

BOLERO RÚSTICO

Harm Evers

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

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **4:25**

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

Tierolff for Band No. 13 "African Wildlife"

LMCD-15120

Fanfare Band

Full & Condensed Score	1		
Bb Soprano Saxophone	2		
Eb Alto Saxophone	2		
Bb Tenor Saxophone	2		
Eb Baritone Saxophone	1		
Bb Trumpet 1	2		
Bb Trumpet 2	2		
Bb Trumpet 3	2		
Eb Flugelhorn	1		
Bb Flugelhorn 1	5		
Bb Flugelhorn 2	5		
Bb Flugelhorn 3	5		
F Horn 1	1		
F Horn 2	1		
F Horn 3	1		
Eb Horn 1	1		
Eb Horn 2	1		
Eb Horn 3	1		
C Trombone 1	1		
C Trombone 2	1	Bb Baritone treble clef	3
C Trombone 3	1	Bb Baritone bass clef	2
Bb Trombone 1 bass clef	1	Eb Bass treble clef	2
Bb Trombone 2 bass clef	1	Eb Bass bass clef	2
Bb Trombone 3 bass clef	1	Bb Bass treble clef	2
Bb Trombone 1 treble clef	1	Bb Bass bass clef	2
Bb Trombone 2 treble clef	1	Percussion	2
Bb Trombone 3 treble clef	1	Castanets	1

BOLERO RÚSTICO

English:

The occasion to write *Bolero Rústico* was the stay in the quiet Spanish rural country. From beginning to end this piece has a Spanish character.

Nederlands:

De aanleiding tot het componeren van *Bolero Rústico* was het aangename verblijf in het rustige Spaanse boerenland. Van begin tot eind heeft deze compositie een Spaans karakter.

Deutsch:

Ein Aufenthalt im ruhigen ländlichen Spanien war der Anlass zum Komponieren dieses *Bolero Rústico*. Dieses Stück hat wirklich einen spanischen Charakter vom Anfang bis zum Ende.

Français:

C'est un séjour en Espagne, à la campagne, qui a inspiré la composition de *Bolero Rústico*. Cette pièce a vraiment un caractère espagnol du début à la fin.

HARM EVER

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 600 werken voor blaasorkest en/of drumband gecomponeerd. Hij overleed in 2013 op 87 jarige leeftijd door een verkeersongeval. Tot aan zijn dood was bij nog dagelijks in de weer met het schrijven van muziek.



English:

Harm Evers was born on November 3, 1925 in Gramsbergen, The Netherlands, to a musical family. His musical activities started when he was eight years old when he started playing the piccolo with the local wind band "Crescendo." Evers played numerous instruments, but ended up as clarinetist and violinist in 1950 with 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. Evers studied music theory with the famous wind band composer Piet van Mever (who died in 1985). These studies encouraged Evers to compose and arrange music. As a result of these inspirational lessons from Van Mever, he composed about 600 works for wind band and drum corps. In 2013 he died in a road accident at the age of 87. He was still writing music every day until he died.

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 600 Kompositionen für Blasorchester mit/oder Tambourkorps geschrieben. Im Jahr 2013 starb er im Alter von 87 Jahren infolge eines Verkehrsunfalls. Bis zu seinem Tod war er noch täglich aktiv, um sich ganz der Musik zu widmen.

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 clarinettiste/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 600 œuvres. Il est décédé en 2013 à l'âge de 87 ans suite à un accident de la circulation. Jusqu'à sa mort, il a écrit chaque jour de la musique.

Bolero rústico

Harm Evers

J = ca.80

Soprano Saxophone

Alto Saxophone

Tenor Saxophone

Baritone Saxophone

Eb Flugelhorn

Flugelhorn 1

Flugelhorn 2

Flugelhorn 3

Horn 1

Horn 2

Horn 3

Cornet/Trumpet 1

Cornet/Trumpet 2

Cornet/Trumpet 3

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Trombone 3

Bb Baritone

Eb Bass

Bb Bass

Percussion

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Musical score for orchestra and percussion, page 2. The score consists of 16 staves across three systems. The instruments are grouped by system:

- System 1 (Measures 9-12):** S. Sx., A. Sx., T. Sx., B. Sx., Eb Flghn., Flghn. 1, Flghn. 2, Flghn. 3.
- System 2 (Measures 13-16):** Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Hn. 3, Cnt./Tpt. 1, Cnt./Tpt. 2, Cnt./Tpt. 3.
- System 3 (Measures 13-16):** Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3, Bb Brtn., Eb Bs., Bb Bs., Perc.

The score includes measure numbers 9 through 16 at the bottom. Measure 13 features eighth-note patterns in measures 13-14. Measures 15-16 show eighth-note patterns in measures 15-16. Measure 16 includes a dynamic marking *p*.

