

Ticket to Spain

Harm Evers

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /
 Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficoltà **2**

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **3:05**

Recording on / Opname op / Enregistrement sur /
 Aufnahme auf / Registrazione su
Tierolff for Band No. 17 "Mount Everest"
 LMCD-15163

Concert Band

Full score	1
C Flute	5
Oboe	2
Bassoon	2
E♭ Clarinet	1
B♭ Clarinet 1	5
B♭ Clarinet 2	5
B♭ Clarinet 3	5
B♭ Bass Clarinet	1
E♭ Alto Saxophone	2
B♭ Tenor Saxophone	2
E♭ Baritone Saxophone	1
B♭ Trumpet 1	2
B♭ Trumpet 2	2
B♭ Trumpet 3	2
F Horn 1	1
F Horn 2	1
F Horn 3	1
C Trombone 1	2
C Trombone 2	2
C Trombone 3	2
C Baritone	2
B♭ Baritone treble clef	3
C Bass 1-2	4
Percussion	3

S U P P L E M E N T A R Y P A R T S

B♭ Soprano Saxophone	1
B♭ Flugelhorn 1	1
B♭ Flugelhorn 2	1
B♭ Flugelhorn 3	1
E♭ Horn 1	1
E♭ Horn 2	1
E♭ Horn 3	1
B♭ Trombone 1 bass clef	1
B♭ Trombone 2 bass clef	1
B♭ Trombone 3 bass clef	1
B♭ Trombone 1 treble clef	1
B♭ Trombone 2 treble clef	1
B♭ Trombone 3 treble clef	1
B♭ Baritone bass clef	2
E♭ Bass treble clef	2
E♭ Bass bass clef	2
B♭ Bass treble clef	2
B♭ Bass bass clef	2

TICKET TO SPAIN

Nederlands:

Voor een componist kan een gezegde genoeg zijn om er muziek over te schrijven. Toen ik iemand hoorde zeggen: "Ik heb een ticket to Spain" was mijn inspiratie klaar om deze (Spaanse) mars te schrijven met een echt Spaans tintje!

English:

Sometimes a little remark is all that a composer needs to write a piece of music. When I overheard someone say "I've got a ticket to Spain" I was inspired to write this (Spanish) march with a genuine Spanish flavour.

Deutsch:

Für einen Komponisten reicht oft schon ein Satz den er hört um ein Musikstück zu schreiben. Als Harm Evers jemanden sagen hörte „ich habe einen Flugschein nach Spanien“ fing er unmittelbar an diesen Marsch mit typischem spanischen Charakter zu komponieren.

Français:

Pour un compositeur, il suffit d'une phrase pour se mettre à écrire une pièce de musique. "Lorsque j'entendis quelqu'un prononcer la phrase "J'ai un billet pour l'Espagne", je me mis à écrire cette marche à caractère typiquement espagnol".

Italiano :

Per un compositore alle volte basta una frase per scrivere un brano musicale. Harm Evers ha ascoltando qualcuno pronunciare la frase: "Ho un biglietto per la Spagna" si è ispirato per scrivere una marcia di carattere tipicamente spagnolo.

HARM EVERS

Nederlands:

Harm Evers werd op 3 november 1925 in Gramsbergen geboren uit een muzikaal gezin. Zijn muzikale loopbaan begon dan ook al op achtjarige leeftijd, toen hij piccolo ging spelen bij de plaatselijke Harmonie Crescendo. Evers bespeelde tal van instrumenten, maar kwam in 1950 uiteindelijk als klarinettist/violist terecht bij het "1^e Regiment Infanterie" (nu de Johan Willem Frisokapel) te Assen. Hij bleef tot 1980 in dienst bij deze kapel. Naast zijn kapelwerkzaamheden dirigeerde hij diverse orkesten en heeft hij zo'n dertig jaar saxofoon- en klarinetles gegeven aan verschillende muziekscholen. Harm Evers studeerde muziektheorie bij de bekende in 1985 overleden blaasmuziekcomponist Piet van Mever. Dit was de feitelijke aanleiding tot het componeren en arrangeren. Dankzij de lessen van Van Mever kreeg zijn componeren al gauw gestalte in verschillende werken voor blaasorkest en drumband. Inmiddels heeft Harm Evers zo'n 200 werken voor blaasorkest en/of drumband gecomponeerd.



