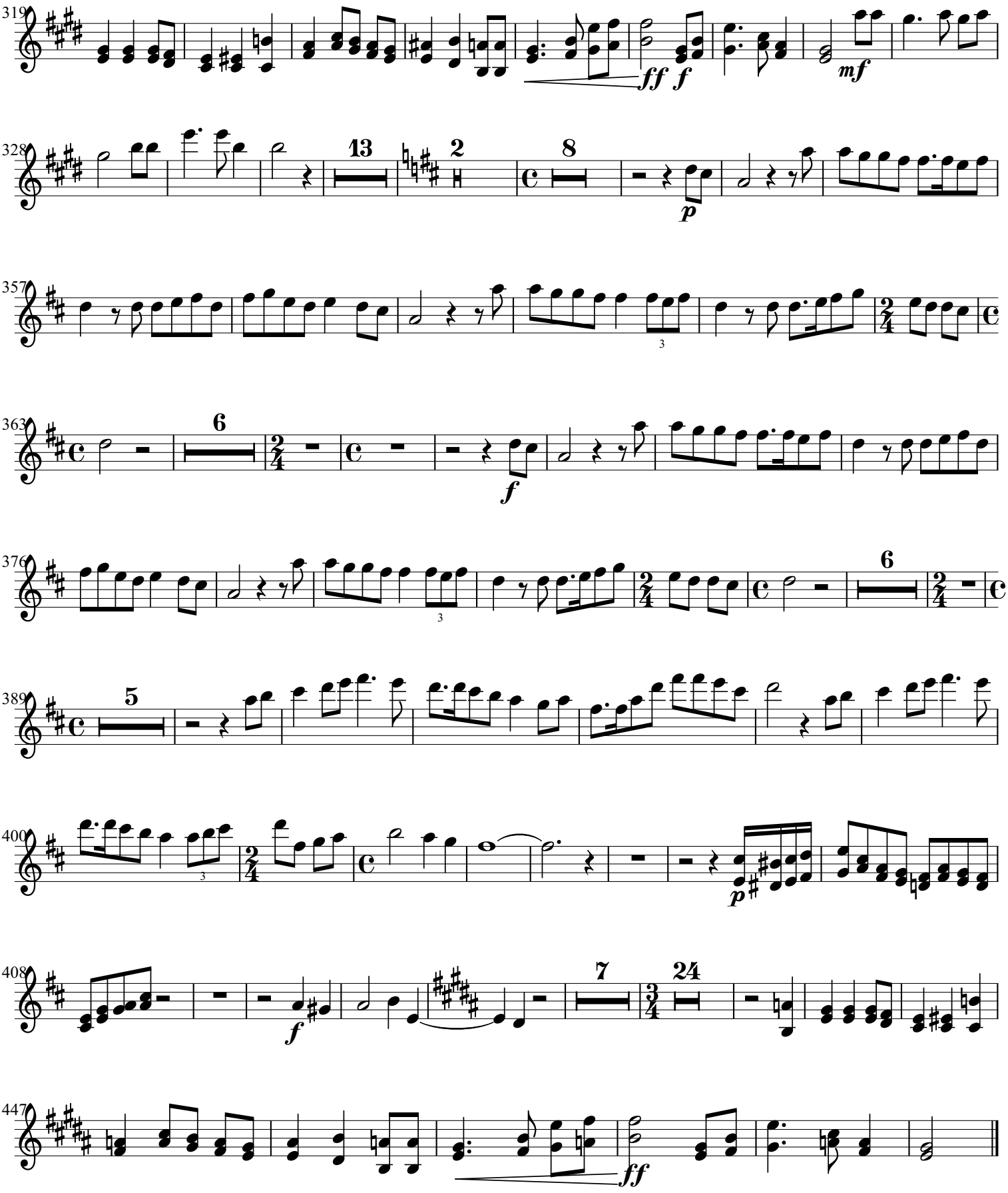

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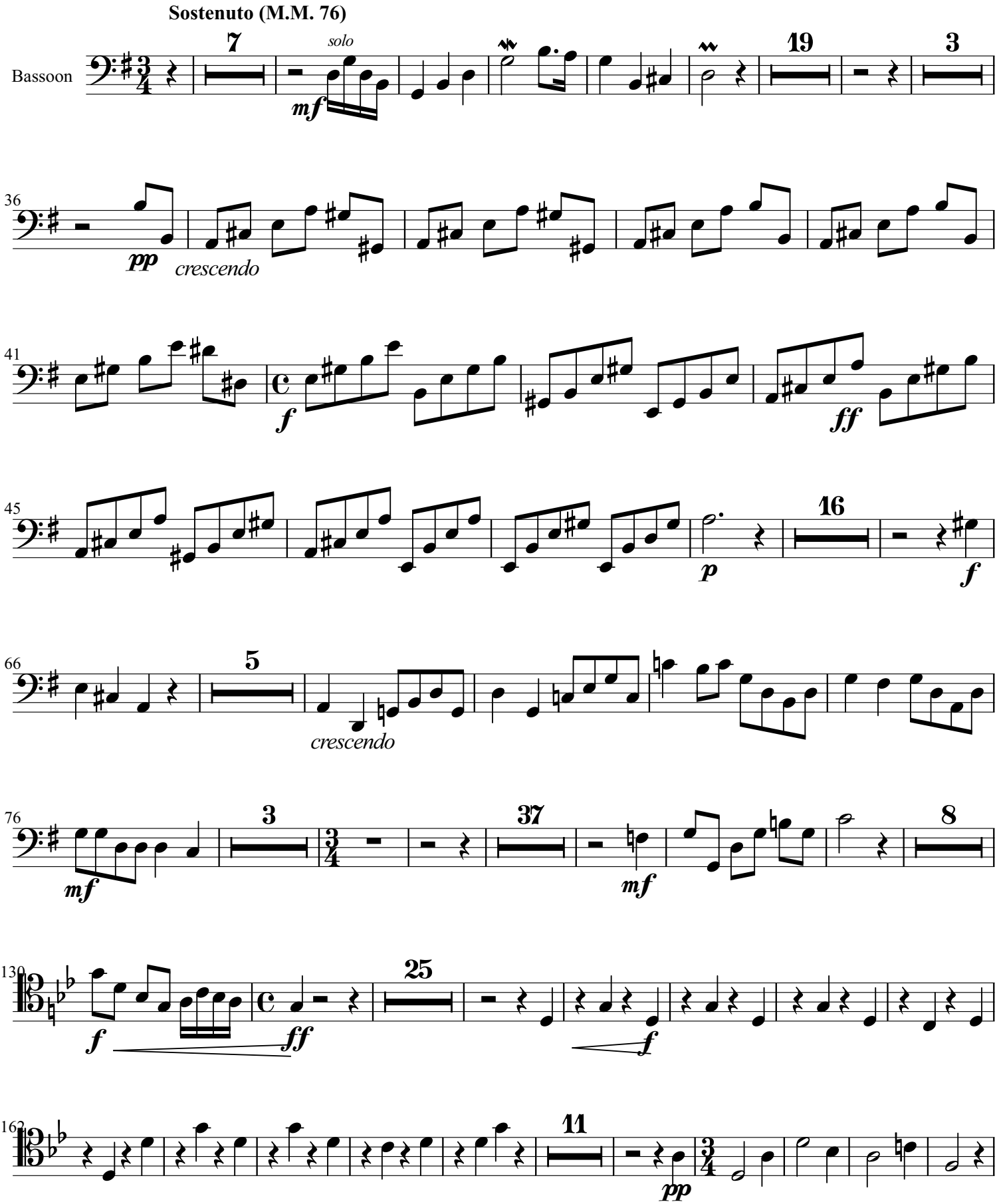

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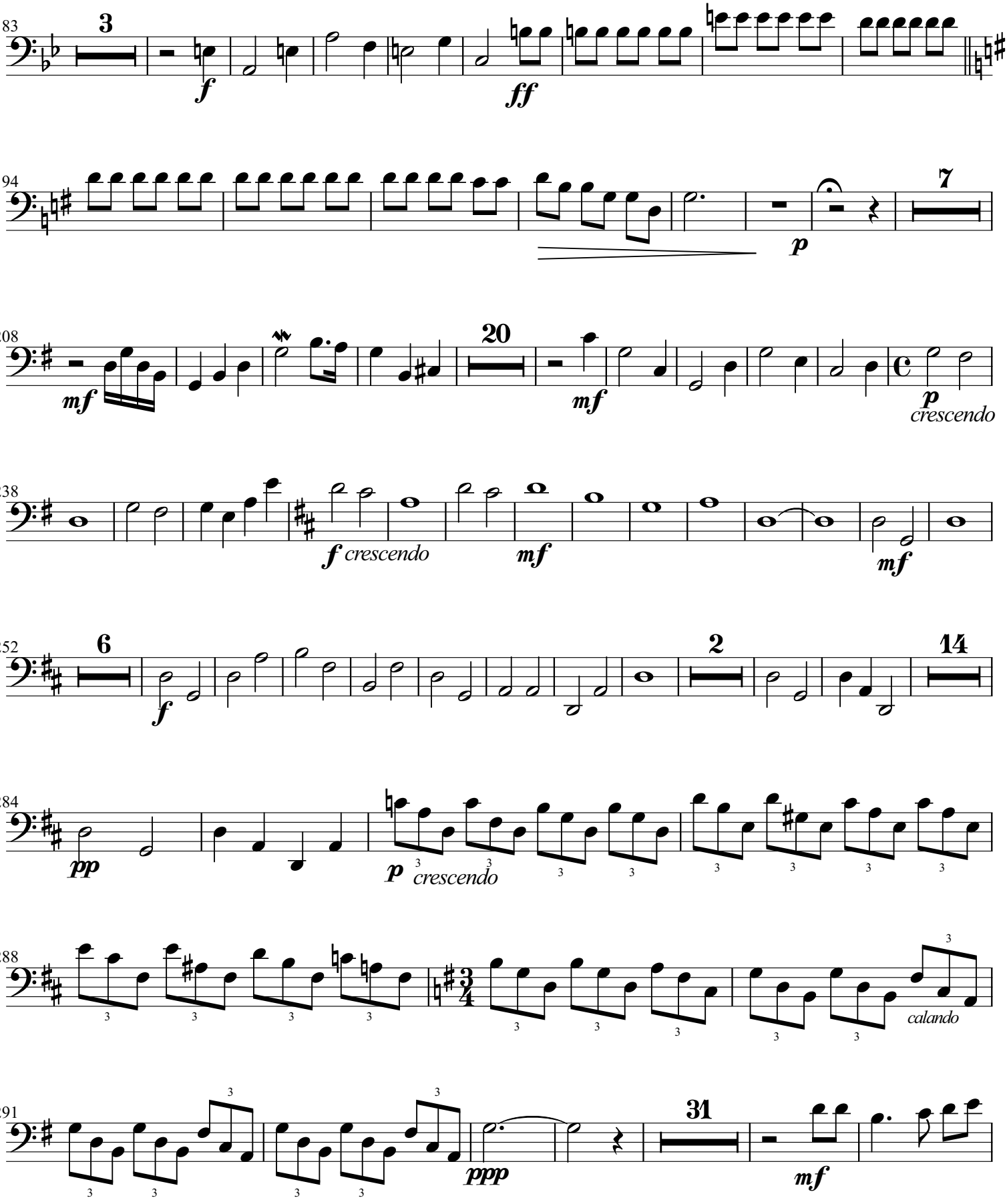

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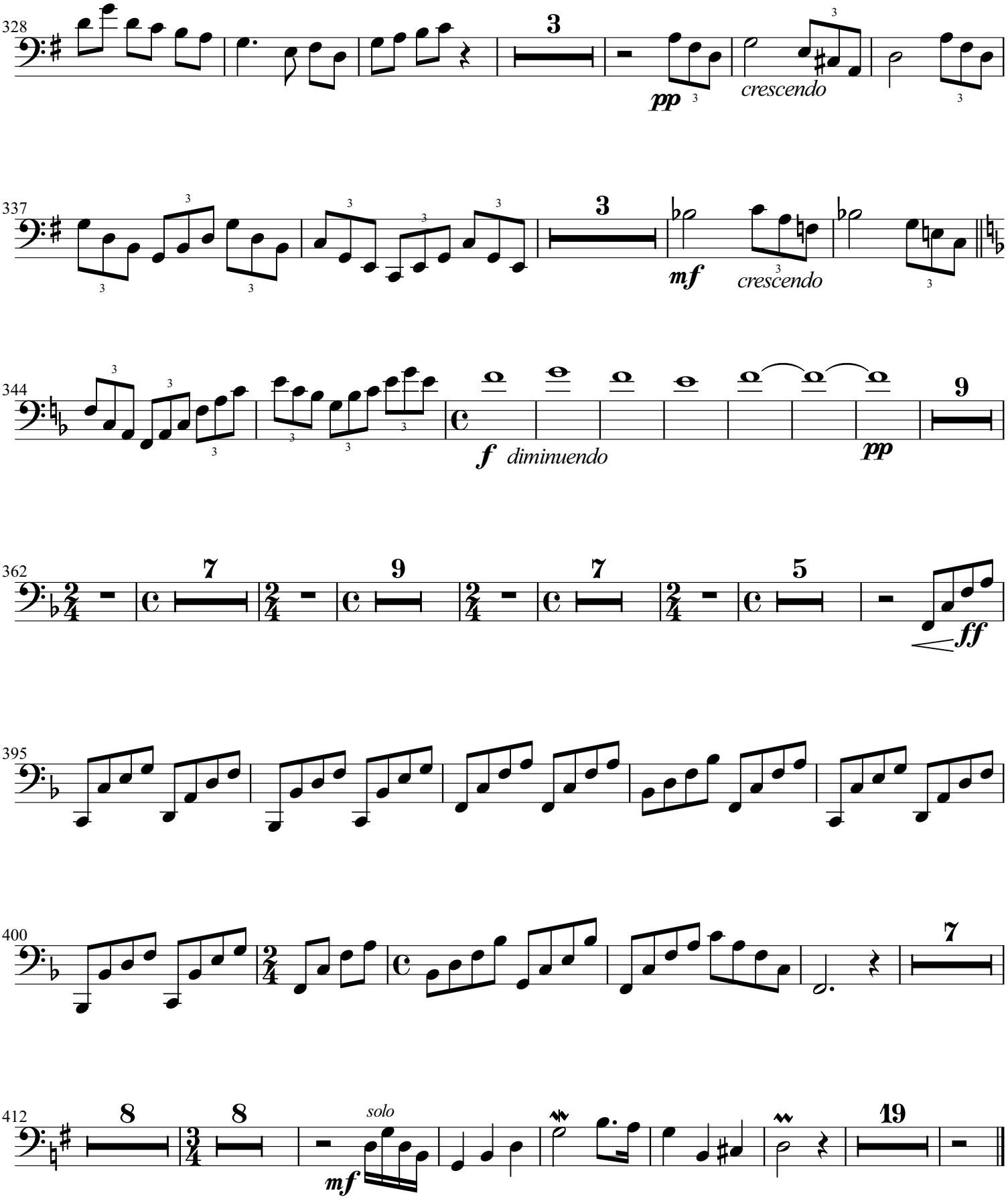

