

Mexican Trumpets

R. Beck

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

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **6:51**

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

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

Concert Band

Full score	1
Flute	5
Oboe	2
Bassoon	2
E♭ Clarinet	1
B♭ Clarinet Solo	4
B♭ Clarinet 1	4
B♭ Clarinet 2	4
B♭ Clarinet 3	4
B♭ Bass Clarinet	1
E♭ Alto Saxophone	2
B♭ Tenor Saxophone	2
E♭ Baritone Saxophone	1
B♭ Trumpet 1	3
B♭ Trumpet 2	3
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 Euphonium	2
B♭ Baritone treble clef	2
B♭ Euphonium treble clef	2
C Bass 1-2	4
Percussion 1	3
Percussion 2	1
Timpani	1
Mallets	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	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♭ Euphonium bass clef	2
E♭ Bass treble clef	2
E♭ Bass bass clef	2
B♭ Bass treble clef	2
B♭ Bass bass clef	2

MEXICAN TRUMPETS

Nederlands:

Een medley van Zuid-Amerikaanse hits, met: Herb & Pedro, Guantanamera, Cielito Lindo en Mexican Hat Dance.

English:

A medley of South American hits, including: Herb & Pedro, Guantanamera, Cielito Lindo and Mexican Hat Dance.

Deutsch:

Ein Medley südamerikanischer Hits. Sie hören „Herb & Pedro“, „Guantanamera“, „Cielito Lindo“ und „Mexican Hat Dance“.

Français:

Un pot-pourri sur les succès sud-américains dont "Herb & Pedro", "Guantanamera", "Cielito Lindo" et "Mexican Hat Dance".

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 Nimby 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. Zijn heengaan laat niet alleen een enorme leegte achter bij zijn familie, maar ook bij uitgever Tierolff!

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 Nimby 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. His passing away was a great loss both to his family as well as to publisher Tierolff!

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. Sein Tod hinterließ nicht nur bei seiner Familie, sondern auch beim Verleger Tierolff eine schmerzliche Lücke.

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. Son décès crée non seulement un vide pour sa famille, mais également pour les éditions Tierolff.

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. La sua morte fu una grave perdita sia per la sua famiglia, sia per la casa discografica Tierolff!

Mexican Trumpets

R. Beck

T^o baion

① *Herb + Pedro*

The score is for a concert band and includes the following instruments and parts:

- Flute: *f*
- Oboe: *f*
- Bassoon: *f*
- E♭ Clarinet: *f*
- B♭ Solo Clarinet: *f*
- B♭ Clarinet 1: *f*
- B♭ Clarinet 2: *f*
- B♭ Clarinet 3: *f*
- B♭ Bass Clarinet: *f*
- E♭ Alto Saxophone: *f*
- B♭ Tenor Saxophone: *f*
- E♭ Baritone Saxophone: *f*
- B♭ Trumpet 1: *f*
- B♭ Trumpet 2: *f*
- F Horn 1: *f*
- F Horn 2: *f*
- F Horn 3: *f*
- Trombone 1: *f*
- Trombone 2: *f*
- Trombone 3: *f*
- B♭ Baritone: *f*
- C Euphonium: *f*
- C Basses: *f*
- Timpani: *f*
- Percussion 1: *f* (Cymb.)
- Percussion 2: *mf* (Tambourine)
- Mallets: *f* (Xyl.)

Dynamic markings: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Rehearsal mark ① *Herb + Pedro* begins at measure 5.

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Clar.

Solo Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B♭ Bar.

C Euph.

C Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall.

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Musical score for Mexican Trumpets, measures 17-24. The score is written for a large ensemble including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Solo Clarinet (Solo Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), French Horn 1 (F Hn. 1), French Horn 2 (F Hn. 2), French Horn 3 (F Hn. 3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), Baritone (Bb Bar.), Euphonium (C Euph.), Bass (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), and Mallets (Mall.). The score is in 4/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The key signature is B-flat major. The score is divided into measures 17 through 24. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The percussion parts include a steady drum pattern and mallets playing a rhythmic pattern.

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

This musical score is for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The instruments listed on the left are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Solo Clarinet (Solo Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), French Horn 1 (F Hn. 1), French Horn 2 (F Hn. 2), French Horn 3 (F Hn. 3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), Baritone (Bb Bar.), Euphonium (C Euph.), Bass (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), and Mallets (Mall.).