English:

Harm Evers was born on November 3rd 1925 in Gramsbergen (The Netherlands) in a musical family. Therefore his musical activities started when he was eight years old, when he started playing the piccolo at the local wind band "Crescendo". Evers played numerous instruments, but ended up as clarinet/violin player in 1950 at the "1st Regiment Infantry" (now called the "Johan Willem Friso Band") in Assen. He played there until 1980. Besides his activities in this band, he conducted various orchestras and taught saxophone and clarinet at several music schools. Harm Evers studied music theory at the famous wind band composer Piet van Mever (who died in 1985). This study brought Evers to compose and arrange music himself. Due to the inspirational lessons from Van Mever, his composing led to many pieces for wind band and drum corps. In the meanwhile Harm Evers has composed about 200 pieces for wind band and/or drum corps.

Deutsch:

Harm Evers wurde am 3. November 1925 zu Gramsbergen in einer musikalischen Familie geboren. Im Alter von acht Jahren spielte er schon das Pikkolo im örtlichen Blasorchester „Harmonie Crescendo“. Evers spielte verschiedene Instrumente und wurde 1950 Klarinettist und Geiger beim Militärmusikkorps des Ersten Infanterieregimentes (heutzutage Johan Willem Friso Kapel) in Assen. Bis 1980 war er Mitglied dieses Militärorchesters. Er dirigierte inzwischen auch verschiedene Blasorchester und unterrichtete während etwa dreißig Jahren Saxophon und Klarinette in verschiedenen Musikschulen. Harm Evers studierte Musiktheorie bei Piet van Mever, dem 1985 verstorbenen Blasmusikkomponisten. Dies war der Anlass zum komponieren und arrangieren. Dank des Unterrichtes bei Piet van Mever schrieb Evers bald auch verschiedene erfolgreiche Werke für Blasorchester und für Tambourkorps. Inzwischen hat Harm Evers etwa 200 Kompositionen für Blasorchester mit/oder Tambourkorps geschrieben.

Français:

Harm Evers est né le 3 novembre 1925 à Gramsbergen dans une famille de musiciens. Sa carrière musicale débute dès l'âge de huit ans lorsqu'il joue de la petite flûte à l'harmonie locale 'Crescendo'. Harm Evers joue plusieurs instruments, mais en 1950, il s'engage comme clarinetliste/violoniste à la musique militaire du Premier Régiment d'Infanterie (actuellement Johan Willem Friso Kapel) à Assen. Il fait partie de cette musique militaire jusqu'en 1980. Entre-temps il dirige plusieurs orchestres à vents et durant près de trente ans il enseigne la clarinette et le saxophone dans plusieurs écoles de musique. Harm Evers a étudié la théorie musicale avec Piet van Mever, le célèbre compositeur décédé en 1985. C'est ainsi qu'il se met également à écrire et arranger pour orchestres à vents. Grâce aux cours de van Mever, il se spécialise dans des pièces pour orchestre à vents et pour marching band. Son catalogue comprend maintenant 200 œuvres.

Italiano:

Harm Evers è nato il 3 novembre 1925 a Gramsbergen (Paesi Bassi), in una famiglia di musicisti. La sua attività nel campo della musica, pertanto, ha inizio all'età di otto anni quando suona l'ottavino nella locale banda "Crescendo". Malgrado abbia suonato svariati strumenti, Evers finì con l'essere un suonatore di clarinetto/violino, nel 1950, nella "Fanteria del 1° Reggimento" (oggi "Banda Johan Willem Friso ") di Assen. Qui suonò fino al 1980. A parte il suo contributo in questa banda, egli diresse varie orchestre, ed insegnò sassofono e clarinetto in molte scuole musicali. Harm Evers ha studiato teoria musicale con il celebre compositore per orchestra di fiati Piet van Mever (morto nel 1985). Tali studi portarono Evers a comporre ed arrangiare musica egli stesso. Le lezioni ispiratrici di Van Mever, portarono Evers a comporre numerosi pezzi per banda e sezione di percussioni. Nel frattempo, egli ha composto circa 200 pezzi per banda e sezione di percussioni.

