

SUITE AMUSANTE

Ton VerhieL

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /
Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficoltà 3

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **8:53**

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

Tierolff for Band No. 14 "Dionysos"

LMCD-15121

Concert Band

Full score	1		
Flute	5		
Oboe	2		
Bassoon	2		
Eb Clarinet	1		
Bb Clarinet 1	5		
Bb Clarinet 2	5		
Bb Clarinet 3	5		
Bb Bass Clarinet	1		
Eb Alto Saxophone 1	1		
Eb Alto Saxophone 2	1		
Bb Tenor Saxophone	2		
Eb Baritone Saxophone	1		
Bb Trumpet 1	2		
Bb Trumpet 2	2		
Bb Trumpet 3	2		
F Horn 1	1		
F Horn 2	1		
F Horn 3	1		
F Horn 4	1		
C Trombone 1	2		
C Trombone 2	2		
C Trombone 3	2		
C Baritone	2		
Bb Baritone treble clef	3		
C Bass 1-2	4		
Percussion 1	3		
Percussion 2	2		
Timpani	1		
Mallets	1		
		P A R T S	
		Bb Soprano Saxophone	1
		Bb Flugelhorn 1	1
		Bb Flugelhorn 2	1
		Bb Flugelhorn 3	1
		Eb Horn 1	1
		Eb Horn 2	1
		Eb Horn 3	1
		Eb Horn 4	1
		Bb Trombone 1 bass clef	1
		Bb Trombone 2 bass clef	1
		Bb Trombone 3 bass clef	1
		Bb Trombone 1 treble clef	1
		Bb Trombone 2 treble clef	1
		Bb Trombone 3 treble clef	1
		Bb Baritone bass clef	2
		Eb Bass treble clef	2
		Eb Bass bass clef	2
		Bb Bass treble clef	2
		Bb Bass bass clef	2
		S U P P L E M E N T A R Y	

SUITE AMUSANTE

Nederlands:

Een driedelige suite gecomponeerd voor harmonie “Eendracht” uit Heerlen. Het eerste deel opent met een vrolijk allegretto-thema, dat gevolgd wordt door een rustige walsmelodie. Daarna wordt het eerste thema herhaald. Het tweede deel heeft als kern een rustige rock-ballad en het derde deel is geïnspireerd door de Engelse marsen zoals ze door Edward Elgar gecomponeerd werden. Het werk heeft geen andere pretentie dan de toehoorder te amuseren, vandaar Suite Amusante.

English:

A three-part suite, composed for wind band by “Eendracht” from Heerlen. The first part opens with a joyous allegretto-theme, followed by a quiet walz melody. Then the first theme is repeated. The second section is a rock-ballad and the third is inspired by the English marches, as composed by Edward Elgar. The piece has no other intention than pleasing the audience, hence its title Suite Amusante.

Deutsch:

Diese dreiteilige Suite wurde für das Sinfonische Blasorchester “Eendracht” aus Heerlen komponiert. Der erste Teil fängt mit einem fröhlichen Allegretto-Thema an, dann gibt es eine ruhige Walzermelodie und nachher kommt das Thema des Anfangs wieder. Der zweite Teil basiert auf eine Rock-Ballade. Der dritte Teil ist von den feierlichen englischen Konzertmärschen des Edward Elgar inspiriert worden. Die Komposition will nur “amüsieren” und das erklärt gleich den Titel.

Français:

Cette suite en trois parties a été composée pour l'orchestre d'harmonie “Eendracht” de Heerlen. La première partie débute par un joyeux thème allegretto, suivi d'une valse lente. Puis, le thème initial est repris. La deuxième partie est basée sur une ballade rock. Enfin la troisième partie est inspirée par les marches anglaises solennelles écrites par Edward Elgar. La composition n'a d'autre ambition que d'amuser l'auditeur, ce qui explique le titre.

Italiano:

Una suite per Banda in tre parti composta per la Società Filarmonica “Eendracht” di Heerlen. Inizia con un gioioso allegretto, seguito da una tranquillo valzer. Dopodichè viene ripetuto il prima tema. La seonda parte è una rock-ballad mentre la terza si ispira dalle marcie inglesi composte da Edward Elgar. La suite vuole allietare il pubblico, per questo il suo nome Suite Amusante.