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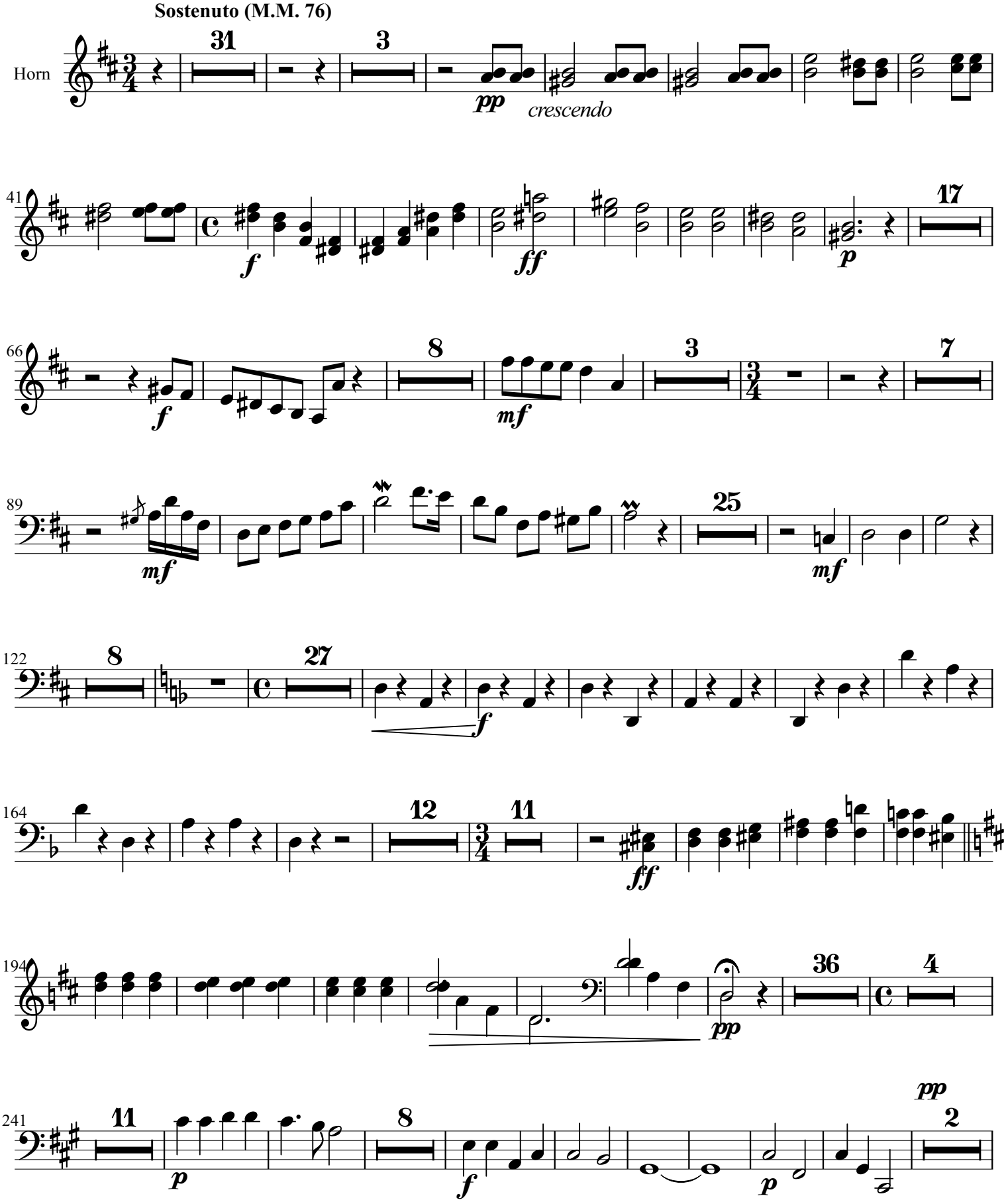

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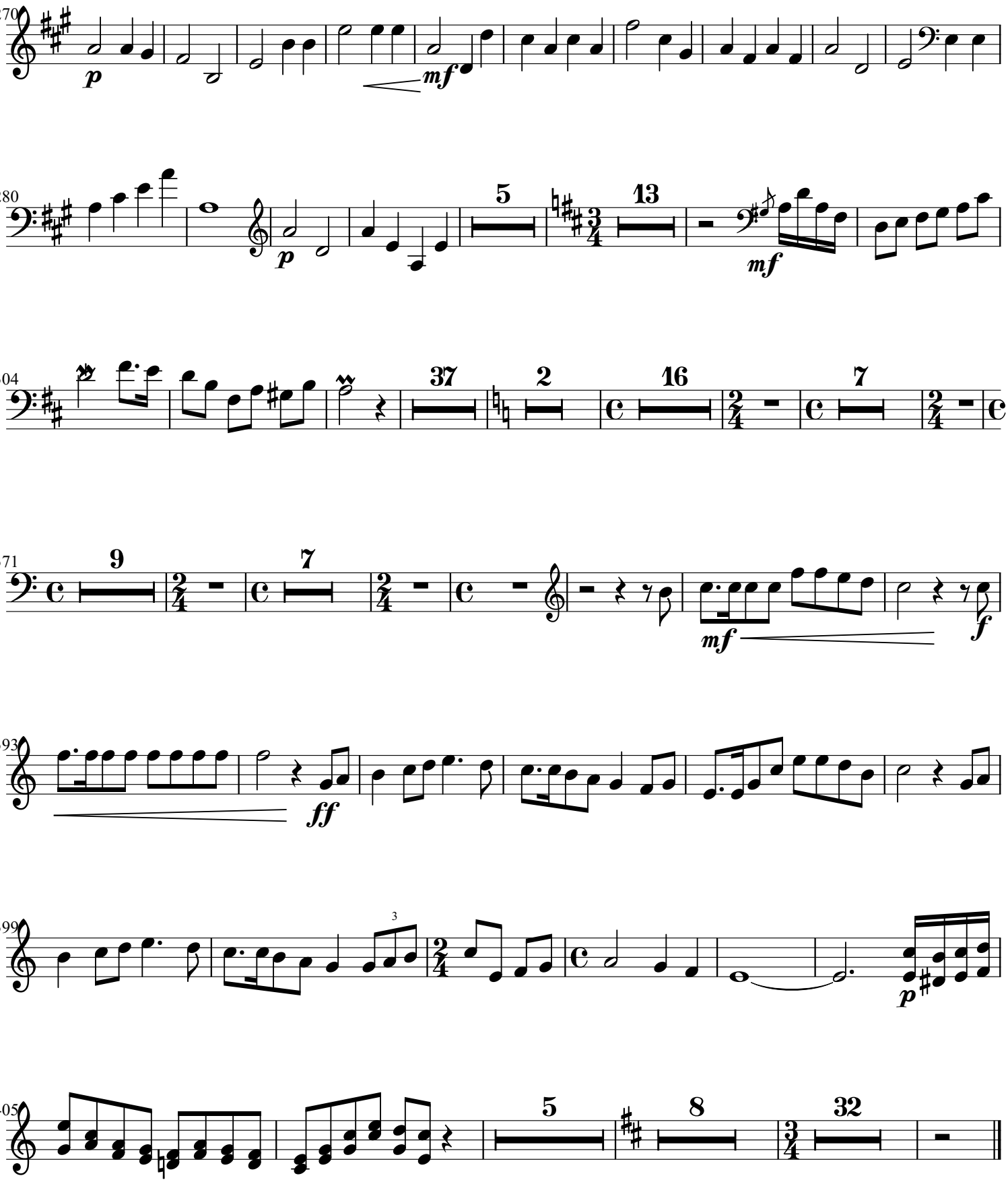

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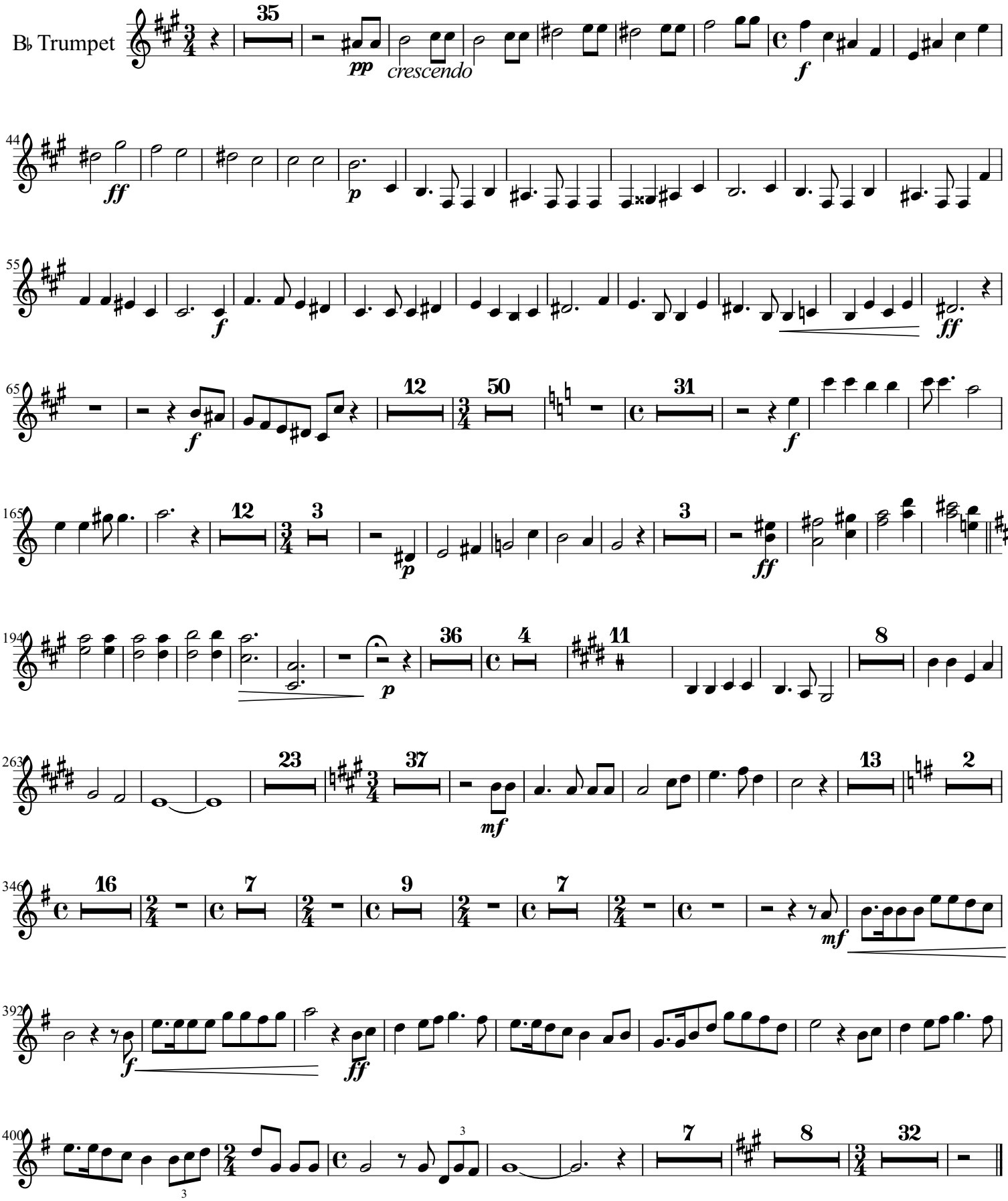

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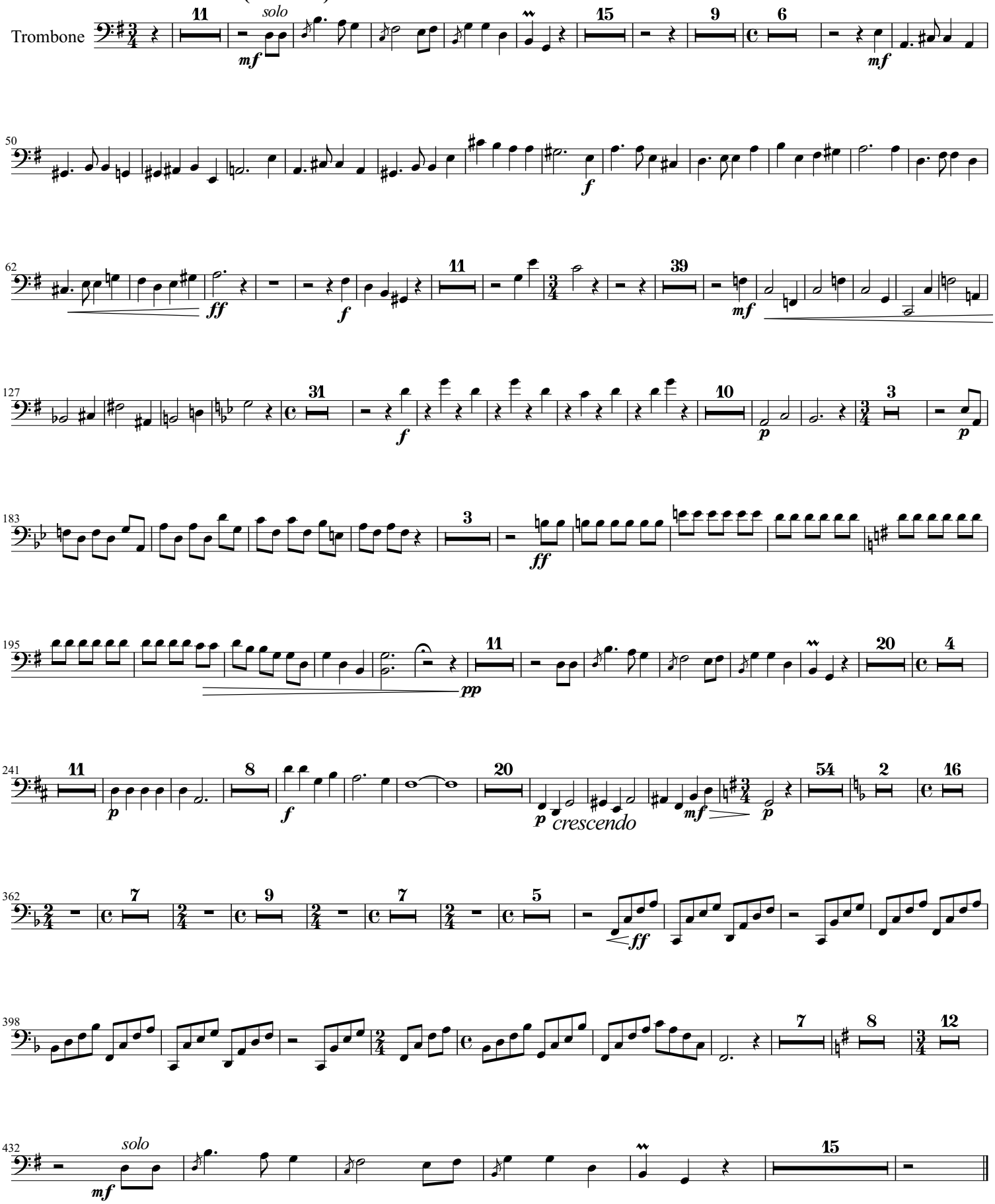
Sostenuto (M.M. 76)