Ticket to Spain

Harm Evers

W.w. 8^a

mf

mf

mf

mf

7

p

p

p

14

Ticket to Spain

Harm Evers

♩ = 120

Flute *mf* *p*

Oboe *mf* *p*

Bassoon *mf*

E♭ Clarinet *mf* *p*

Clarinet 1 *mf* *p*

Clarinet 2 *mf*

Clarinet 3 *mf*

Bass Clarinet *mf*

Alto Saxophone *mf* *p*

Tenor Saxophone *mf*

Baritone Saxophone *mf*

Cornet/Trumpet 1 *mf* *p*

Cornet/Trumpet 2 *mf*

Cornet/Trumpet 3 *mf*

Horn 1 *mf*

Horn 2 *mf*

Horn 3 *mf*

Trombone 1 *mf*

Trombone 2 *mf*

Trombone 3 *mf*

C Baritone *mf*

Basses *mf*

Percussion *mf* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Cl.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

C Brtn.

Bs.

Perc.

p

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

This image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piano or a similar instrument. The notation is arranged in multiple systems, each containing several staves. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in rapid passages. There are also longer note values and rests interspersed throughout. Dynamic markings are present, including 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte), indicating changes in volume. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and there are repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) indicating sections to be played multiple times. The overall style is that of a classical or romantic-era piano composition.

only 2nd time

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Bsn.

E♭ Cl. *mf* only 2nd time

Cl. 1 *mf* only 2nd time

Cl. 2 *mf*

Cl. 3 *mf*

B. Cl.

A. Sx. *mf*

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Cnt./Tpt. 1 *mf*

Cnt./Tpt. 2 *mf*

Cnt./Tpt. 3 *mf*

Hn. 1 *mf*

Hn. 2 *mf*

Hn. 3 *mf*

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

C Brtn.

Bs.

Perc. *mf*

28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35

A page of a musical score for a large orchestra and vocal soloists. The score is for measures 28 through 35. The instruments listed on the left are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), E♭ Clarinet (E♭ Cl.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1), Clarinet 2 (Cl. 2), Clarinet 3 (Cl. 3), Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sx.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sx.), Baritone Saxophone (B. Sx.), Contralto/Trombone 1 (Cnt./Tpt. 1), Contralto/Trombone 2 (Cnt./Tpt. 2), Contralto/Trombone 3 (Cnt./Tpt. 3), Horn 1 (Hn. 1), Horn 2 (Hn. 2), Horn 3 (Hn. 3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), Cymbal/Bell (C Brtn.), Bass Drum (Bs.), and Percussion (Perc.). The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics like *mf* (mezzo-forte) are indicated for several instruments. Some parts have a 'only 2nd time' marking. The percussion part at the bottom features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

§ Trio

Fl.

Ob.
only 2nd time

Bsn.
p-mf

E♭ Cl.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.
p-mf

A. Sx.
only 2nd time

T. Sx.
p-mf

B. Sx.
p-mf

Cnt./Tpt. 1
only 2nd time

Cnt./Tpt. 2
only 2nd time

Cnt./Tpt. 3
only 2nd time

Hn. 1
p-mf

Hn. 2
p-mf

Hn. 3
p-mf

Tbn. 1
p-mf

Tbn. 2
p-mf

Tbn. 3
p-mf

C Brtn.
p-mf

Bs.
p-mf

Perc.
Castanets
p-mf

54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62

This page of the musical score, titled "Ticket to Spain", contains measures 63 through 71. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), E-flat Clarinet (Eb Cl.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1), Clarinet 2 (Cl. 2), Clarinet 3 (Cl. 3), Bass Clarinet (B.Cl.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sx.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sx.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sx.), Contralto/Trumpet 1 (Cnt./Tpt. 1), Contralto/Trumpet 2 (Cnt./Tpt. 2), Contralto/Trumpet 3 (Cnt./Tpt. 3), Horn 1 (Hn. 1), Horn 2 (Hn. 2), Horn 3 (Hn. 3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), C Trumpet (C Brtn.), Bass (Bs.), and Percussion (Perc.). The score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). Measures 63-71 show a complex orchestration with many instruments playing active lines, including woodwinds, reeds, brass, and strings. The percussion part features a steady rhythmic pattern. The page number 8 is centered at the top, and the title "Ticket to Spain" is at the bottom.

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Cl.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B.Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

C Brtn.

Bs.

Perc.

63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Cl.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2

Cnt./Tpt. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

C Brtn.

Bs.

Perc.

72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80