TON VERHIEL

Nederlands:

Ton Verhiel werd geboren op 4 januari 1956 in Heerlen (Limburg). Na zijn Atheneumopleiding studeerde hij klassiek saxofoon en AMV aan het Maastrichts Conservatorium. Momenteel is hij werkzaam als docent saxofoon aan de Sittardse Muziekschool, als vakleerkracht muziek aan een basisschool en een school voor verstandelijk gehandicapten en als muziekrecensent. Hij geeft regelmatig concerten, o.a. met orgel, accordeon (Duo Concertante) en in andere kamermuziek bezettingen. Naast vele composities voor saxofoon(s) en een grote hoeveelheid kinderliedjes heeft hij veel werken voor Harmonie-Fanfare orkesten gecomponeerd. Een groot deel daarvan is bij Tierolff Muziekcentrale uitgegeven. Daarnaast levert hij bijdragen op saxofoonhistorisch en pedagogisch gebied voor een Duits vaktijdschrift, voor de Landelijke Vereniging van Saxofoondocenten in Nederland en is hij de auteur van een boek over het gebruik en de geschiedenis van de saxofoon. Meerdere componisten schreven op zijn verzoek nieuwe werken voor vooral saxofoon en orgel en saxofoonsolo. In 1995 produceerde hij een cassette met muziek voor saxofoon onder de titel: "An Entertaining Evening with the Saxophone", in 2000 verscheen de Cd "Just for Fun" met muziek voor saxofoon en accordeon en in 2003 kwam een CD met muziek voor saxofoon en orgel op de markt. In 1996 ontving Ton Verhiel de Cultuurprijs van de gemeente Landgraaf en in 1999 de erespeld van de Hessische Musikerbund. Meer informatie vindt u op www.tonverhiel.com.

English:

Ton Verhiel was born on January 4th 1956 in Heerlen (Limburg – The Netherlands). After finishing his Grammar School, he studied classical saxophone and music theory at the Maastricht Conservatory, The Netherlands. Currently, he teaches saxophone at the Sittard Music School, music education at an elementary school and a school for mentally handicapped children and he works as a music critic. He regularly gives concerts, a.o. with organ, accordeon (Duo Concertante) and in other chamber music formations. Besides many compositions for saxophone(s) and a lot of children songs, he wrote a lot of compositions for wind band too. A great part of which are published at Tierolff Muziekcentrale. He also writes both saxophone-historical as well as educational articles for a German bulletin and for the Dutch National Association of Saxophone Teachers and he is the author of a book about the use and history of the saxophone. On Verhiel's request, several composers wrote original music especially for saxophone and organ and saxophone solo. In 1995 he produced a cassette tape with music for saxophone called "An Entertaining Evening with the Saxophone", in 2000 the CD "Just for Fun" for saxophone and accordeon and in 2003 a CD was released with music for saxophone and organ. In 1996 Ton Verhiel was awarded the Culture Price of the Dutch city of Landgraaf and in 1999 he received the Needle of Honour of the Hessische Musikverband, Germany. More information can be found on www.tonverhiel.com.

Deutsch:

Ton Verhiel wurde am 4. Januar 1956 in Heerlen geboren. Nachdem er die Oberschule absolviert hat, studierte er klassisches Saxophon am Maastrichter Musikkonservatorium. Heute unterrichtet er Saxophon an der Musikschule zu Sittard, Musiklehre an einer Grundschule und an einer Schule für geistig Behinderte und schreibt Aufsätze als Muzikrezensent. Er gibt regelmäßig Konzerte, unter anderen mit Orgel oder Akkordeon (Duo Concertante) und in anderen Kammermusikbesetzungen. Er komponierte nicht nur viele Werke für Saxophon und eine große Menge Kinderlieder, sondern auch zahlreiche Werke für Blasorchester. Letztere sind vor allem bei Tierolff Muziekcentrale verlegt worden. Für eine deutsche Fachzeitschrift schreibt er Artikel über die Geschichte des Saxophons und für den Nationalen Verein der Saxophonlehrer schrieb er ein Buch über die Verwendung und die Geschichte des Saxophons. Er beauftragte mehrere Komponisten mit neuen Werken für Saxophon und Orgel und Saxophon Solo. 1995 produzierte er eine Kassette mit Musik für Saxophon „An Entertaining Evening with the Saxophone“ genannt. 2000 erschien die CD „Just for Fun“ mit Musik für Saxophon und Akkordeon und 2003 eine CD mit Musik für Saxophon und Orgel. 1996 bekam Ton Verhiel den Kulturpreis der Gemeinde Landgraaf und 1999 die Ehrenspange des Hessischen Musikerbundes. Weitere Auskünfte: www.tonverhiel.com.