Trombone



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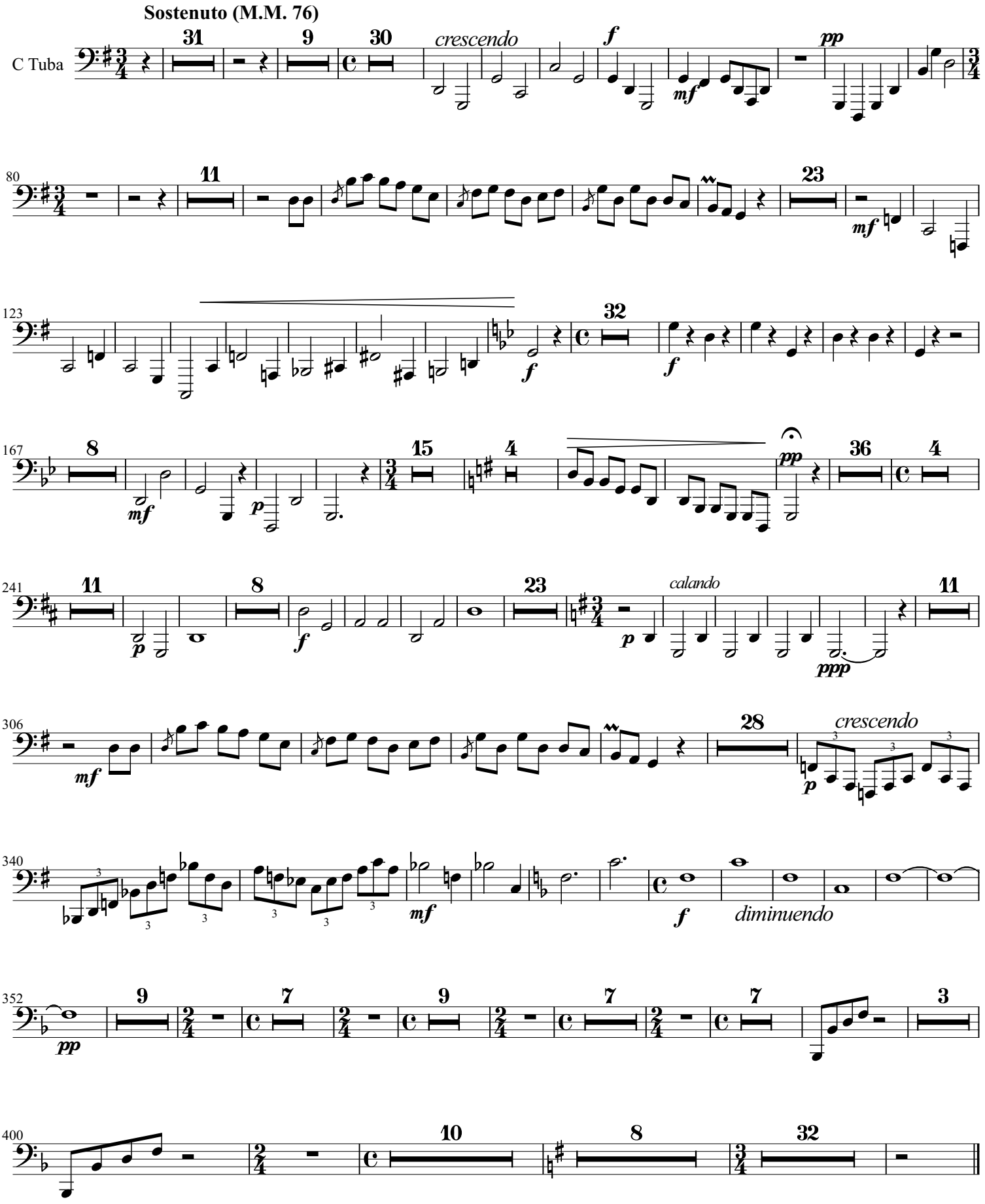

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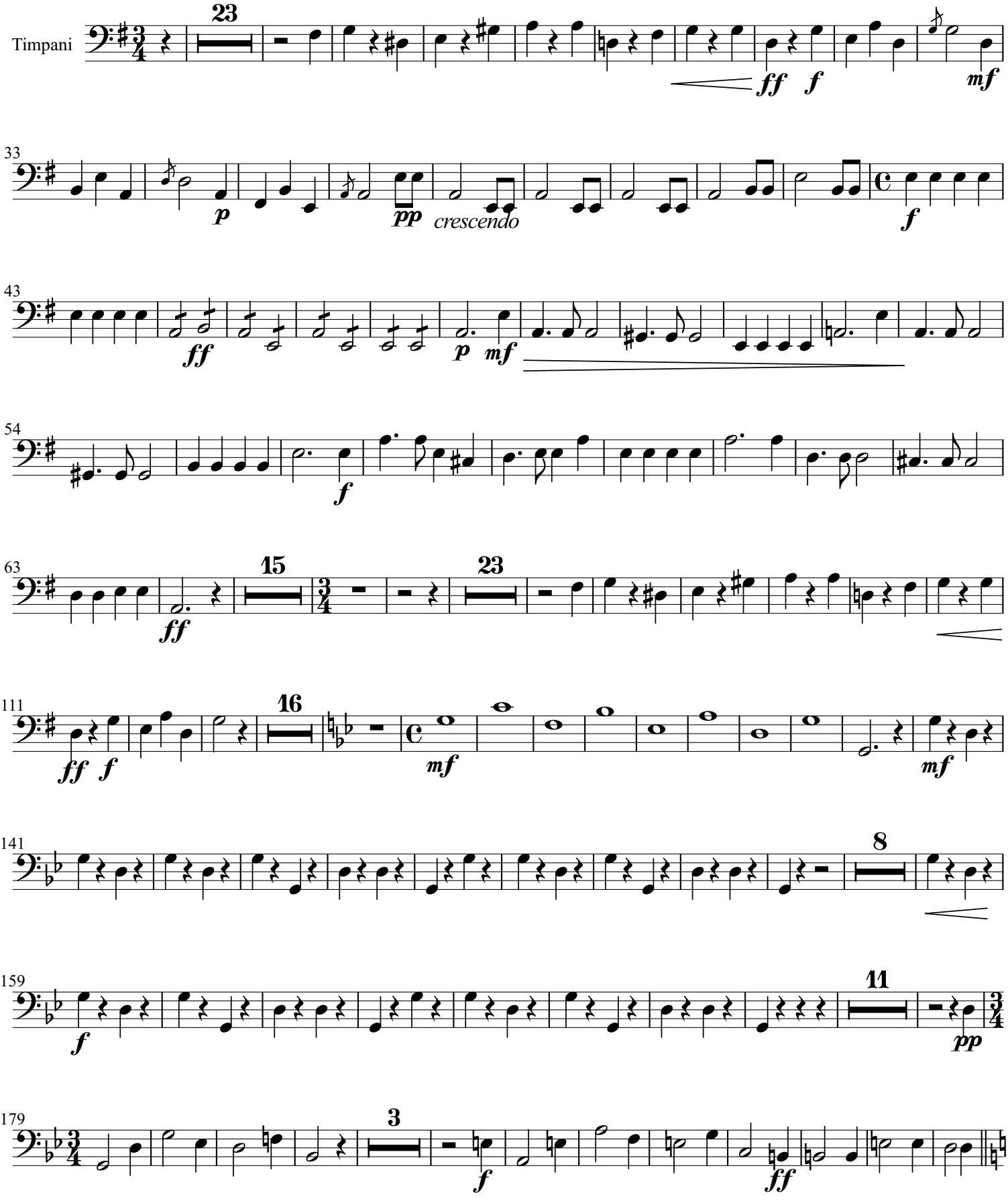

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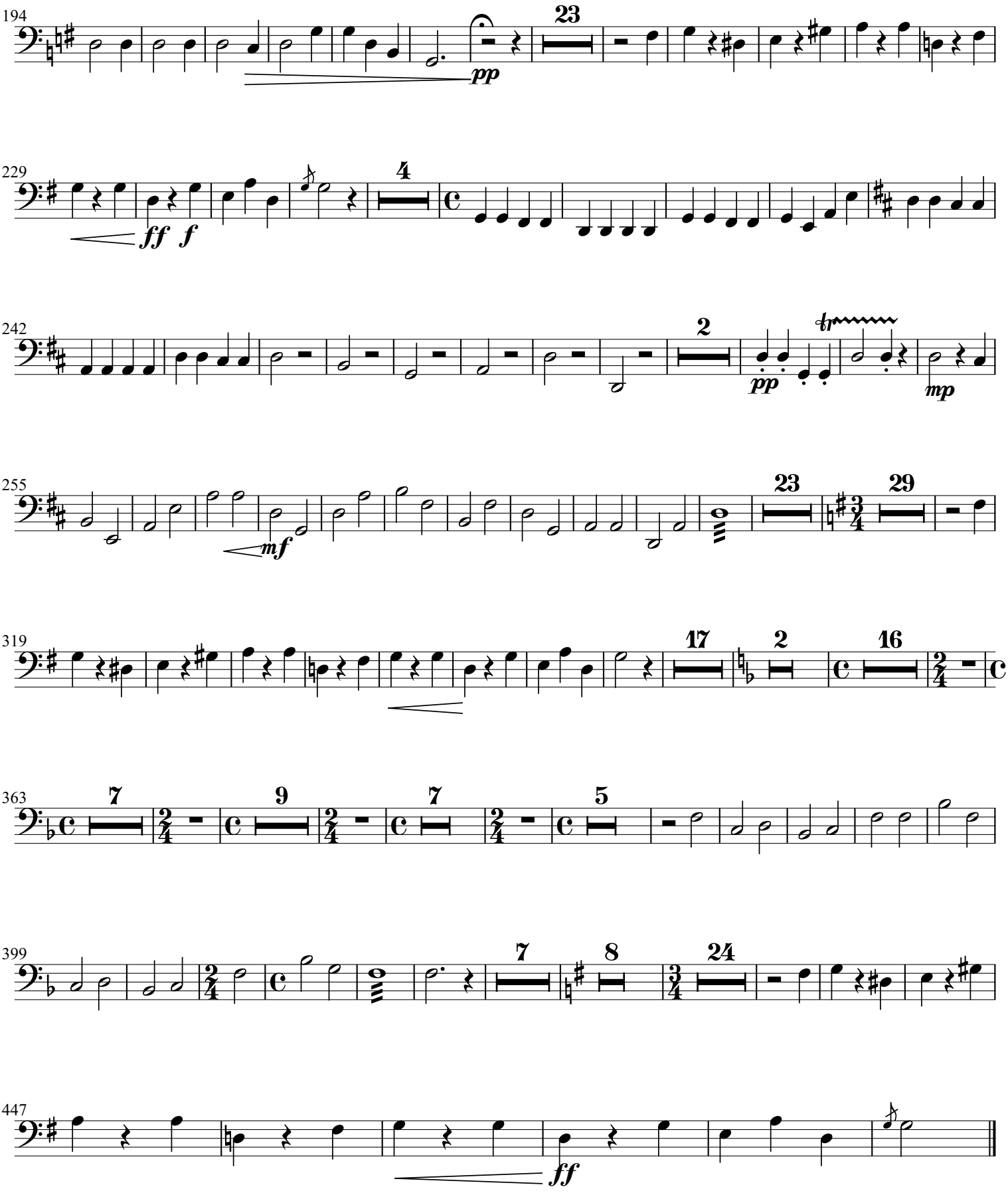

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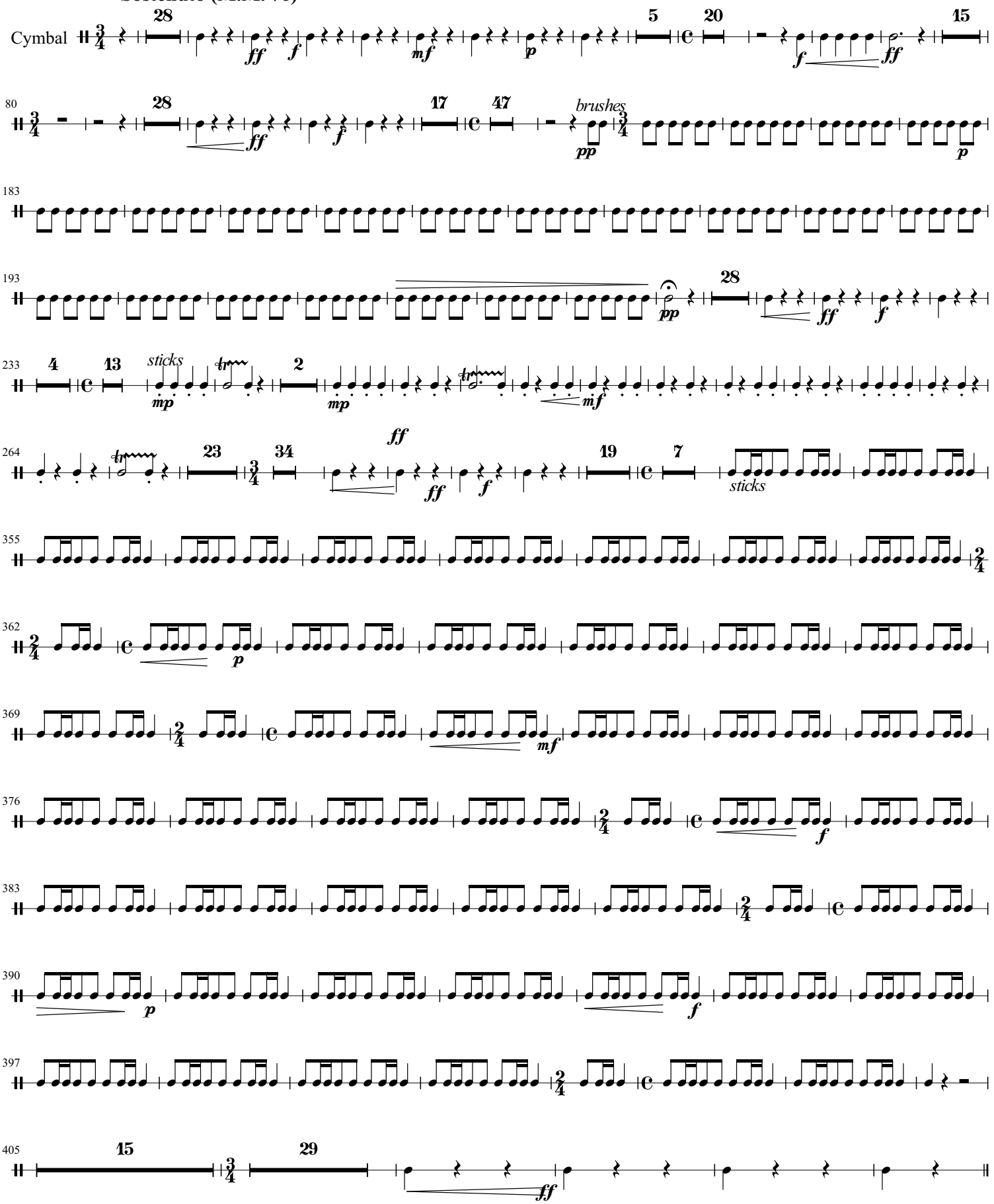

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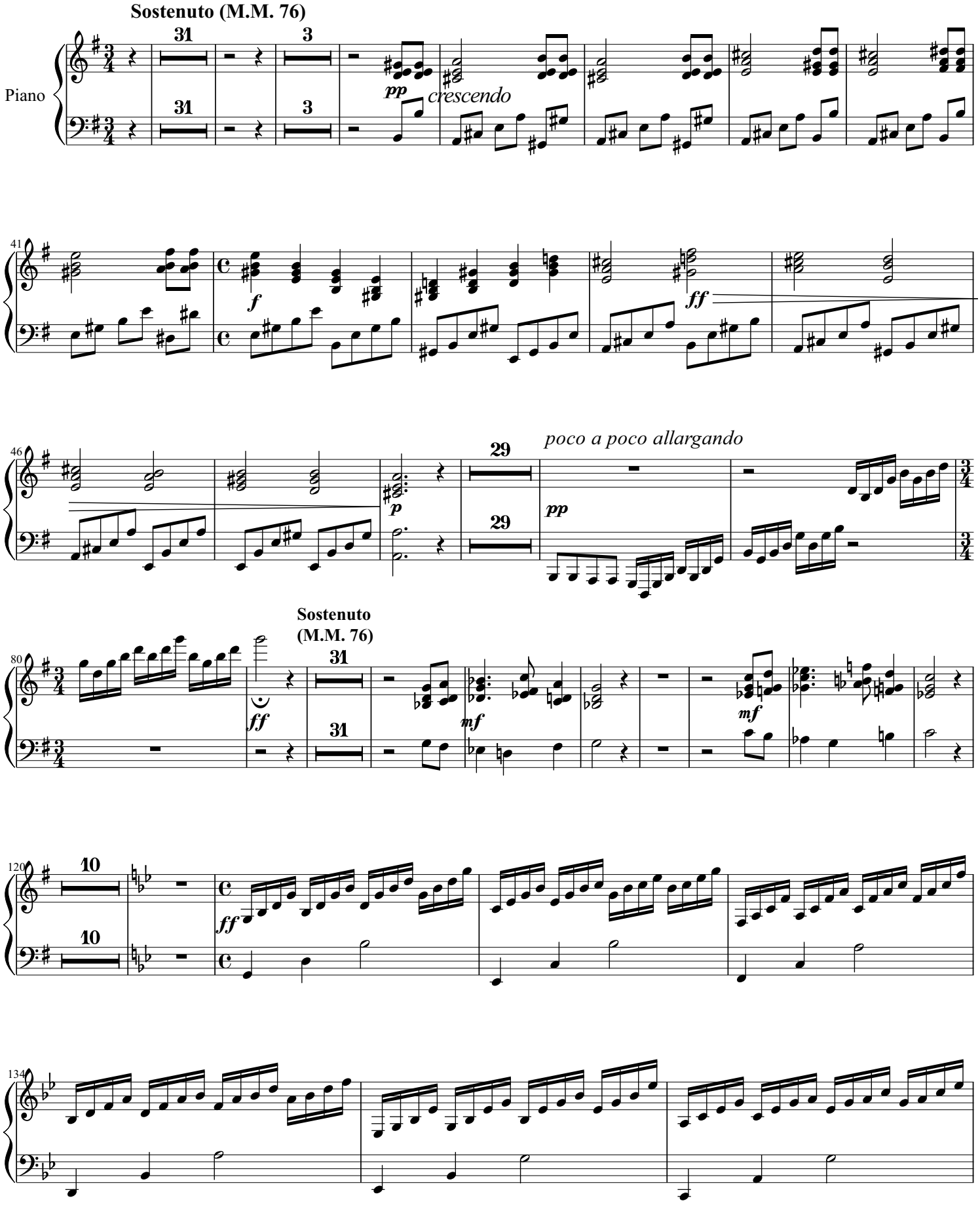

