

TOAST TO EUROPE

Randy Beck

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /
Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficoltà **2-3**

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **5:10**

Recording on / Opname op / Enregistrement sur /
Aufnahme auf / Registrazione su

Tierolff for Band No. 8 "Toast To Europe"

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I N S T R U M E N T A T I O N

Concert Band

Condensed score C	1
Flute / Oboe	7
Bassoon	2
E♭ Clarinet	1
B♭ Clarinet 1 / solo	5
B♭ Clarinet 2	5
B♭ Clarinet 3	5
B♭ Bass Clarinet	1
E♭ Alto Saxophone 1-2	2
B♭ Tenor Sax / Baritone 1	3
E♭ Baritone Saxophone	1
B♭ Trumpet 1	3
B♭ Trumpet 2	3
F Horn 1	1
F Horn 2	1
C Trombone 1	2
C Trombone 2	2
C Trombone 3	2
C Baritone	2
B♭ Baritone 2 treble clef	1
B♭ Euphonium / Tuba TC	2
C Bass 1-2	4
Percussion	3
Timpani	1

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 2-3	2
E♭ Horn 1	1
E♭ Horn 2	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♭ Euphonium / Tuba BC	2
E♭ Bass treble clef	2
E♭ Bass bass clef	2
B♭ Bass treble clef	2
B♭ Bass bass clef	2

RANDY BECK

Nederlands:

Randy Beck, pseudoniem voor Frans Verbeeck, is geboren te Tisselt (België) op 12 september 1926 en overleden te Merksplas (België) op 5 oktober 2000. Als jongen van acht jaar speelde hij reeds piston in de plaatselijke fanfare van Tisselt "Willen Is Kunnen". Dit orkest werd toen gedirigeerd door zijn grootvader; later zou zijn vader de dirigeerstok overnemen en daarna heeft ook Frans deze fanfare geleid. Hij volgde lessen vanaf 1936 aan de Muziekacademie te Willebroek en later aan het Conservatorium van Mechelen. Vanaf 1948 is hij beroepsmuzikant als trompet-solist en arrangeur bij de orkesten van Willy Rockin en Leo Martin. Hij treedt op in vele Europese landen met beroemde artiesten als Charles Trenet, Frank Sinatra, Billy Eckstein en vele anderen. In 1960 wordt hij artistiek directeur van een platenmaatschappij en maakt hij grondig kennis met alle aspecten van de amusementsmuziek. Vandaar uit krijgt hij opnieuw belangstelling voor de wereld van de harmonie- en fanfaremuziek. Hij begint met het schrijven van enkele marsen en heeft daar direct veel succes mee. Vanaf eind jaren zestig gaat Tierolff Muziekcentrale zijn werken uitgeven. Uit de jaren zeventig zijn toppers te noemen als de marsen "Over and Out", "Miami" en "Planckendael", terwijl zijn "Mexican Trumpets" in zowat heel Europa een daverend succes is. Ook zijn heften uit de serie "Melody Makers (deel 1 tot en met 5)" zijn overal verkocht. Later komen er successen als "El Dorado" en de mars "Stand By", terwijl in de negentiger jaren speciaal zijn "Castles in Spain" en mars "Check Point" enorme toppers zijn. Ook als arrangeur geniet Randy Beck een grote reputatie, met uitschieters als "In the Mood", "Music" en vele medleys zoals "Dixieland Selecties", "Latin Sounds", "Gershwin for Everyone", "Marching through America", enz. In 1999 componeerde hij samen met Rita Defoort, Wim Laseroms en John Nimbley de "Centennial"-mars t.g.v. het 100-jarig bestaan van Tierolff Muziekcentrale. Zijn laatste twee werken – de paso-doble "Torre de Fuego" en de mars "On Line" – zijn opgenomen op de cd Tierolff for Band, no. 10 – "Tumaco" in 2000. Randy Beck was ook betrokken bij de opnamen voor 10 cd's voor Tierolff, nog tot en met het voorjaar van 2000.

English:

Randy Beck, alias from Frans Verbeeck, was born in Tisselt (Belgium) on September 12th 1926 and died on October 5th 2000 in Merksplas (Belgium). As a boy from eight years old he already played the cornet in his local fanfare band of Tisselt. This band was conducted by his grandfather, after which his father would lead this band and later on Frans himself became conductor of this band. Beck attended music school lessons from 1936 at the Music Academy in Willebroek and later on at the Conservatory of Mechelen. From 1948 he is a professional musician as trumpet soloist and arranger for the well-known orchestras from Willy Rockin and Leo Martin. He performs in many European countries with famous artists such as Charles Trenet, Frank Sinatra and Billy Eckstein. In 1960 he becomes artistic director of a record company which makes him very familiar with entertainment music. This revives his interest in band music too. He starts writing some marches that are an immediate success. From the late sixties Tierolff Muziekcentrale starts publishing his works. Some highlights from the seventies are the marches "Over and Out", "Miami" and "Planckendael" and his "Mexican Trumpets" is a huge success all over Europe. Also his band books "Melody Makers" (vol. 1 – 5) are top sellers. These successes are followed by pieces such as "El Dorado" and the march "Stand By" and in nineties "Castles in Spain" and the march "Check Point" are big hits. Randy Beck is also famous for his arrangements, having arranged pieces such as "In the Mood", "Music" and many medleys such as "Dixieland Selections", "Latin Sounds", "Gershwin for Everyone", "Marching through America" and many more. In 1999 he composed the "Centennial"-march together with Rita Defoort, Wim Laseroms and John Nimbley for the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of Tierolff Muziekcentrale. His last two pieces – the paso-doble "Torre de Fuego" and the march "On Line" – are recorded on the CD Tierolff for Band, no. 10 – "Tumaco" in 2000. Randy Beck was also involved during the recording of 10 CD's for Tierolff, even in early 2000.

Deutsch:

Randy Beck, alias Frans Verbeeck, wurde am 12. September 1926 in Tisselt, Belgien, geboren und verstarb am 5. Oktober 2000 in Merksplas, Belgien. Im Alter von acht Jahren spielte er schon das Kornett im lokalen Fanfarenorchester „Willen is Kunnen“ welches damals von seinem Großvater dirigiert wurde. Anschließend dirigierte auch sein Vater, bevor Frans selber den Taktstock übernahm. Ab 1936 studierte er an der Musikschule von Willebroek und später am Musikkonservatorium von Mechelen. 1948 wurde er Berufsmusiker; er spielte Trompete und war Arrangeur für die Unterhaltungsorchester von Willy Rockin und Leo Martin. Er trat in vielen europäischen Ländern auf und begleitete berühmte Künstler, wie z.B. Charles Trenet, Frank Sinatra und Billy Eckstein. 1960 wurde er Musikdirektor bei einer Schallplattenfirma und machte sich mit allen Aspekten der Unterhaltungsmusik bekannt. So erwachte wieder das Interesse für die Welt der Blasmusik und er schrieb einige schmissige Märsche die unmittelbar sehr erfolgreich waren. Seit den späten sechziger Jahren verlegt Tierolff seine Blasmusikkompositionen. In den siebziger Jahren gab es große Erfolge wie die Märsche „Over and Out“, „Miami“ und „Planckendael“. Auch seine Komposition „Mexican Trumpets“ war überall in Europa sehr erfolgreich. Die Hefte der Serie „Melody Makers“ (in fünf Teilen) wurden in zahlreichen Ländern viel verkauft. Später gab es Erfolge wie „El Dorado“ und den Marsch „Stand By“, in den neunziger Jahren das Stück „Castles in Spain“ und der Marsch „Check Point“ welche wahre Verkaufsschlager waren. Randy Beck war auch ein ganz erfolgreicher Arrangeur; absolute Spitzenleistungen waren die Arrangements von „In the Mood“ und „Music“ ebenso wie die Medleys „Dixieland Selection“, „Latin Sounds“, „Gershwin for everyone“ und „Marching through America“. 1999 komponierte er in Zusammenarbeit mit Rita Defoort, Wim Laseroms und John Nimbly den „Centennial Marsch“ anlässlich der Jahrhundertfeier des Verlags Tierolff Muziekcentrale. Seine letzte Kompositionen, der Pasodoble „Torre de Fuego“ und der Marsch „On Line“ sind auf die CD Tierolff for Band 10 (Tumaco) eingespielt worden. Randy Beck war auch Tonmeister für zehn CD Aufnahmen von Tierolff, und zum letzten Mal noch im Frühjahr 2000.

Français:

Randy Beck, pseudonyme de Frans Verbeeck, est né à Tisselt en Belgique le 12 septembre 1926 et décédé à Merksplas (Belgique) le 5 octobre 2000. Dès l'âge de huit ans, il joue du Cornet dans la fanfare locale "Willen is Kunnen", dirigée à l'époque par son grand-père. Plus tard, son père prendra la baguette et Frans lui succèdera par la suite. En 1936, il débute ses études à l'académie de musique de Willebroek et les continue au conservatoire de Malines. Dès 1948, il entame une carrière de musicien professionnel et devient Trompettiste solo et arrangeur dans les orchestres de variété de Willy Rockin et Leo Martin. Il se produit un peu partout en Europe et accompagne de grands artistes tels que Charles Trenet, Frank Sinatra, Billy Eckstein. En 1960, il devient directeur artistique d'une firme de disques et apprend à connaître tous les aspects de la variété. Il s'intéresse aux orchestres à vents et écrit quelques marches qui connaissent immédiatement un grand succès. Vers la fin des années soixante, Tierolff Muziekcentrale édite ses compositions et bientôt, dans les années soixante dix, les marches "Over and Out", "Miami" et "Planckendael" s'enchaînent, "Mexican Trumpets" connaîtra également un franc succès en Europe. Les recueils de la série "Melody Makers" (volumes 1 à 5) se vendent partout. Suivent "El Dorado", puis dans les années quatre-vingt dix "Castles in Spain" et la marche "Check Point" deviennent incontournables. Randy Beck s'est également taillé une grande réputation comme arrangeur, citons "In the Mood", "Music" et de nombreux pots-pourris tels "Dixieland Selections", "Latin Sounds", "Gershwin for everyone", "Marching through America", etc. En 1999, il se joint à Rita Defoort, Wim Laseroms et John Nimbly pour écrire la marche "Centennial" à l'occasion du centenaire des éditions Tierolff Muziekcentrale. Ses deux dernières compositions "Torre de Fuego" et la marche "On Line" ont été enregistrées sur le CD Tierolff for Band n°10 (Tumaco). Randy Beck a collaboré à l'enregistrement de dix compacts disques pour Tierolff, et ceci jusqu'au printemps 2000.