Français:

Ton Verhieel est né le 4 janvier 1956 à Heerlen. Après ses études secondaires, il étudie le saxophone et la théorie musicale au Conservatoire de Maastricht. Actuellement, il enseigne le saxophone à l'école de musique de Sittard, la musique dans une école primaire et dans une école pour jeunes handicapés mentaux. Il est également critique musical. Verhieel donne régulièrement des concerts, notamment avec orgue ou accordéon (Duo Concertant) ainsi que des concerts de musique de chambre. En plus de nombreuses compositions pour saxophone(s) et bon nombre de chansons enfantines, il a également écrit pour orchestres à vents. Une grande partie de ses compositions est éditée chez Tierolff Muziekcentrale. Il écrit des études sur l'histoire et la pédagogie du saxophone pour un magazine allemand, pour l'association nationale des professeurs de saxophone aux Pays-Bas et il est l'auteur d'un livre sur l'histoire du saxophone. A sa demande, plusieurs compositeurs ont écrit de nouvelles pièces pour saxophone et orgue et pour saxophone seul. En 1995 il a produit une cassette pour saxophone intitulée "An Entertaining Evening with the Saxophone", en 2000 il a sorti le CD "Just for Fun" avec de la musique pour saxophone et accordéon et en 2003 un CD avec de la musique pour saxophone et orgue. En 1996, Ton Verhieel a reçu le Prix de la Culture de la ville de Landgraaf et en 1999 l'insigne d'honneur de la Fédération Musicale de Hessen. Informations : www.tonverhieel.com.

Italiano:

Ton Verhieel è nato il 4 gennaio 1956 a Heerlen (Limburg – Olanda). Al termine della scuola secondaria, ha intrapreso gli studi classici di sassofono e teoria musicale presso il Conservatorio di Maastricht, Olanda. Attualmente, insegna sassofono alla Scuola di Musica Sittard, educazione musicale in una scuola elementare ed in una scuola per bambini con ritardi mentali, e lavora come critico musicale. Si esibisce regolarmente in concerti, con p.e. organo, fisarmonica (Duo Concertante) ed in altre formazioni di musica da camera. Oltre a numerose composizioni per sassofono(i) e molte canzoni per l'infanzia, ha scritto anche molti pezzi per orchestra di fiati, in gran parte pubblicati da Tierolff Muziekcentrale. Ha scritto anche articoli sia sul sassofono dal punto di vista storico sia didattico per una rivista tedesca e per l'Associazione Nazionale d'Olanda degli Insegnanti di Sassofono; è autore di un libro sull'uso e la storia del sassofono. Su richiesta di Verhieel, vari compositori hanno scritto musiche originali, in particolar modo per sassofono e organo e per sassofono solo. Nel 1995 ha prodotto un nastro con musiche per sassofono intitolato "An Entertaining Evening with Saxophone"; nel 2000 il CD "Just for Fun" per sassofono e fisarmonica; e nel 2003 uscì un CD con musiche per sassofono e organo. Nel 1996, a Ton Verhieel fu conferito il Premio per la Cultura della città olandese di Landgraaf, e nel 1999 la Menzione d'Onore della Hessische Musikverband, Germania. Ulteriori informazioni si possono trovare consultando il sito www.tonverhieel.com.

SUITE AMUSANTE

Ton Verhie

I.

Allegretto $\text{d}=92-96$

The musical score consists of 21 staves, each representing a different instrument or section of the band. The instruments listed from top to bottom are: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1-2, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Cornet/Trumpet 1, Cornet/Trumpet 2-3, Horn 1-3, Horn 2-4, Trombone 1, Trombone 2-3, C Baritone, Basses, Timpani, Mallets, Percussion 1, and Percussion 2. The score is set in common time (indicated by 'C') and includes a dynamic marking of p (pianissimo) for several staves. Measure numbers 1 through 7 are indicated at the bottom of the page. The title 'Allegretto' with tempo marking $\text{d}=92-96$ is positioned above the first staff. A rehearsal mark 'I.' is centered above the third staff.