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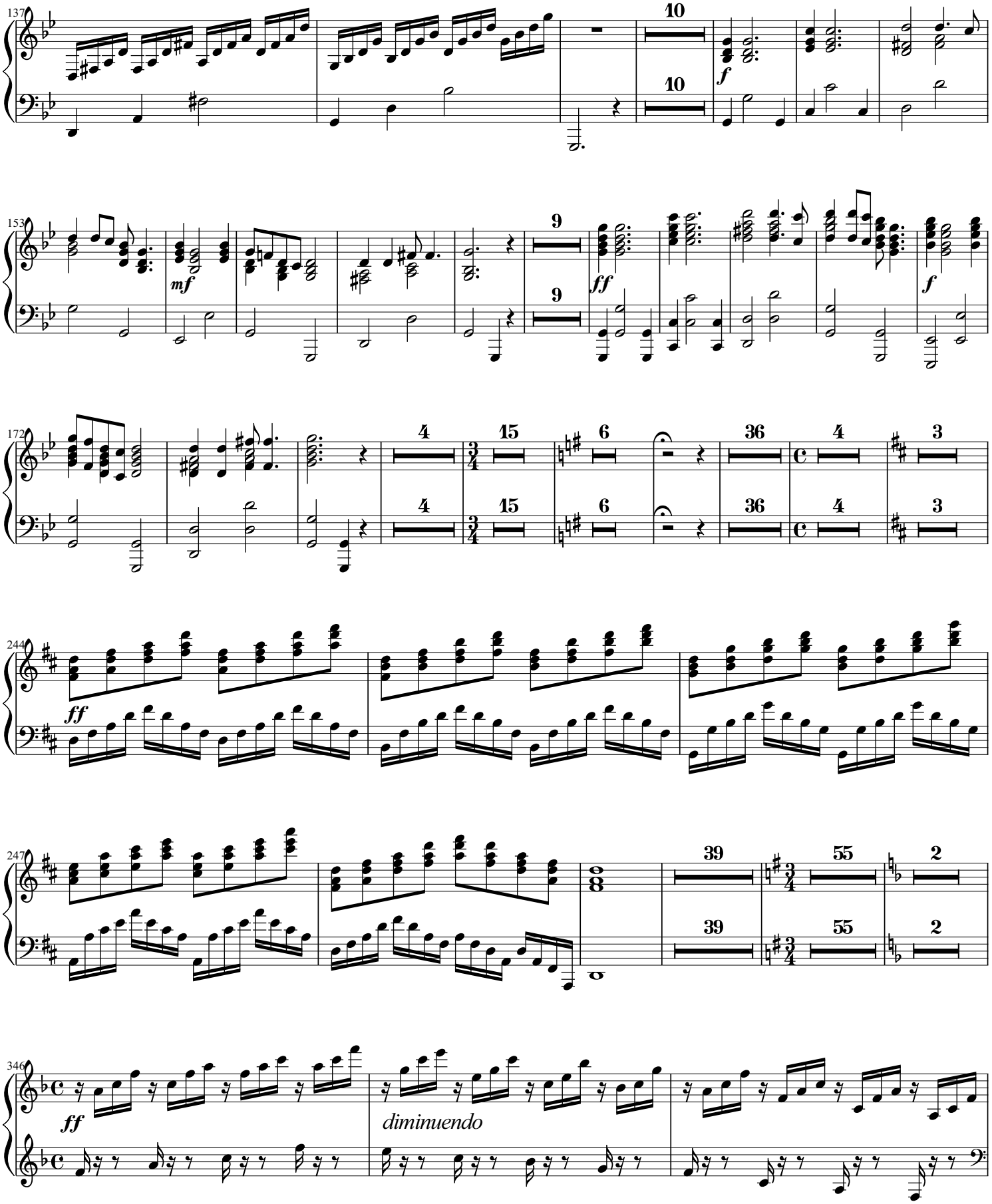

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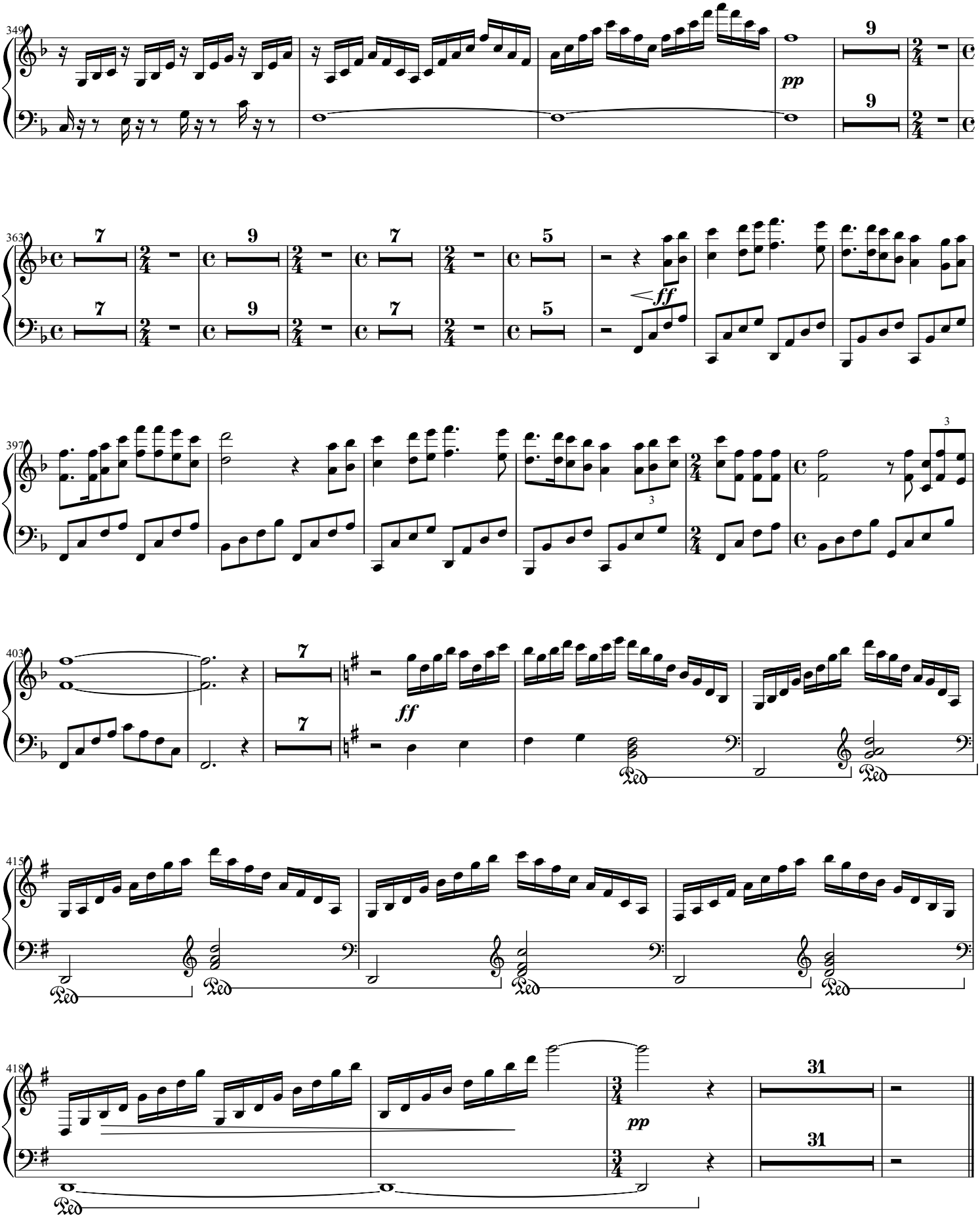

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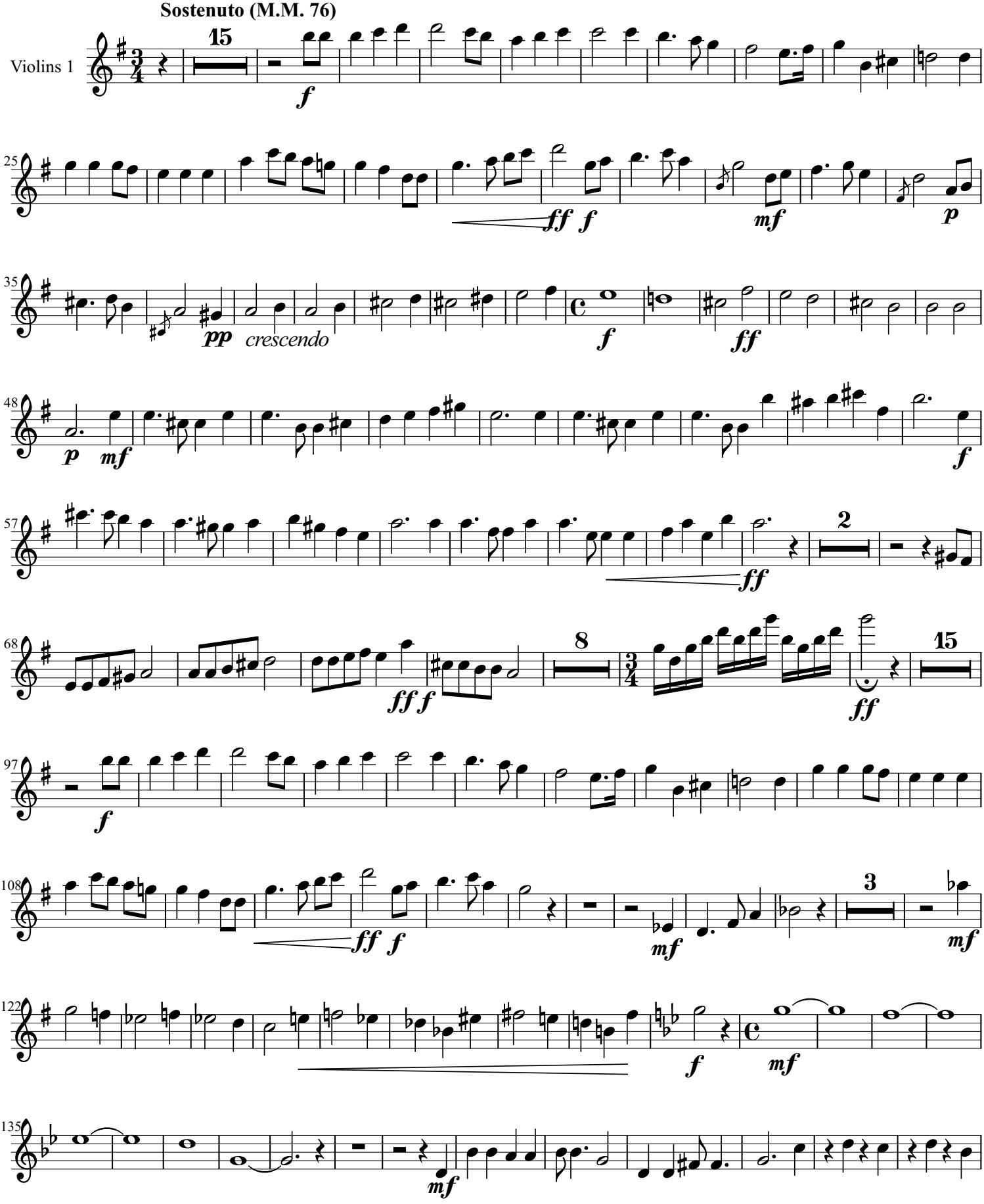

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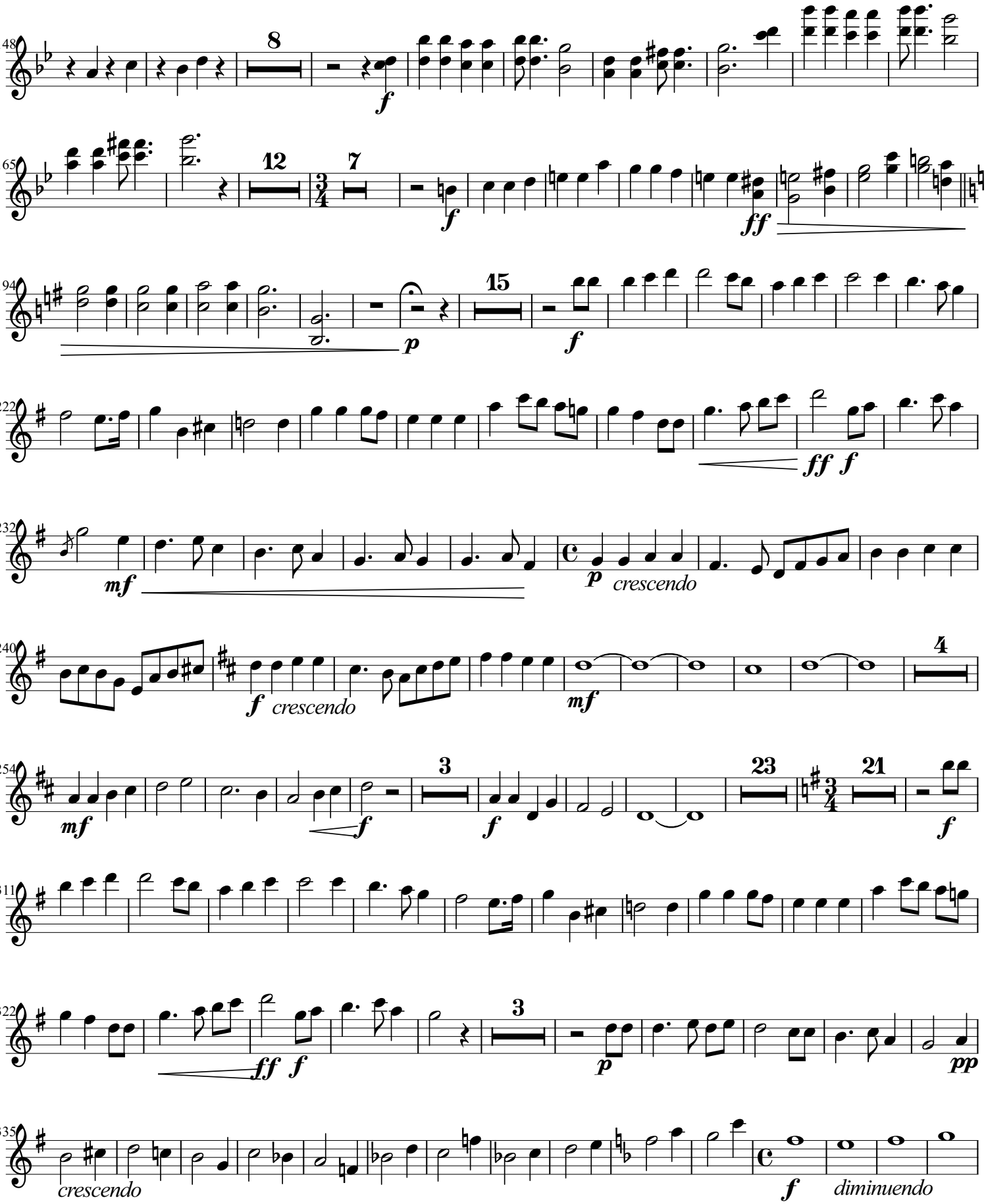