Italiano:

Randy Beck, pseudonimo di Frans Verbeeck, nacque a Tisselt (Belgio) il 12 settembre 1926, e morì a Merksplas (Belgio) il 5 ottobre 2000. All'età di otto anni, suonava la cornetta nella banda locale di Tisselt. Questa era diretta da suo nonno, quindi da suo padre e, infine da egli stesso. Beck frequentò le lezioni della scuola di musica dal 1936, presso l'Accademia Musicale di Willebroek e, in seguito, presso il Conservatorio di Mechelen. Dal 1948 diventa tromba solista a livello professionale e arrangiatore per le rinomate orchestre di Willy Rockin e Leo Martin. Si esibisce in molti Paesi europei insieme ad artisti famosi come Charles Trenet, Frank Sinatra e Billy Eckstain. Nel 1960 diventa direttore artistico di una casa discografica, il che gli permette un'approfondita conoscenza nel settore della musica leggera. Ciò rinfocola anche il suo interesse per la musica bandistica. Inizia a scrivere alcune marce che conseguono un immediato successo. Alla fine degli anni '60. Tierolff Muziekcentrale comincia a pubblicare le sue opere. Alcune marce come "Over and Out", "Miami", "Planckendael" e "Mexican Trumpets" divengono successi europei di ampio pubblico. I suoi spartiti per banda "Melody Makers" (vol. 1-5) sono in cima alle vendite. Seguono pezzi quali "El Dorado" e la marcia "Stand by"; negli anni '90 "Castels in Spain" e la marcia "Check Point" sono in testa alle classifiche. Randy Beck è celebre anche per i suoi arrangiamenti di pezzi come "In the Mood", "Music", e molti medleys come "Dixieland Selections", "Latin Sounds", "Gershwin for Everyone", "Marching through America" e molti altri. Nel 1999, in occasione del 100° Anniversario della Tierolff Muziekcentrale, compose la marcia del Centenario insieme a Rita Defoort, Wim Laseroms e John Nimbly. I suoi ultimi due pezzi – il paso-doble "Torre de Fuego" e la marcia "On Line" sono registrati nel CD Tierolff per Banda, no. 10 – "Tumaco" nel 2000. Randy Beck ha partecipato anche alla registrazione di 10 CD per Tierolff, fino al primo periodo del 2000.

R. BECK

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First system of musical notation. It consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a *mf* dynamic. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains a melody with eighth notes, starting with a *f* dynamic. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a melody with eighth notes. The fourth staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and contains a melody with eighth notes. A *Trb.* (Trumpet) part is indicated above the second staff.



Second system of musical notation. It consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a *f* dynamic. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains a melody with eighth notes, starting with a *f* dynamic. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a melody with eighth notes. The fourth staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and contains a melody with eighth notes, starting with a *f* dynamic.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a *f* dynamic. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains a melody with eighth notes, starting with a *f* dynamic. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a melody with eighth notes. The fourth staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and contains a melody with eighth notes, starting with a *f* dynamic. A *Trb.* (Trumpet) and *Bar.* (Baritone) part is indicated above the second staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a *mf* dynamic. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains a melody with eighth notes, starting with a *f* dynamic. The third staff is in bass clef and contains a melody with eighth notes. The fourth staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and contains a melody with eighth notes, starting with a *f* dynamic. A *+bekk.* (bassoon) part is indicated below the fourth staff.

First system of a musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The third staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present in the second staff.

Second system of a musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The third staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and rests.

Andante

Walzer

Third system of a musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The third staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The music is marked *p* (piano). The tempo is *Andante* and the style is *Walzer*. The key signature changes to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the second half of the system. The time signature changes from common time (C) to 3/4. The word *trgl.* (trigler) is written below the fourth staff.

Fl. -S.S.

Fourth system of a musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The third staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The music is marked *p* (piano). The system is numbered ③ in the top left corner.