Musical score page 2, featuring 21 staves of music for various instruments. The instrumentation includes:

- Flute (Fl.)
- Oboe (Ob.)
- Bassoon (Bsn.)
- Eb Clarinet (Eb Cl.)
- Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1)
- Clarinet 2 (Cl. 2)
- Clarinet 3 (Cl. 3)
- Bass Clarinet (B.Cl.)
- Alto Saxophone 1-2 (A. Sx. 1-2)
- Tenor Saxophone (T. Sx.)
- Bass Saxophone (B. Sx.)
- Corno/Trombone 1 (Cnt./Tpt. 1)
- Corno/Trombones 2-3 (Cnt./Tpt. 2-3)
- Horn 1-3 (Hn. 1-3)
- Horn 2-4 (Hn. 2-4)
- Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1)
- Trombones 2-3 (Tbn. 2-3)
- Trombone/Cornet (C Brtn.)
- Bassoon (Bs.)
- Timpani (Timp.)
- Marimba (Mall.)
- Percussion 1 (Perc. 1)
- Percussion 2 (Perc. 2)

Measure numbers 8 through 14 are indicated at the bottom of the page. Measure 8 starts with dynamic *p*. Measures 9 and 10 start with dynamic *mf*. Measure 11 starts with dynamic *p* and includes a dynamic marking *S.D.*. Measures 12 through 14 start with dynamic *p*.

A musical score for orchestra and percussion, spanning measures 15 to 20. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Cl.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1), Clarinet 2 (Cl. 2), Clarinet 3 (Cl. 3), Bass Clarinet (B.Cl.), Alto Saxophone 1-2 (A. Sx. 1-2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sx.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sx.), Corno/Trombone 1 (Cnt./Tpt. 1), Corno/Trombone 2-3 (Cnt./Tpt. 2-3), Horn 1-3 (Hn. 1-3), Horn 2-4 (Hn. 2-4), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2-3 (Tbn. 2-3), Bass Trombone (C Brtn.), Bass (Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Marimba (Mall.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The score features various dynamics such as *p*, *f*, and *tr.* (trill). Measure 15 shows mostly rests or simple patterns. Measures 16 and 17 introduce more sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. Measure 18 features a prominent bass line. Measure 19 includes a dynamic marking *B. D.* (Bass Drum) and a cymbal part. Measure 20 concludes with a dynamic marking *Glockenspiel*.

A page from a musical score featuring 27 staves of music. The instruments listed are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Cl.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1), Clarinet 2 (Cl. 2), Clarinet 3 (Cl. 3), Bass Clarinet (B.Cl.), Alto Saxophone 1-2 (A. Sx. 1-2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sx.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sx.), Corno/Trombone 1 (Cnt./Tpt. 1), Corno/Trombone 2-3 (Cnt./Tpt. 2-3), Horn 1-3 (Hn. 1-3), Horn 2-4 (Hn. 2-4), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2-3 (Tbn. 2-3), Bassoon (C Brtn.), Bass (Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Marimba (Mall.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The music is in common time, with measures numbered 21 through 27 at the bottom. Measure 21 starts with sustained notes followed by eighth-note patterns. Measures 22 and 23 continue these patterns. Measure 24 features dynamic markings *f*, *f*, and *f*. Measures 25 and 26 show more rhythmic complexity. Measure 27 concludes with a dynamic *f*.

Measures 21–27

Fl., Ob., Bsn., Eb Cl., Cl. 1, Cl. 2, Cl. 3, B.Cl., A. Sx. 1-2, T. Sx., B. Sx., Cnt./Tpt. 1, Cnt./Tpt. 2-3, Hn. 1-3, Hn. 2-4, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2-3, C Brtn., Bs., Timp., Mall., Perc. 1, Perc. 2