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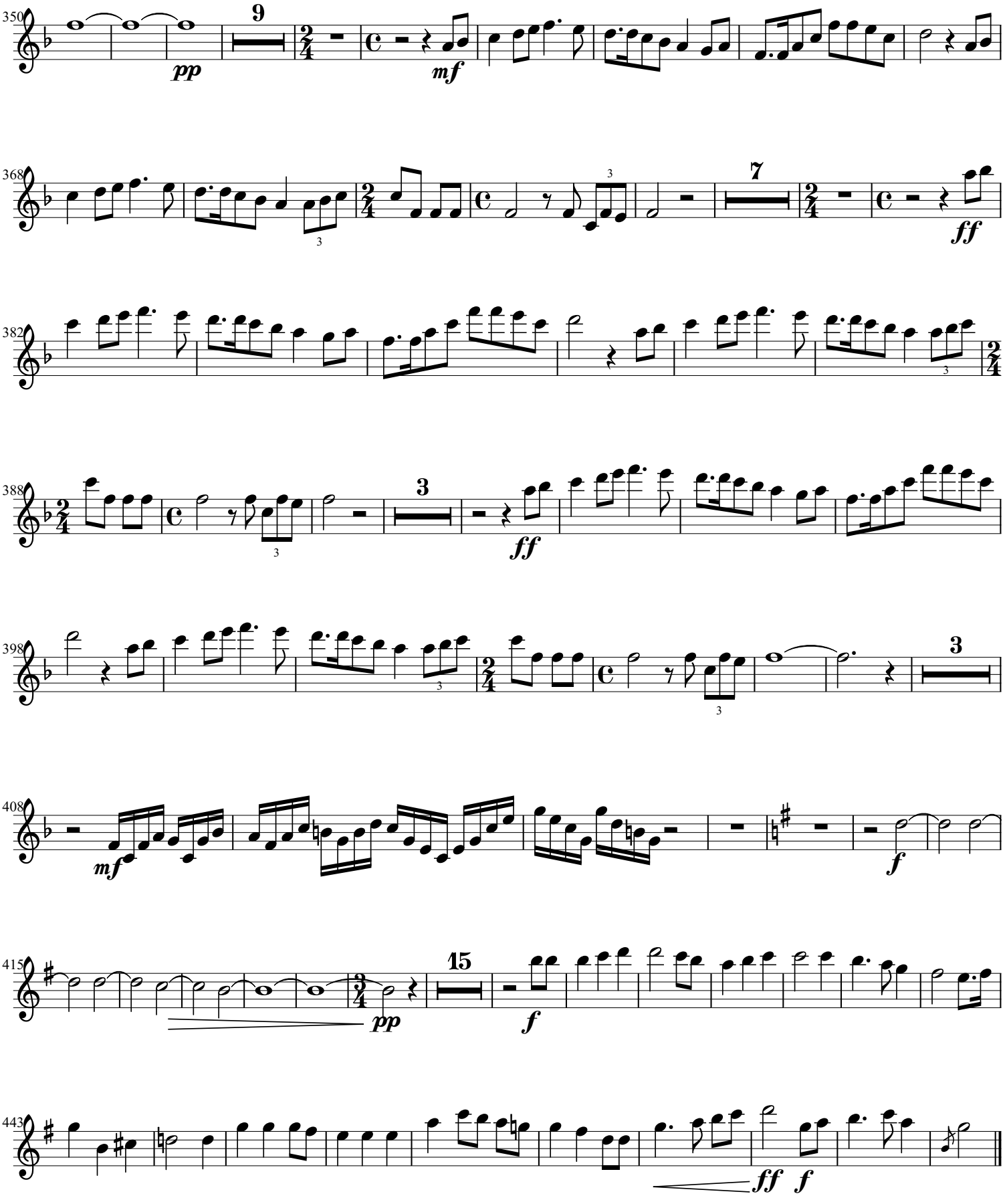

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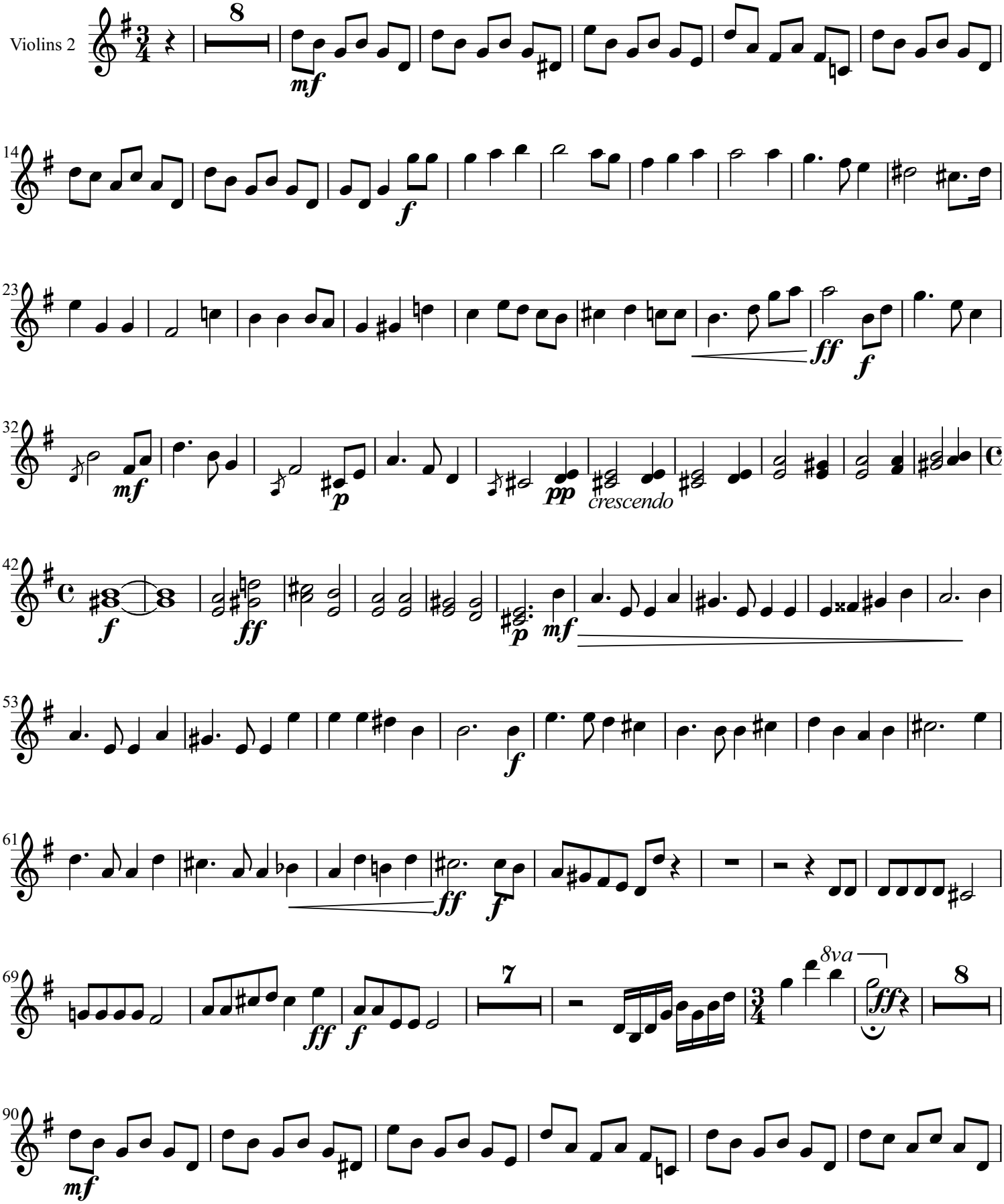
Sostenuto (M.M. 76)

Violins 2



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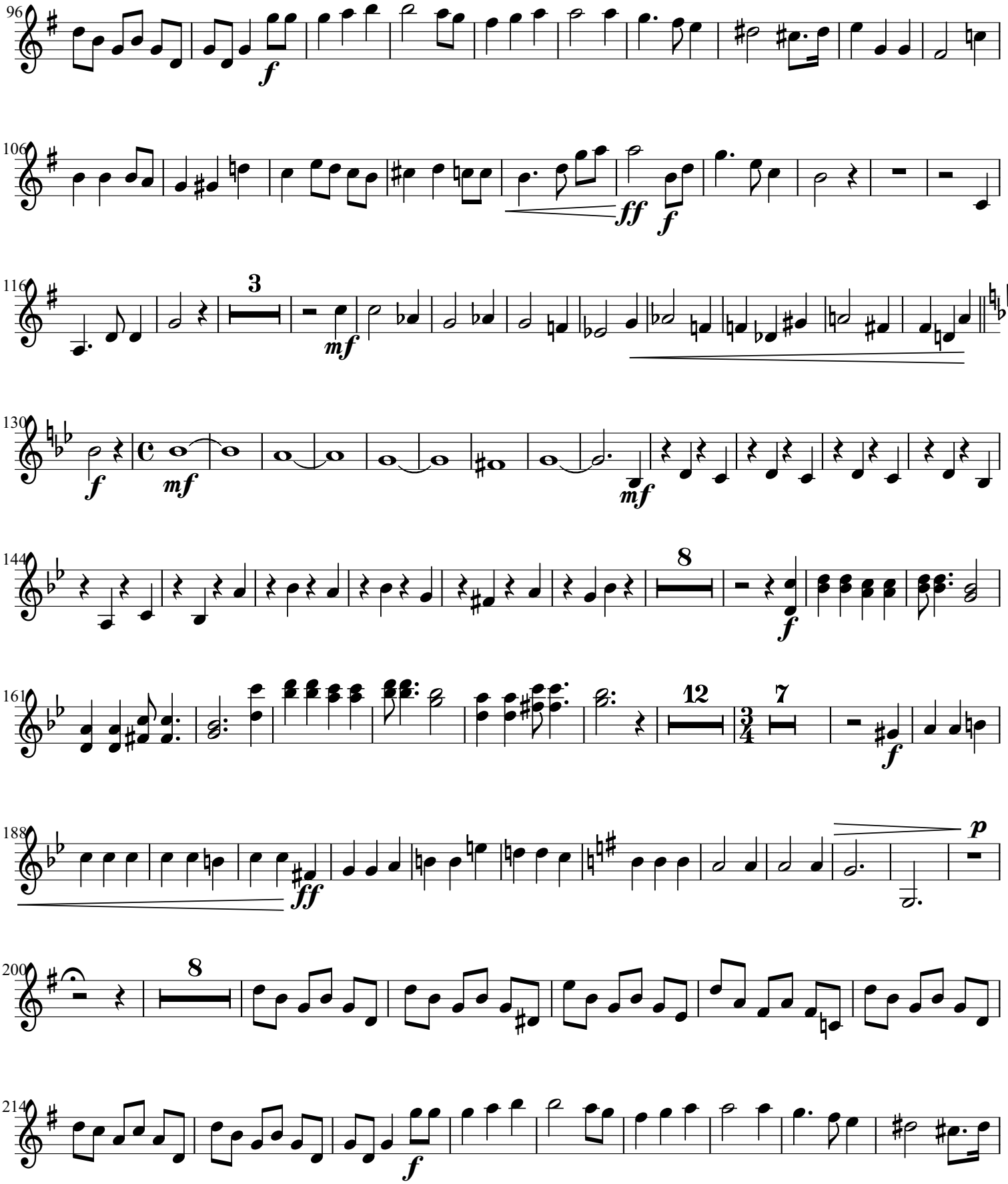

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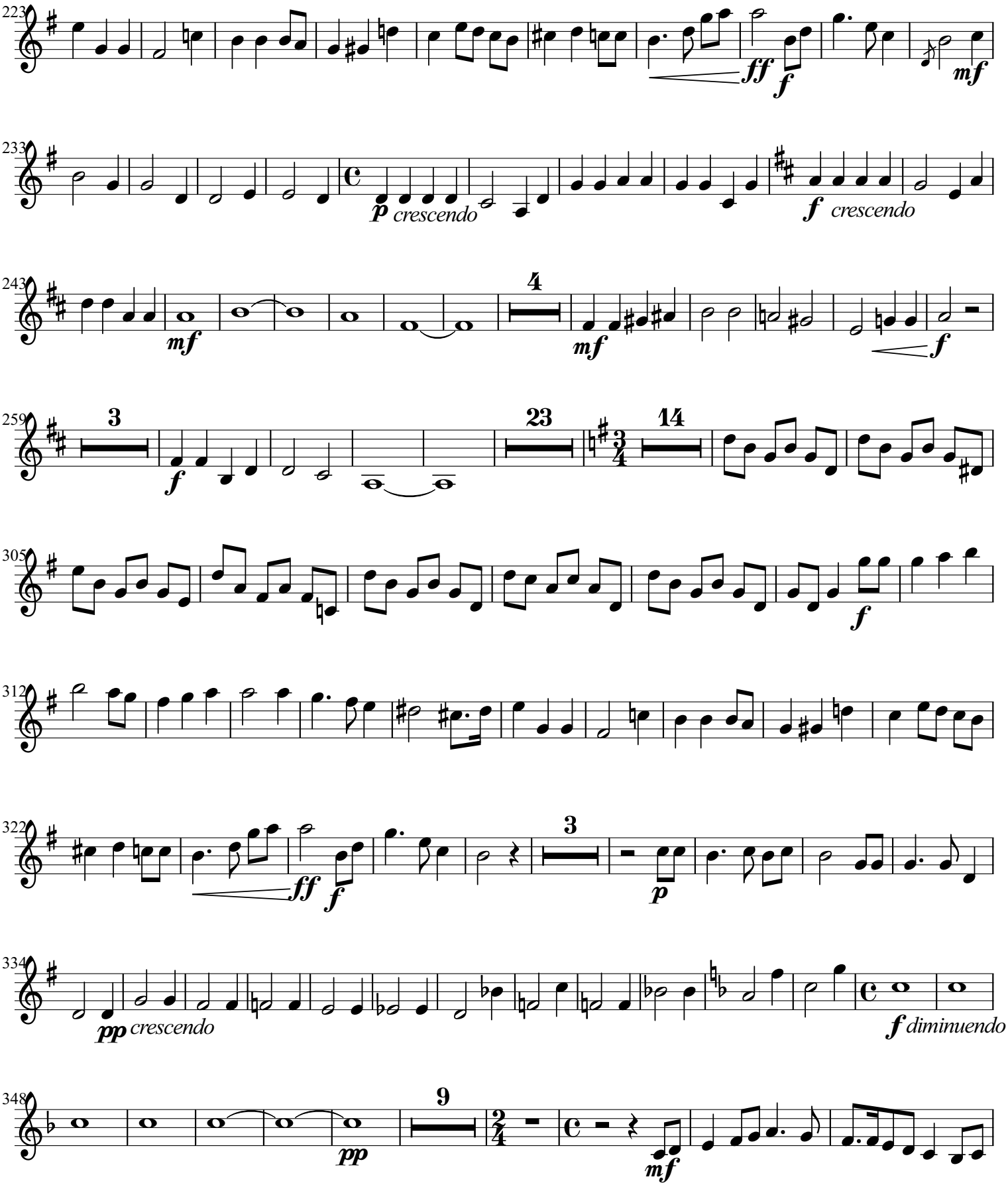

