

BENOÎT CHANTRY

Nederlands :

Op jeugdige leeftijd gaat Benoît Chantry naar het Conservatorium van Doornik (B) waar hij piano, viool, saxofoon en slagwerk studeert. Voor het laatste onderdeel gaat hij uiteindelijk naar het 'Conservatoire Royal' te Brussel om daar verder te studeren. Op dat conservatorium volgt hij ook de studies orkestdirectie, kamermuziek, jazz en compositie (in de klas van André Waignein).



Hij houdt zich bezig met het schrijven van muziekspetakels, het schrijven van theatermuziek (onder meer voor "Rijsel Centrum 2004 van de Europese Cultuur"), maar ook arrangementen, bijvoorbeeld voor jazz- en folkartiesten. Hij valt op door zijn pogingen om diverse, vaak sterk verschillende, stijlen dichter bij elkaar te brengen. Hij dirigeert met grote regelmaat kamermuziekensembles en symfonieorkesten, soms in prestigieuze projecten zoals ondermeer bij de inhuldiging van het Instrumentenmuseum te Brussel. Hij dirigeerde veel werk van bekende componisten. Toch gaat zijn persoonlijke voorkeur uit naar het dirigeren van harmonieorkesten. Hij dirigeert al een harmonieorkest sinds zijn 17e. Momenteel is hij dirigent bij de harmonie "La Concorde" van Péronnes, welke in de cfdeling uitmuntendheid speelt. Ook is hij dirigent van het harmonieorkest van het Conservatorium van Doornik.

Hij doceert momenteel zelf aan het Conservatorium van Doornik en aan het 'Conservatoire Royal' van Brussel. In 1999 behaalde hij de compositieprijs van de SABAM tijdens de European Jazz Contest en in 2007 de prijs van de Muziekfederatie van de Provincie Henegouwen.

English :

At a very young age, Benoît Chantry starts attending classes at the Doornik Conservatory (Belgium) where he studies piano, violin, saxophone and percussion. He continues his percussion studies at the Royal Conservatory in Brussels, where he also attends lessons for orchestral conducting, chamber music, jazz and composition (in André Waignein's class). He composes for musical spectacles, musical theatre (amongst others for "Rijsel Centre of European Culture 2004") but also arrangements for jazz and folk artists. He has a remarkable style, characterized by his attempts to combine various, often very different, styles. He very regularly conducts chamber music ensembles and symphony orchestras, at events such as the opening of the Musical Instruments Museum in Brussels. He conducted many pieces of well known composers. However, he personally favours conducting wind bands, which he has been doing since the age of 17. Currently he is the conductor of the wind band 'La Concorde' at Péronnes, which plays in the excellence division. Also he conducts the wind band of the Doornik Conservatory. At this moment he is also a professor at the Doornik Conservatory as well as the Brussels Royal Conservatory. In 1999 he was awarded the Composition Prize winner at the SABAM European Jazz Contest and in 2007 he was awarded the Prize of the Music Federation of the Province of Henegouwen.

Deutsch:

Im jugendlichen Alter studierte Benoît Chantry Klavier, Geige, Saxophon und Schlagzeug am Musikkonservatorium von Tournai (B). Er schloss sein Schlagzeugstudium ab und studierte auch Orchesterdirektion, Kammermusik, Jazz und Instrumentalsatz (bei André Waignein) am Conservatoire Royal von Brüssel. Er kreiert Musikspektakel, schreibt Bühnenmusik – u.a. für das Ereignis „Lille Zentrum der europäischen Kultur 2004“ – und schreibt Arrangements für Jazzmusiker und Folkkünstler. Er fällt auf wegen seiner Versuche, oft ganz verschiedene Stile zu vereinen. Er dirigiert regelmäßig Kammermusikensembles und Sinfonieorchester, oft bei wichtigen Veranstaltungen wie z.B. bei der Huldigungsfeier des Musikinstrumentenmuseums von Brüssel. Er dirigierte die Uraufführung von verschiedenen Werken bekannter Komponisten. Jedoch hat er eine gewisse Vorliebe für das sinfonische Blasorchester. Er dirigiert schon ein Blasorchester seit dem Alter von siebzehn Jahren. Aktuell ist er Dirigent des Harmonieorchesters „La Concorde“ in Péronnes (Excellenz Stufe) und des sinfonischen Blasorchesters des Musikkonservatoriums in Tournai.

Derzeit unterrichtet er am Musikkonservatorium von Tournai und am Conservatoire Royal von Brüssel. 1999 erhielt er den Kompositionsprijs der SABAM während des europäischen Jazzmusikwettbewerbes und 2007 bekam er den Preis der Blasmusikföderation der Provinz Hainaut.