Musical score page 3 featuring 16 staves for various instruments:

- S. Sx.
- A. Sx.
- T. Sx.
- B. Sx.
- Eb Flghn.
- Flghn. 1
- Flghn. 2
- Flghn. 3
- Hn. 1
- Hn. 2
- Hn. 3
- Cnt./Tpt. 1
- Cnt./Tpt. 2
- Cnt./Tpt. 3
- Tbn. 1
- Tbn. 2
- Tbn. 3
- Bb Brtn.
- Eb Bs.
- Bb Bs.
- Perc.

The score includes measures 17 through 24. Measures 17-20 show mostly rests. Measures 21-24 feature rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *mf* (measures 21-24) and measure counts (3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3).

2nd only

S. Sx. *p*

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

B. Sx. *p* 2nd only

Eb Flghn. *p*

Flghn. 1 2nd only
Cue *p* play

Flghn. 2

Flghn. 3

Hn. 1 *p*

Hn. 2 *p*

Hn. 3 *p*

Cnt./Tpt. 1 3 3 *p* muted

Cnt./Tpt. 2 3 3 *p* muted

Cnt./Tpt. 3 3 3 *p* muted

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Brtn.

Eb Bs. *p*

Bb Bs. *p* 2^ox Castanets

Perc. *p*

This musical score page shows the parts for various instruments from measure 25 to 30. The instruments listed are: S. Sx., A. Sx., T. Sx., B. Sx., Eb Flghn., Flghn. 1, Flghn. 2, Flghn. 3, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Hn. 3, Cnt./Tpt. 1, Cnt./Tpt. 2, Cnt./Tpt. 3, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3, Bb Brtn., Eb Bs., Bb Bs., and Perc. Measure 25 starts with a dynamic of *p*. Measures 26 and 27 show various melodic lines for woodwind and brass sections. Measure 28 begins with a dynamic of *mf*. Measures 29 and 30 continue the rhythmic patterns established earlier, with the Percussion part featuring a prominent 2^ox Castanets pattern.

Musical score for orchestra and percussion, measures 63-69. The score includes parts for S. Sx., A. Sx., T. Sx., B. Sx., Eb Flghn., Flghn. 1, Flghn. 2, Flghn. 3, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Hn. 3, Cnt./Tpt. 1, Cnt./Tpt. 2, Cnt./Tpt. 3, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3, Bb Brtn., Eb Bs., Bb Bs., and Perc.

The score consists of eight systems of music, each with two staves. Measure 63: S. Sx. has eighth-note pairs; A. Sx. has eighth-note pairs; T. Sx. has eighth-note pairs; B. Sx. has eighth-note pairs; Eb Flghn. has eighth-note pairs; Flghn. 1 has eighth-note pairs; Flghn. 2 has eighth-note pairs; Flghn. 3 has eighth-note pairs. Measure 64: All instruments play eighth-note pairs. Measure 65: All instruments play eighth-note pairs. Measure 66: All instruments play eighth-note pairs. Measure 67: All instruments play eighth-note pairs. Measure 68: All instruments play eighth-note pairs. Measure 69: All instruments play eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for orchestra and percussion, page 11. The score consists of 18 staves of music. The instruments are grouped by staff:

- Woodwinds (11 staves): S. Sx., A. Sx., T. Sx., B. Sx., Eb Flghn., Flghn. 1, Flghn. 2, Flghn. 3, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Hn. 3, Cnt./Tpt. 1, Cnt./Tpt. 2, Cnt./Tpt. 3.
- Bassoon Family (3 staves): Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3.
- Brass (3 staves): Bb Brtn., Eb Bs., Bb Bs.
- Percussion (1 staff): Perc.

The music is in common time. Measure numbers 70 through 75 are indicated at the bottom of each staff. Measure 73 features a dynamic marking *mf*. Measures 74 and 75 also feature *mf* markings. Measure 75 concludes with a series of sixteenth-note patterns on the bassoon staves.

Musical score for orchestra and percussion, measures 76-81. The score includes parts for S. Sx., A. Sx., T. Sx., B. Sx., Eb Flghn., Flghn. 1, Flghn. 2, Flghn. 3, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Hn. 3, Cnt./Tpt. 1, Cnt./Tpt. 2, Cnt./Tpt. 3, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3, Bb Brtn., Eb Bs., Bb Bs., and Perc.

The score consists of eight systems of music, each with two staves. The first system (measures 76-77) features woodwind entries. The second system (measures 78-79) features brass entries. The third system (measures 80-81) features bassoon entries. Measure 81 concludes with a rhythmic pattern on the percussion.