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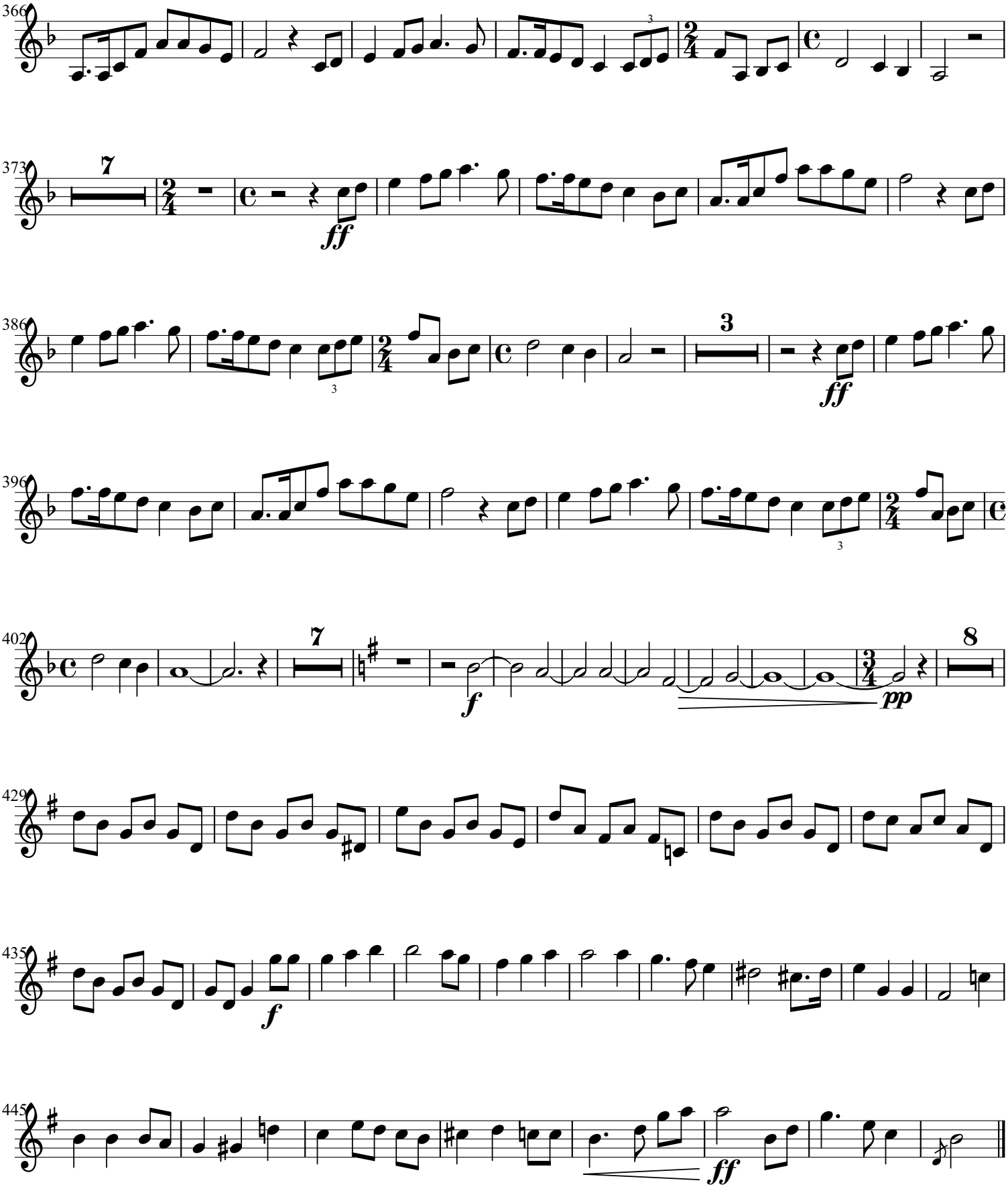

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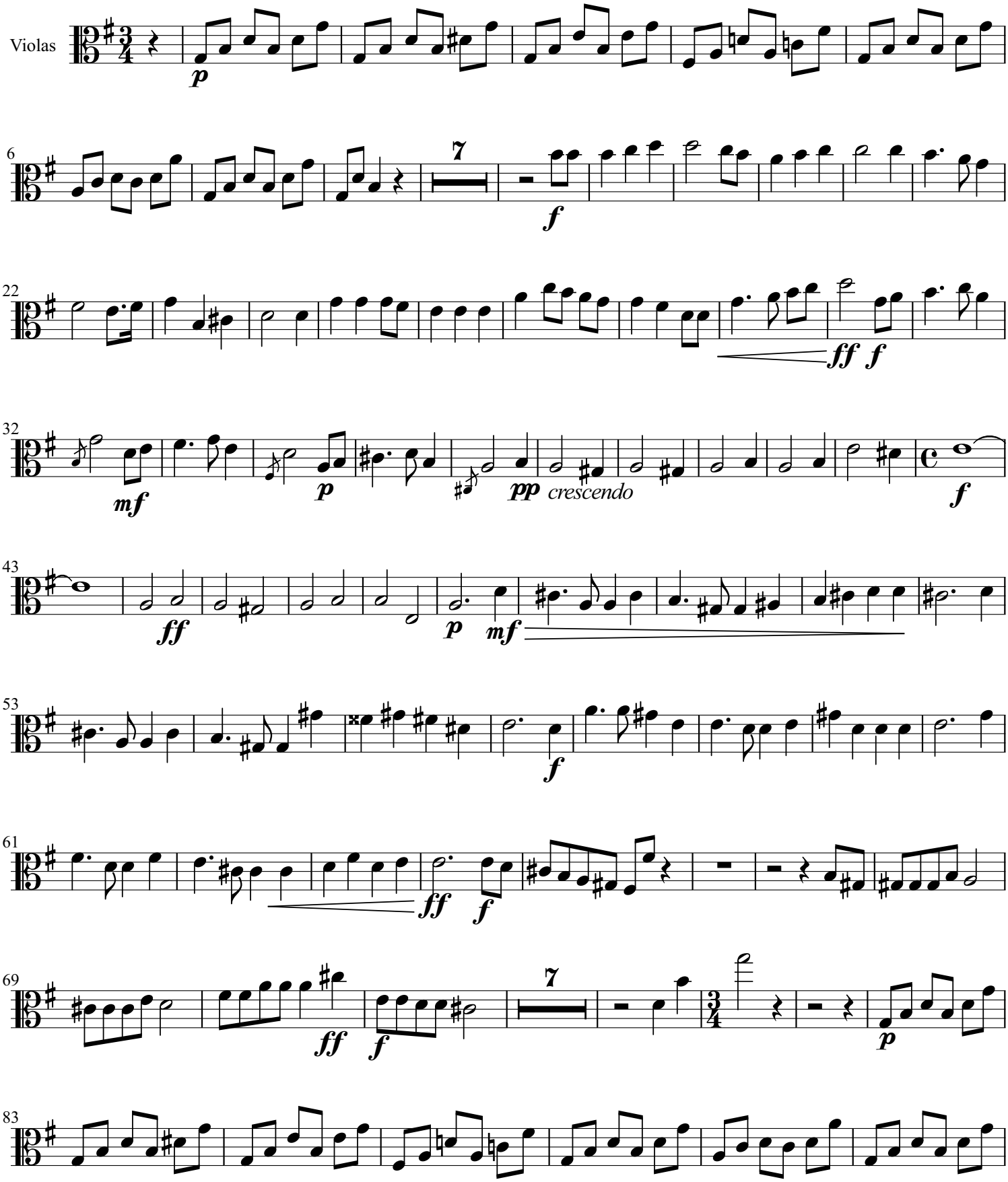

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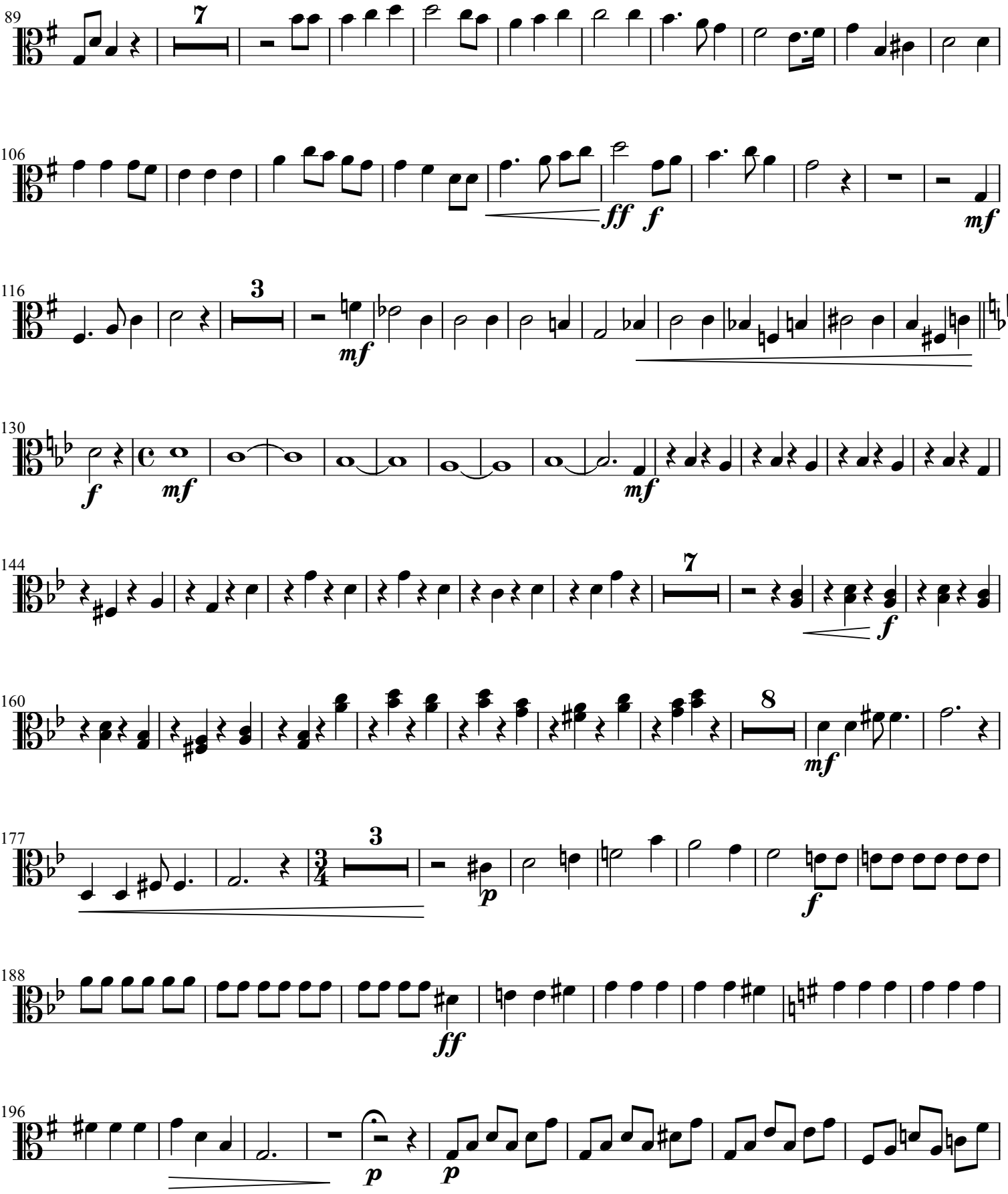

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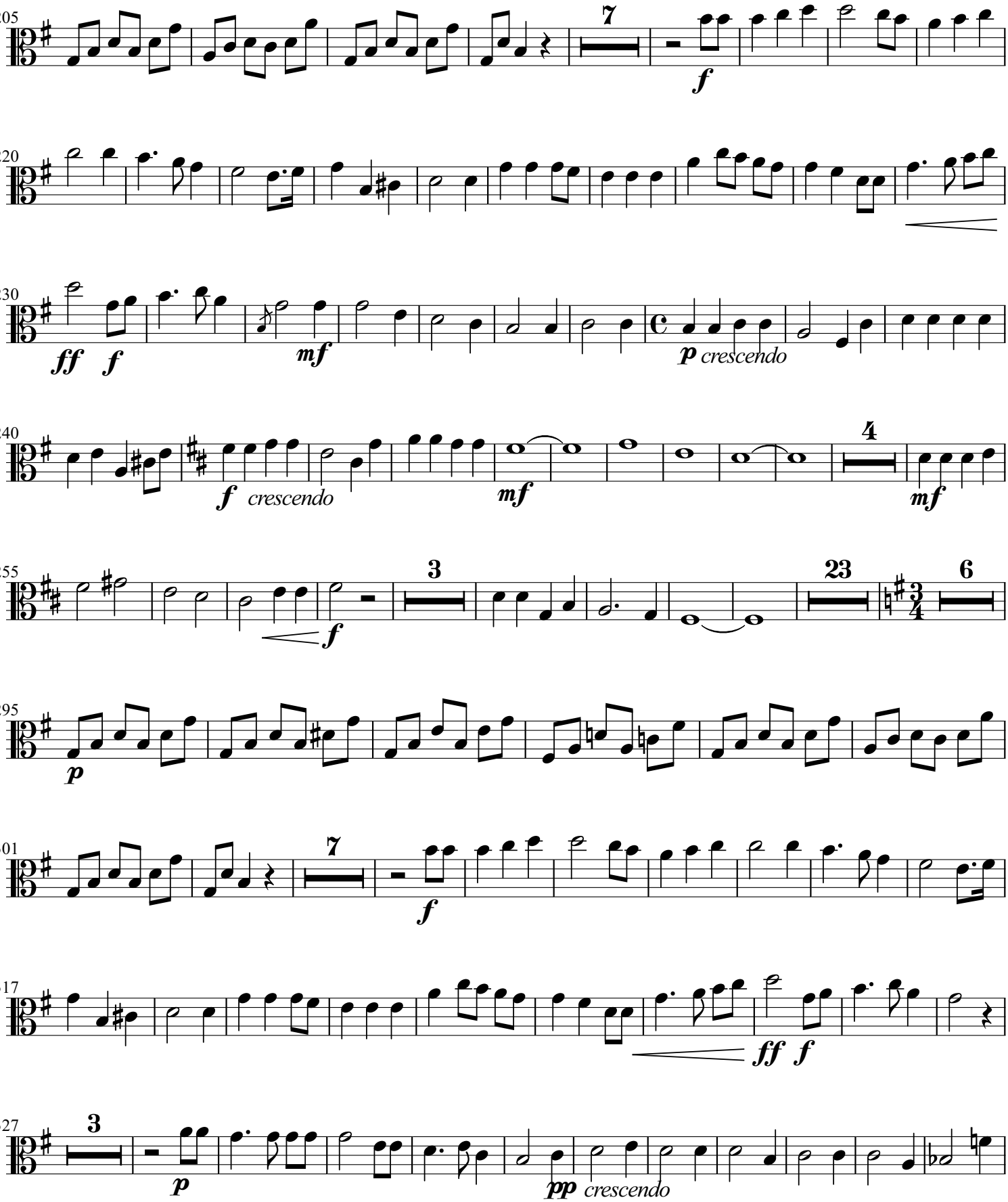