— 21 — 22 — 23 — 24 — 25 — 26 — 27 —

Bb to G
8va ad lib.
Xylo

Andante

A musical score for orchestra and percussion, spanning measures 8 to 13. The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinets 1, 2, and 3, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1 & 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Corno/Trombone 1, Corno/Trombone 2-3, Horn 1-3, Horn 2-4, Trombone 1, Trombones 2-3, Bassoon, Timpani, Maracas, Percussion 1 (Drumset, Tambourine), and Percussion 2. The instrumentation is divided into two systems by vertical bar lines. Measures 8-10 show woodwind entries (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon) with dynamic *p*. Measures 11-13 show woodwind entries (Eb Clarinet, Clarinets 1, 2, 3, Bass Clarinet) with dynamic *p*, followed by woodwind entries (Alto Saxophone 1 & 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone) with dynamic *mp*. Measures 11-13 also feature brass entries (Horn 1-3, Horn 2-4, Trombone 1, Trombones 2-3) and bassoon entries (Bassoon). Measures 12-13 include timpani and maracas entries. Measures 12-13 also feature percussion entries (Percussion 1: Drumset, Tambourine; Percussion 2). Measure 13 concludes with a dynamic *p*.

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Cl.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B.Cl.

A. Sx. 1-2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2-3

Hn. 1-3

Hn. 2-4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2-3

C Brtn.

Bs.

Timp.

Mall.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

14 15 16 17 18

molto rit. **Largo**

Fl.
Ob.
Bsn.
Eb Cl.
Cl. 1
Cl. 2
Cl. 3
B.Cl.
A. Sx. 1-2
T. Sx.
B. Sx.
Cnt./Tpt. 1
Cnt./Tpt. 2-3
Hn. 1-3
Hn. 2-4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2-3
C Brtn.
Bs.
Timp.
Mall.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2

35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42

III.

Tempo di Marcia $\text{♩} = 126-132$

Musical score for section III, Tempo di Marcia. The score consists of 21 staves, each representing a different instrument or group of instruments. The instruments listed from top to bottom are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Cl.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1), Clarinet 2 (Cl. 2), Clarinet 3 (Cl. 3), Bass Clarinet (B.Cl.), Alto Saxophone 1-2 (A. Sx. 1-2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sx.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sx.), Corno/Trompete 1 (Cnt./Tpt. 1), Corno/Trompete 2-3 (Cnt./Tpt. 2-3), Horn 1-3 (Hn. 1-3), Horn 2-4 (Hn. 2-4), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2-3 (Tbn. 2-3), Cornet/Bugle (C Brtn.), Bass (Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Maracas (Mall.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The score is in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. The tempo is marked as Tempo di Marcia with a value of $\text{♩} = 126-132$. The score includes dynamic markings such as f (fortissimo), $f\text{ 2nd time}$, $>$ (slurs), and 3 (triplets). Measure numbers 1 through 12 are indicated at the bottom of the page.

Ritenuto **Meno Mosso**

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Cl.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B.Cl.

A. Sx. 1-2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2-3

Hn. 1-3

Hn. 2-4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2-3

C Brtn.

Bs.

Timp.

Mall.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Cl.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B.Cl.

A. Sx. 1-2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2-3

Hn. 1-3

Hn. 2-4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2-3

C Brtn.

Bs.

Timp.

Mall.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

78 79 80 81 82 83 84

crescendo poco a poco

Tempo primo

A musical score for orchestra and percussion, spanning five staves (measures 85-89). The instruments are arranged as follows:

- Woodwinds:** Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Cl.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1), Clarinet 2 (Cl. 2), Clarinet 3 (Cl. 3), Bass Clarinet (B.Cl.).
- Saxophones:** Alto Saxophone 1-2 (A. Sx. 1-2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sx.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sx.).
- Horns:** French Horn 1-3 (Hn. 1-3), French Horn 2-4 (Hn. 2-4).
- Tubas:** Bass Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Bass Trombone 2-3 (Tbn. 2-3).
- Cello/Bass:** Double Bass (Bs.)
- Percussion:** Timpani (Timp.), Maracas (Mall.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2).

The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (fortissimo), *p* (pianissimo), and *D to C*. Measure 85 starts with a crescendo for woodwinds and bassoon. Measures 86-88 show various rhythmic patterns and dynamics, including a forte section for brass and woodwinds in measure 87. Measure 89 concludes with a dynamic marking of *D to C*.

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Cl.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B.Cl.

A. Sx. 1-2

T. Sx.

B. Sx.

Cnt./Tpt. 1

Cnt./Tpt. 2-3

Hn. 1-3

Hn. 2-4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2-3

C Brtn.

Bs.

Timp.

Mall.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

90

91

92

93

94

95