Français:

Dès son plus jeune âge, Benoît Chantry entre au Conservatoire de Tournai (B) pour y apprendre le piano, le violon, le saxophone et la percussion. C'est dans cette discipline qu'il se spécialise ensuite au Conservatoire Royal de Bruxelles, où il étudie également la direction d'orchestre, la musique de chambre, le jazz et les écritures, et se forme notamment auprès d'André Waignein. Ses activités se partagent entre la conception de spectacles musicaux, l'écriture de musique pour le théâtre, notamment pour Lille 2004 Capitale culturelle européenne, et les arrangements pour des artistes de jazz et de musique traditionnelle. Il se caractérise d'ailleurs par sa volonté de rapprocher des styles parfois très différents. Il dirige régulièrement des orchestres de chambre et symphoniques, parfois dans des contextes prestigieux comme l'inauguration du Musée des Instruments de Musique de Bruxelles, et a déjà créé des œuvres de compositeurs reconnus. Mais son cœur penche surtout du côté des orchestres d'harmonie, qu'il dirige depuis l'âge de 17 ans. Actuellement, il dirige l'Harmonie La Concorde de Péronnes, reconnue en catégorie Excellence, et l'Orchestre à vent du Conservatoire de Tournai, fondé par André Waignein.

Il enseigne au Conservatoire de Tournai et au Conservatoire Royal de Bruxelles. Il a obtenu le prix de composition de la SABAM au European Jazz Contest en 1999 et le Prix de composition de la Fédération musicale du Hainaut en 2007.

Full Score
(Concert Band)

HANCOCK BUILDING

Benoît Chantry

The history of Chicago

Flute

Oboe

Bassoon

Eb Clarinet

Bb Clarinet 1

Bb Clarinet 2

Bb Clarinet 3

Eb Alto Clarinet

Bb Bass Clarinet

Eb Alto Saxophone 1

Eb Alto Saxophone 2

Bb Tenor Saxophone

Eb Baritone Saxophone

Bb Trumpet 1

Bb Trumpet 2

Bb Trumpet 3

F Horn 1

F Horn 2

F Horn 3

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Trombone 3

C Baritone

String Bass

C Basses

Timpani

Mallet Percussion

Percussion 1

Percussion 2

Rit. (6) = 124

Solo (opt.)

Bells

Susp. Cymb. (soft mallets)

Triangle

Tom-Toms ("tribal" sound, not too high)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

(18)

Fl.
Ob.
Bsn.
Eb Clar.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
A. Clar.
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
F Hu. 1
F Hu. 2
F Hu. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
C Brtn.
Str. Bs.
C Bs.
Tim.
Mall. Perc.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

— HANCOCK BUILDING —

(27)

Fl.
Ob.
Bsn.
Eb Clar.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
A. Clar.
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
F Hu. 1
F Hu. 2
F Hu. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
C Brtn.
Str. Bs.
C Bs.
Tim.
Mall. Perc.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Tam Tam

— HANCOCK BUILDING —

— 4 —

Musical score page 4 (Measures 32-43). The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinets 1-3, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophones 1-2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombones 1-3, French Horns 1-3, Tuba, Bass Trombone, Cello, Double Bass, Timpani, and Percussion. Measure 37 features woodwind entries with dynamics *mf*, *legato*, *mp*, and *cresc.* Measures 38-40 show brass entries with dynamics *mf*, *legato*, *mf*, and *mf*. Measures 41-43 feature woodwind entries with dynamics *mf*, *legato*, *mf*, and *mf*. The percussion section includes Bells, Suspended Cymbal (soft mallets), Triangle, and Metal noise.

— HANCOCK BUILDING —

— 6 —

Musical score page 6 (Measures 54-62). The score continues with parts for Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinets 1-3, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophones 1-2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombones 1-3, French Horns 1-3, Tuba, Bass Trombone, Cello, Double Bass, Timpani, and Percussion. Measure 57 starts with a tempo marking *a Tempo (♩ = 124)*. Measures 58-62 feature brass entries with dynamics *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, and *mf*.

— HANCOCK BUILDING —

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

all

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

C Brtn.

Str. Bs.

C Bs.

Tim.

Mall. Perc.

Xylophone

Perc. 1

Susp. Cymb.

Perc. 2

63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70

- HANCOCK BUILDING -

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

C Brtn.

Str. Bs.

C Bs.

Tim.

Mall. Perc.

Tubular Bells (or Bells)

Susp. Cymb.