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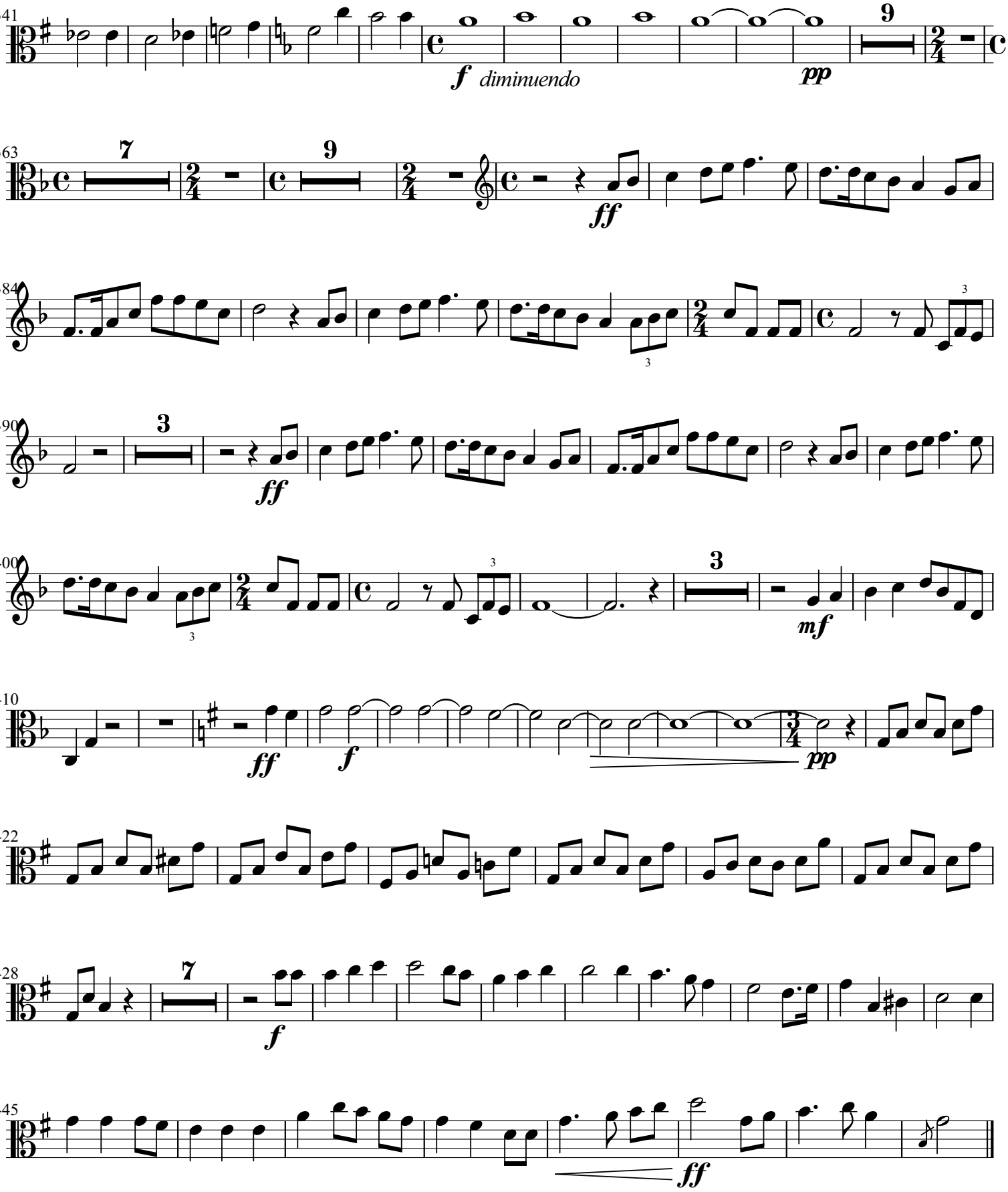

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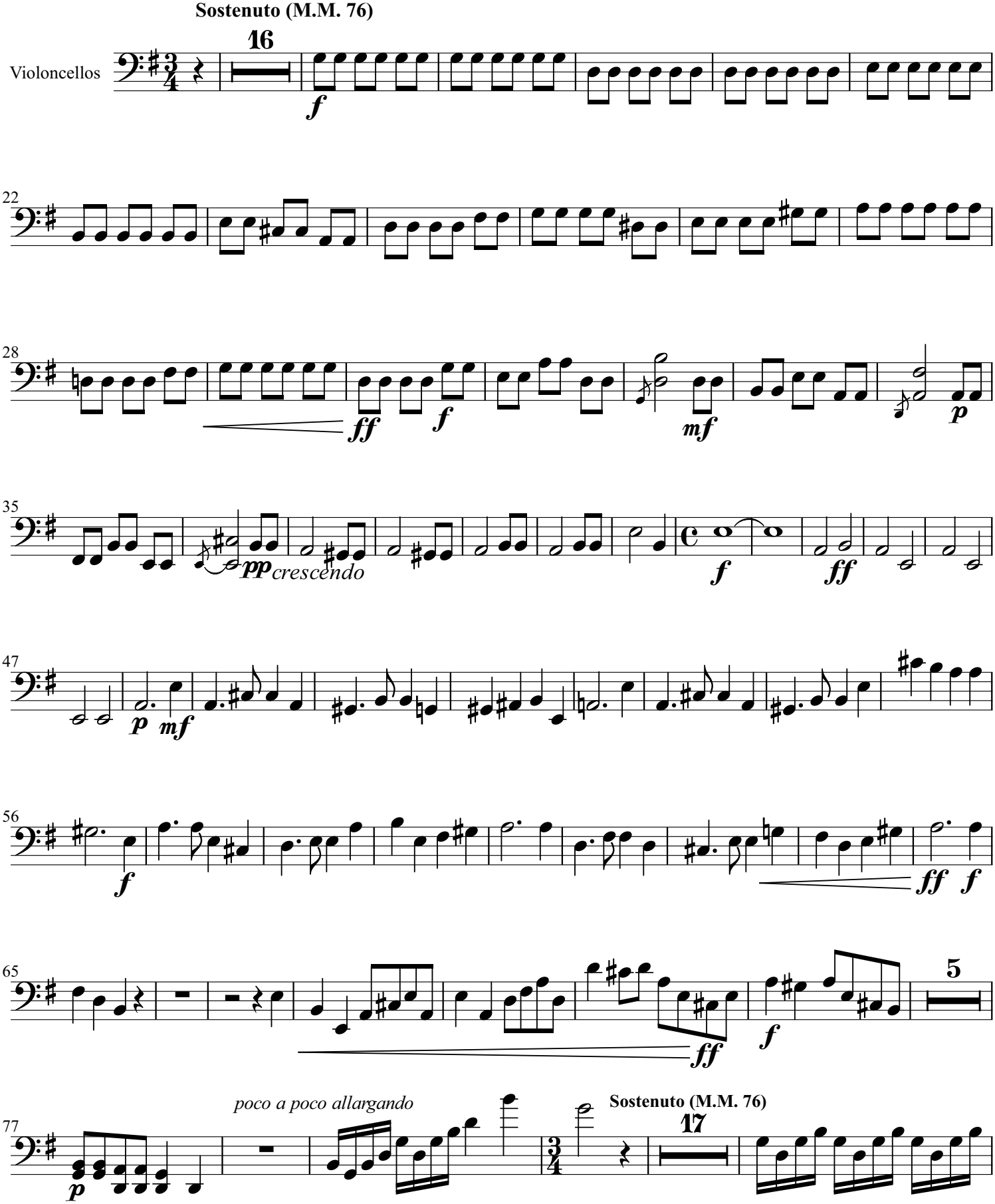

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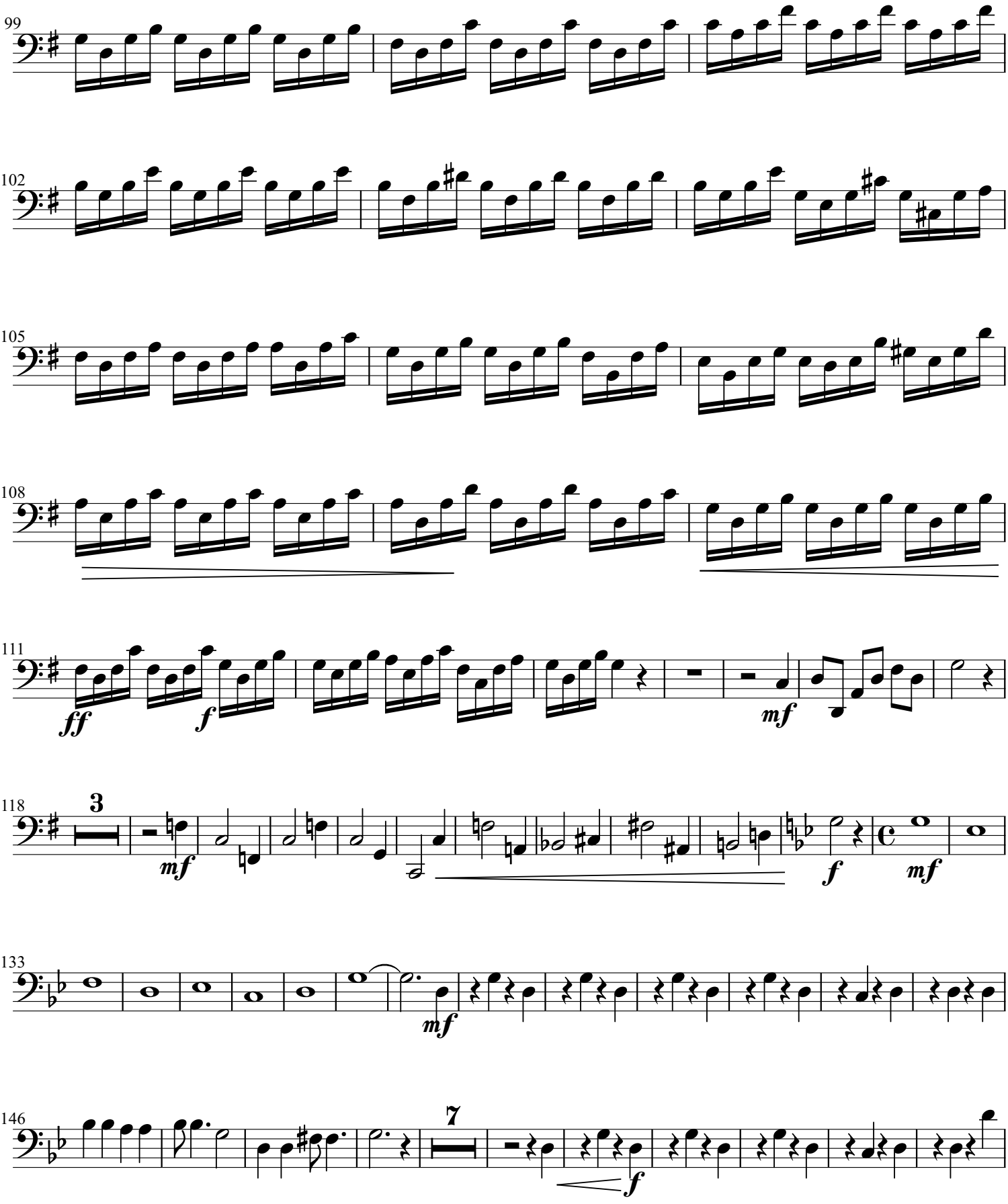

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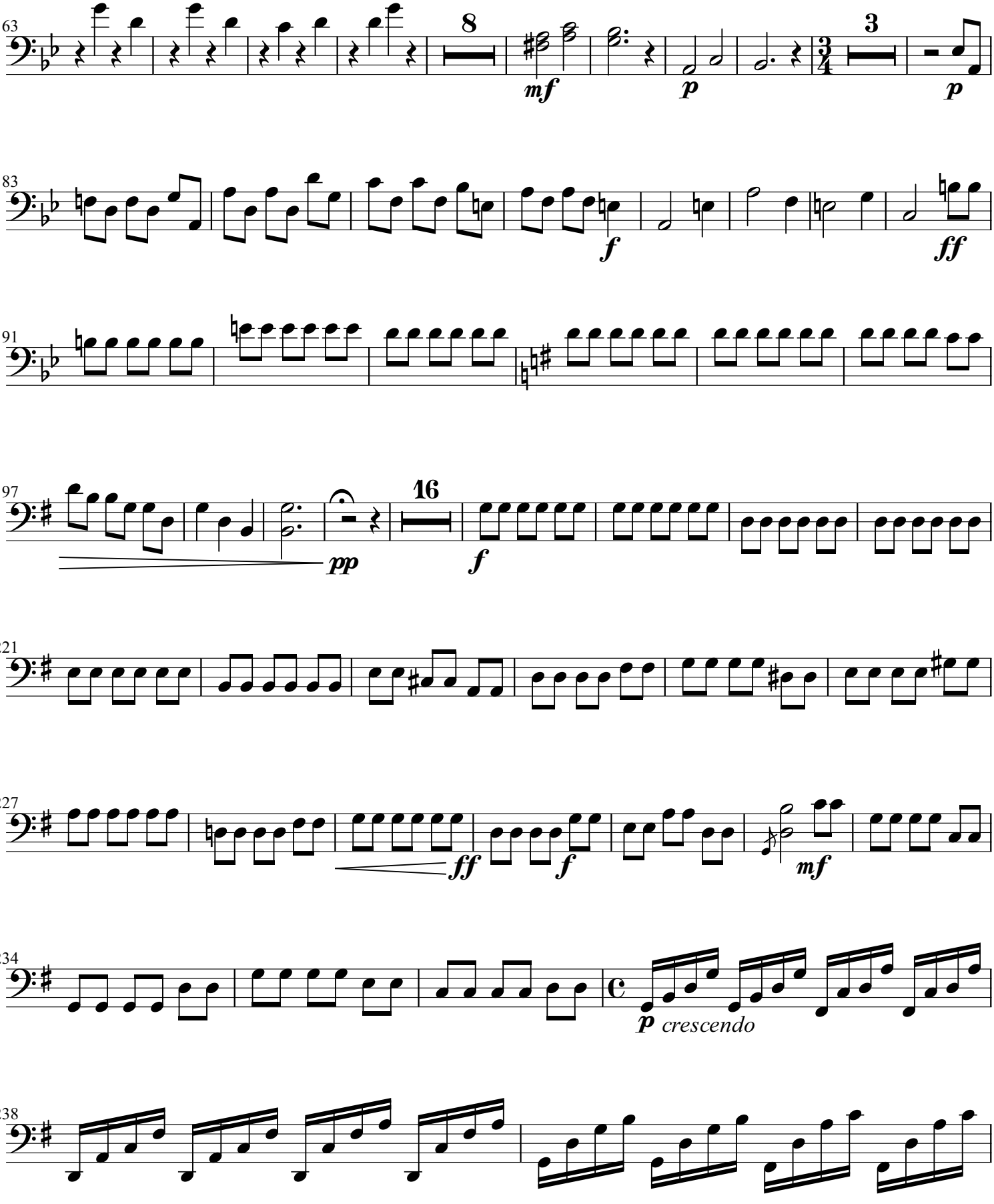

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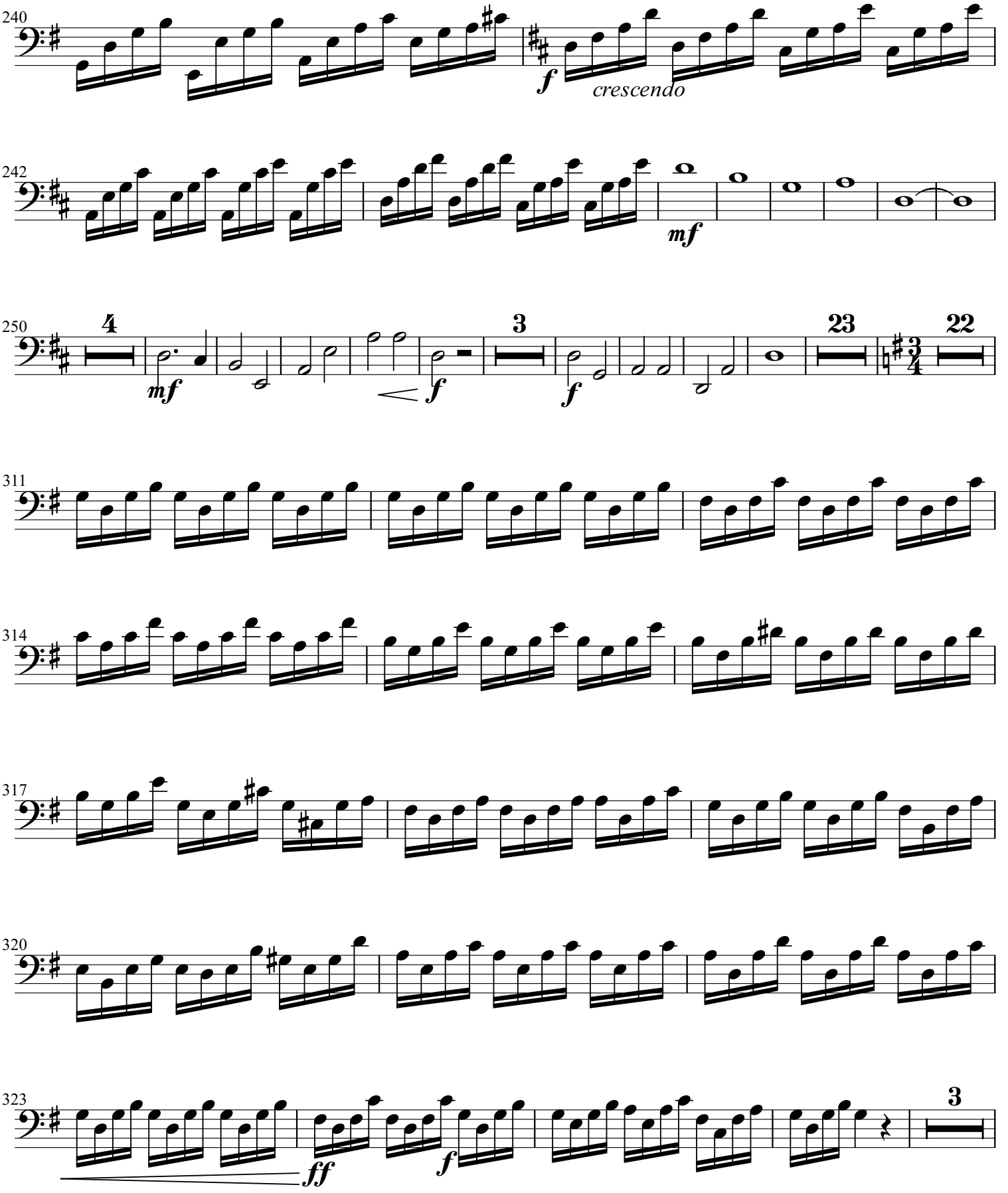

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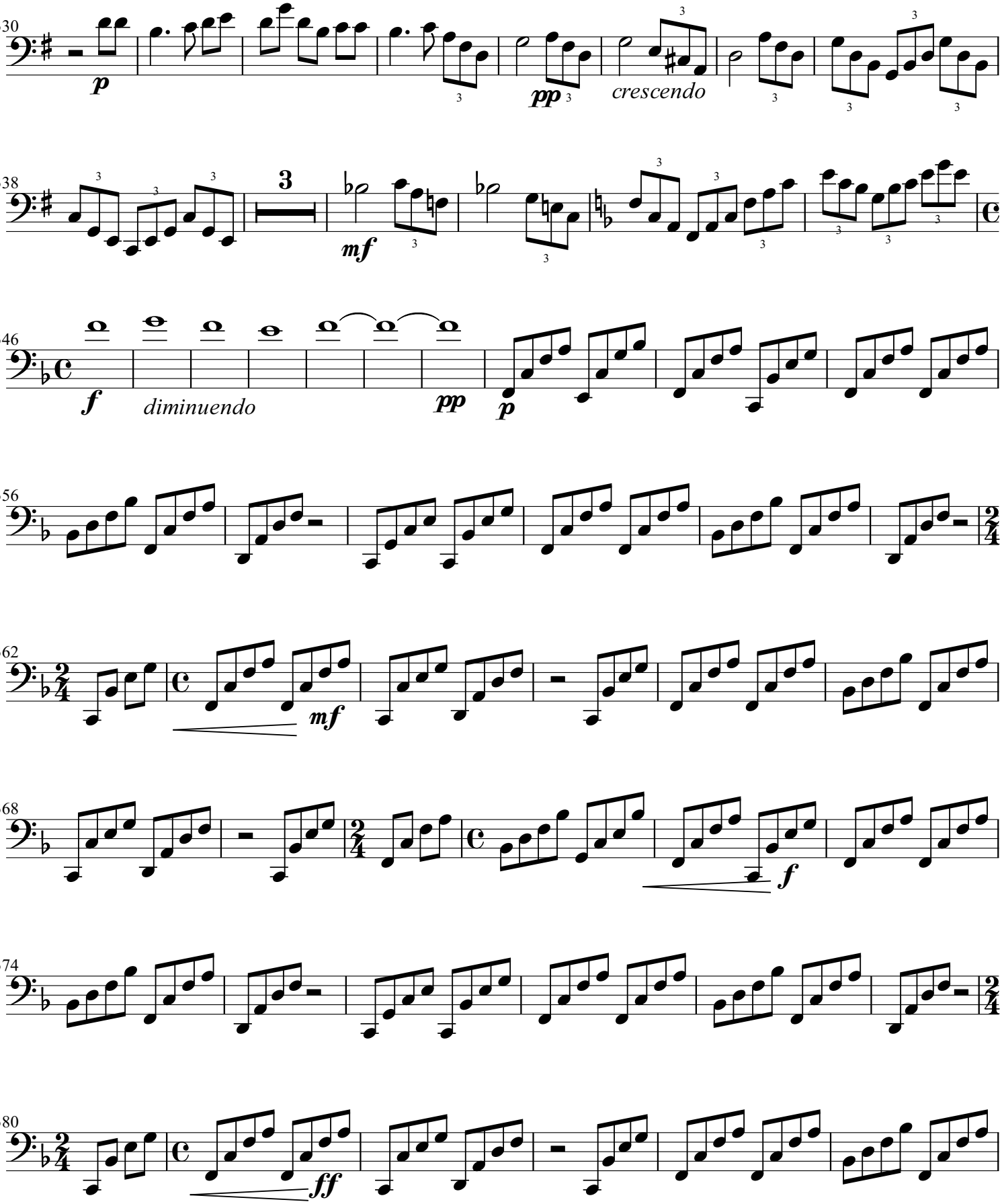

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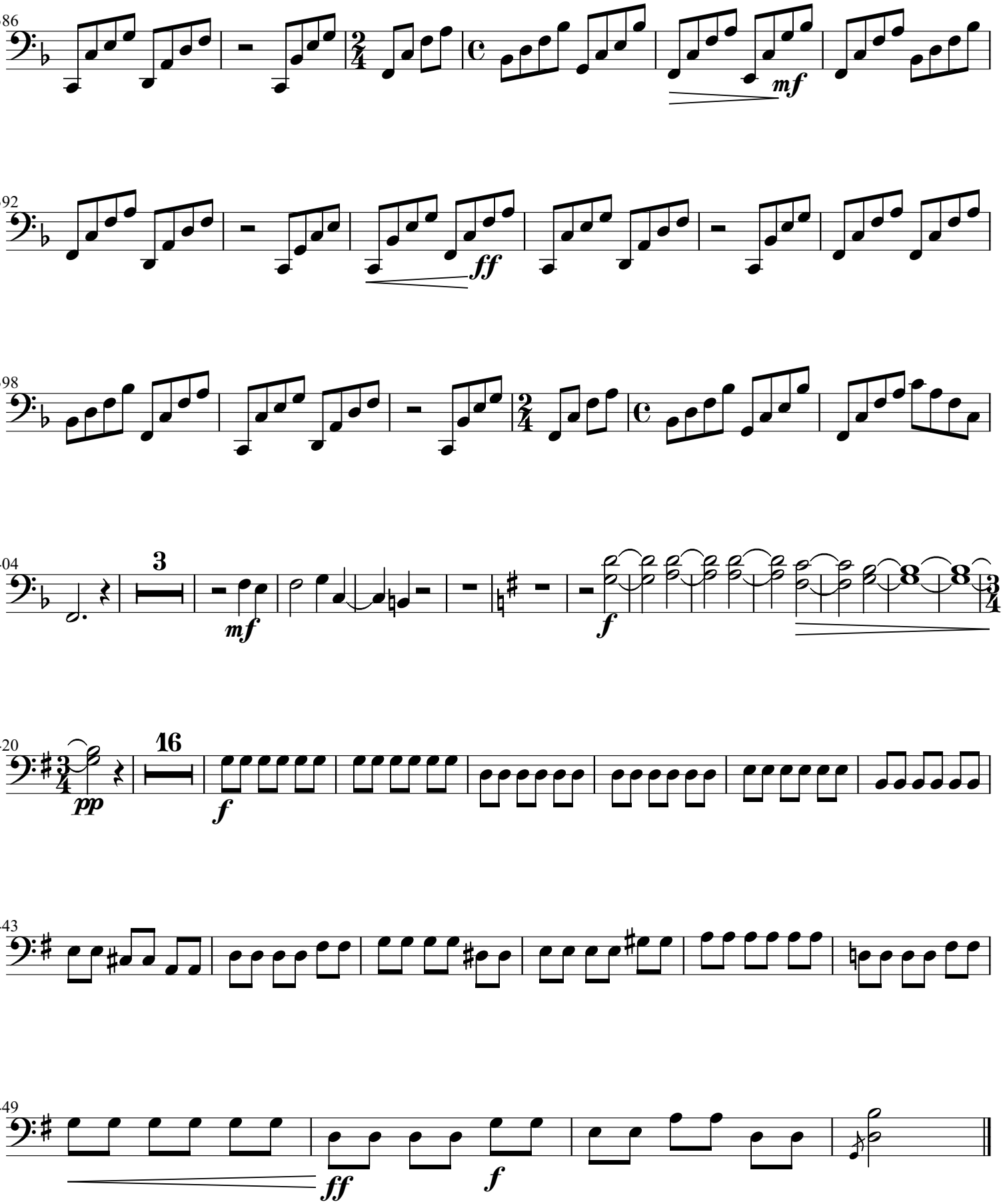

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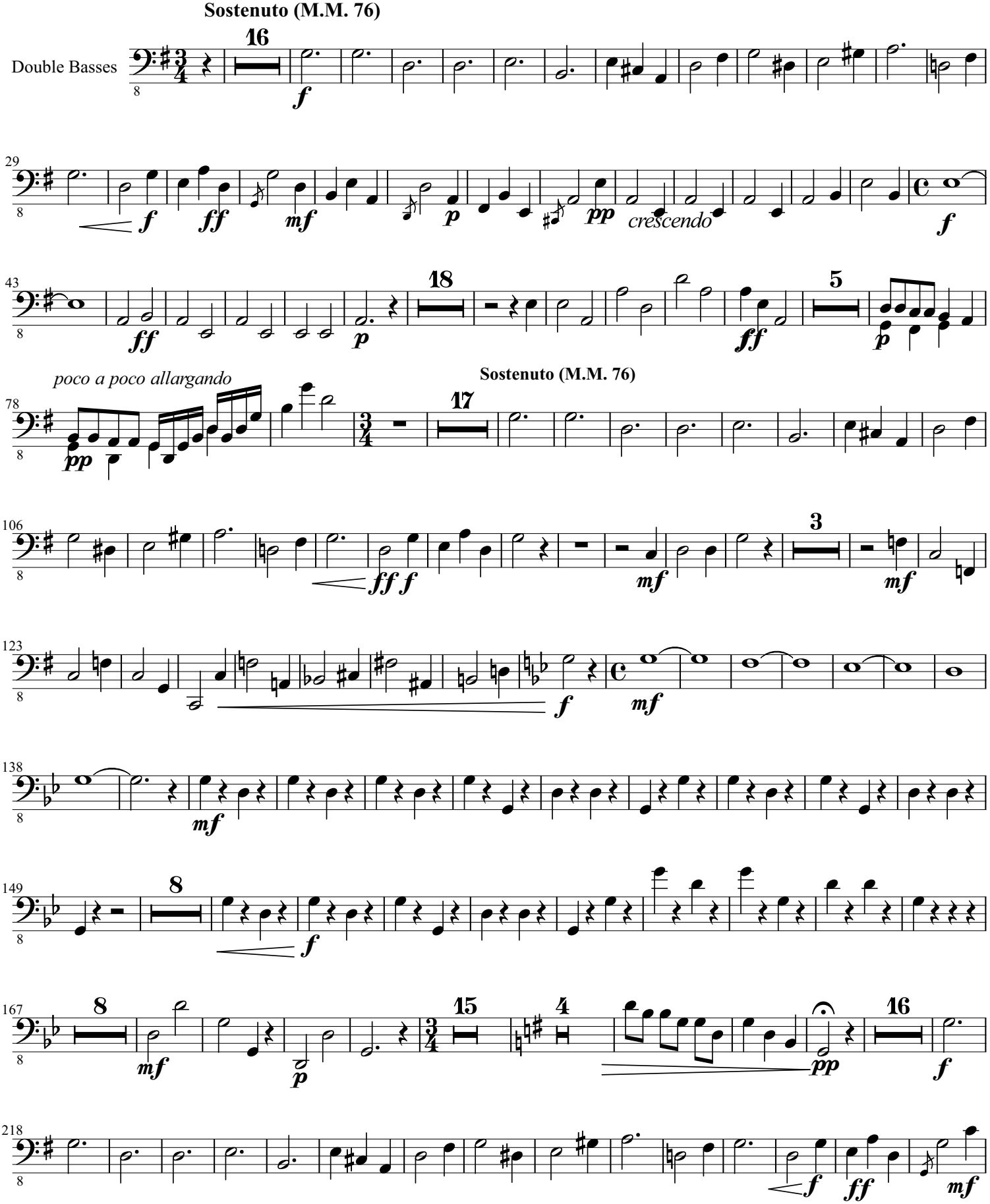

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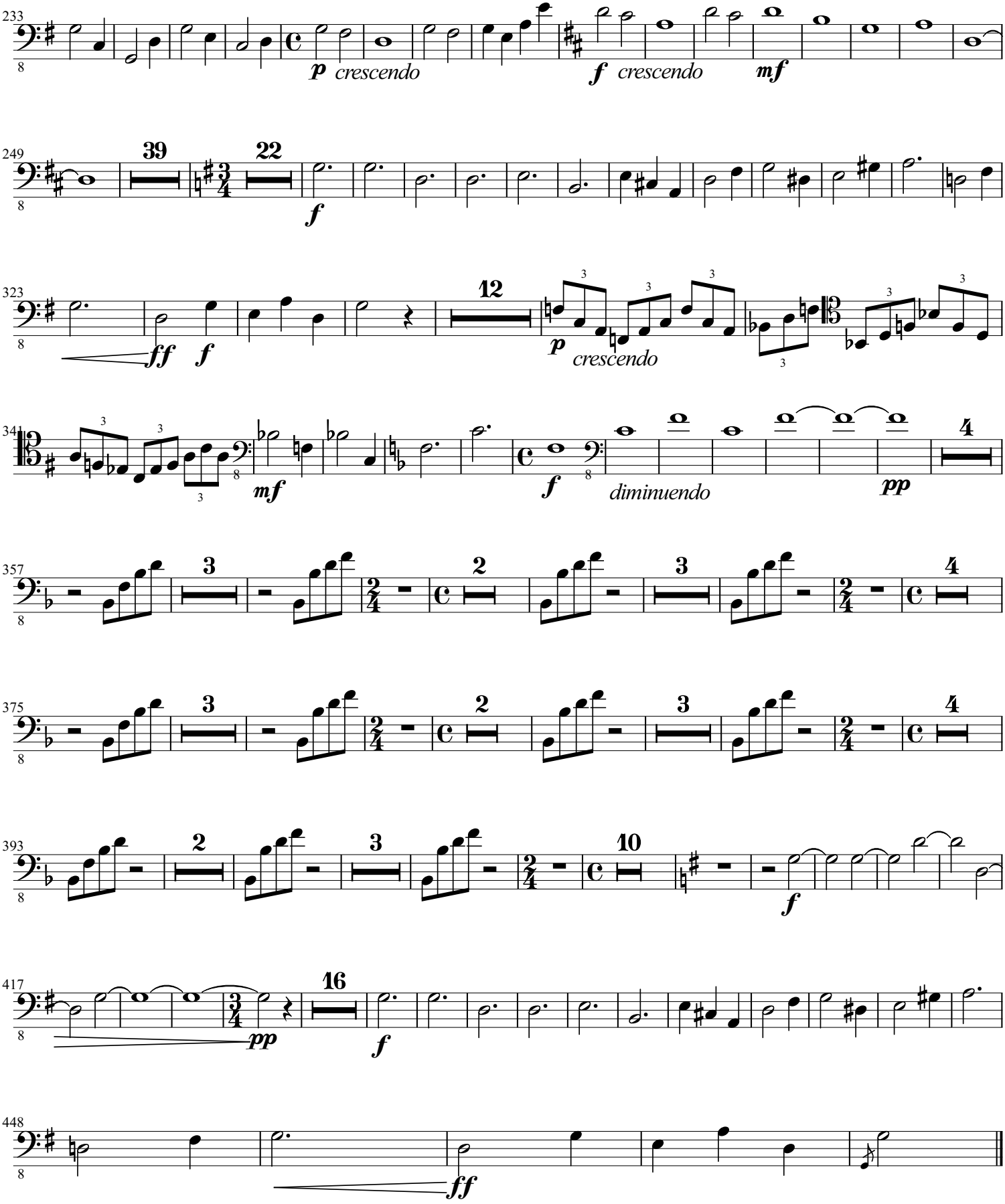

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