Tam Tam

Bells

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

- HANCOCK BUILDING -

— 11 —

Poco rit. (div.) **103** $\text{♩} = 92$

The Skyline

Musical score for orchestra and percussion, page 11. The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, French Horn 1, French Horn 2, French Horn 3, Tuba 1, Tuba 2, Tuba 3, C-Brass, String Bass, Double Bass, Timpani, Marimba/Percussion 1, and Percussion 2. The section is titled "The Skyline" and starts with a poco ritardando. Dynamics include *mp*, *mf*, *p*, and *mf*. Performance instructions like "Solo" and "Cue Oboe" are present. The score ends with "Vibes (soft mallets)" and "Straight Bongos (Bongo Bar Chimes)". Measure numbers from 97 to 107 are at the bottom.

— HANCOCK BUILDING —

— 12 —

Musical score for orchestra and percussion, page 12. The score continues from page 11, featuring the same instruments. The dynamics remain consistent with page 11. Measures 108 through 119 are shown, with various dynamics and performance instructions like "Open" and "Susp. Cymb.". The score concludes with "P" at measure 119. Measure numbers from 108 to 119 are at the bottom.

— HANCOCK BUILDING —

Going up in the Hancock Building

— 15 —

(143) $\text{♩} = 124$

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hu. 1

F Hu. 2

F Hu. 3

Tbn. 1

Cue Hn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

C Brtn.

Str. Bs.

C Bs.

Tim.

Temple Blocks (high and medium)
mf (medium hard mallets)

Mall. Perc.

H.H. (closed)

Perc. 1

(Triangle)

Perc. 2

143 144 145 146 147 148

— HANCOCK BUILDING —

— 16 —

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hu. 1

F Hu. 2

F Hu. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

C Brtn.

Str. Bs.

C Bs.

Tim.

Bells

Mall. Perc.

Perc. 1

Bongos

Perc. 2

149 150 151 152 153 154

— HANCOCK BUILDING —

— 17 —

Musical score page 17 featuring a dense arrangement of woodwind, brass, and percussion instruments. The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinets 1-3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophones 1-2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombones 1-3, French Horns 1-3, Tuba, Trombone, Bass Trombone, Cello, Double Bass, Timpani, and Mallet Percussion. The instrumentation is primarily in E-flat major, with some parts in G major. The score shows various dynamics, including crescendos and decrescendos, and includes performance instructions like "cresc." and "decresc." Measures 155 through 160 are shown, with measure 156 marked by a forte dynamic.

155 156 157 158 159 160

— HANCOCK BUILDING —

— 19 —

Musical score page 19 featuring a dense arrangement of woodwind, brass, and percussion instruments. The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinets 1-3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophones 1-2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombones 1-3, French Horns 1-3, Tuba, Trombone, Bass Trombone, Cello, Double Bass, Timpani, and Mallet Percussion. The instrumentation is primarily in E-flat major, with some parts in G major. The score shows various dynamics, including crescendos and decrescendos, and includes performance instructions like "cresc." and "decresc." Measures 169 through 177 are shown, with measure 172 marked by a forte dynamic and measure 175 marked by a dynamic instruction "mp Xylophone".

169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177

— HANCOCK BUILDING —

Fl. (187) *mp* (193) *f* Molto rit. Lunga

Ob.

Bsn. *mp* *cresc. poco a poco* *nf* *f* *nf* *ff*

Eb Clar. *mp* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Clar. 1 *mp* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Clar. 2 *mp* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Clar. 3 *mp* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

A. Clar. *mp* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Bs. Clar. *mp* *cresc. poco a poco* *nf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

A. Sax. 1 *mp* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

A. Sax. 2 *mp* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

T. Sax. *mp* *Cue Clr. 3* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

B. Sax. *mp* *cresc. poco a poco* *nf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Tpt. 1 *mf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Tpt. 2 *nf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Tpt. 3 *nf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

F Hu. 1 *mp* *cresc. poco a poco* *nf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

F Hu. 2 *mp* *cresc. poco a poco* *nf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

F Hu. 3 *mp* *cresc. poco a poco* *nf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Tbn. 1 *mp* *cresc. poco a poco* *nf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Tbn. 2 *mp* *cresc. poco a poco* *nf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Tbn. 3 *mp* *cresc. poco a poco* *nf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

C Brtn. *mp* *cresc. poco a poco* *nf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Srt. Bs. *mp* *cresc. poco a poco* *nf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

C Bs. *mp* *cresc. poco a poco* *nf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Tim. *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f*

Mall. Perc. *mp* *Bells (plastic mallets)* *f* *Xylophone >* *>* *Bells* *f*

Perc. 1 *mp* *Rsp. Cymb.* *f* *f* *f* *f*

Perc. 2 *f* *f* *f* *f*

187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196

— HANCOCK BUILDING —