The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (Bb). It includes various musical notations such as rests, eighth and sixteenth notes, triplets, and dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*. A section marked with a circled 'A' begins at measure 29. Percussion parts include cymbal and mallet patterns. The bottom of the page shows measure numbers 25 through 32.

② *Guantanamera* T° beguine

The musical score is arranged for a large ensemble. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Bsn. (Bassoon), Eb Clar. (E-flat Clarinet), Solo Clar. (Solo Clarinet), Clar. 1, 2, 3 (Clarinet 1, 2, 3), Bs. Clar. (Bass Clarinet), A. Sax. (Alto Saxophone), T. Sax. (Tenor Saxophone), B. Sax. (Baritone Saxophone), Tpt. 1, 2 (Trumpet 1, 2), F Hn. 1, 2, 3 (French Horn 1, 2, 3), Tbn. 1, 2, 3 (Trombone 1, 2, 3), Bb Bar. (B-flat Baritone), C Euph. (C Euphonium), C Bs. (C Bass), Timp. (Timpani), Perc. 1, 2 (Percussion 1, 2), and Mall. (Mallets). The score spans measures 50 to 56. A second ending bracket starts at measure 54 and ends at measure 56. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). Performance instructions for Perc. 2 include "p - Cymb." and "Maracas (Bongos ad lib.)".

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

Musical score for Mexican Trumpets, measures 57-63. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout with multiple staves for woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked *p* (piano) at measure 57. The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Solo Clarinet, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, French Horn 1, French Horn 2, French Horn 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Baritone Saxophone, Euphonium, Bass Saxophone, Timpani, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, and Mallets. The score features various musical notations including rests, notes, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). A rehearsal mark is present at measure 63, labeled "(div.)".

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

This musical score is for a section titled "Mexican Trumpets" and covers measures 64 through 70. The score is arranged for a large ensemble of instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Solo Clarinet (Solo Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), and Baritone Saxophone (B. Sax.). The brass section includes Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), French Horn 1 (F Hn. 1), French Horn 2 (F Hn. 2), French Horn 3 (F Hn. 3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), and Baritone (Bb Bar.). The percussion section includes Euphonium (C Euph.), Bass Drum (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), and Mallets (Mall.). The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs, particularly in the woodwinds and percussion. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present in the trumpet parts. The page number "9" is centered at the top, and the measure numbers "64" through "70" are printed below the corresponding staves.

T^o cha-cha

③ Cielito Lindo

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Bsn. *ff* *mf*

E♭ Clar. *ff*

Solo Clar. *ff* *mf*

Clar. 1 *ff* *mf*

Clar. 2 *ff* *mf*

Clar. 3 *ff* *mf*

Bs. Clar. *f*

A. Sax. *ff* *mf*

T. Sax. *ff* *mf*

B. Sax. *f*

Tpt. 1 *f*

Tpt. 2 *f*

F Hn. 1 *ff* *mf*

F Hn. 2 *ff* *mf*

F Hn. 3 *ff* *mf*

Tbn. 1 *ff* *mf*

Tbn. 2 *ff* *mf*

Tbn. 3 *ff* *mf*

B♭ Bar. *ff* *mf*

C Euph. *ff* *mf*

C Bs. *f*

Timp. *mf*

Perc. 1 *ff* + Cymb. *mf* - Cymb.

Perc. 2 *f* Cowbell

Mall.

91

92

93

94

to Xyl.

95

96

97

This musical score is for a section titled "Mexican Trumpets" and covers measures 98 through 104. The score is arranged for a large ensemble of instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Solo Clarinet (Solo Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), and Baritone Saxophone (B. Sax.). The brass section consists of Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), French Horn 1 (F Hn. 1), French Horn 2 (F Hn. 2), French Horn 3 (F Hn. 3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), and Baritone (Bb Bar.). The percussion section includes Timpani (Timp.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), and Mallets (Mall.). The score begins at measure 98 and ends at measure 104. A double bar line is placed at the end of measure 102, with a repeat sign and a circled 'C' above it. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is placed below the Oboe staff at the start of measure 103. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is placed below the Mallets staff at the start of measure 103. The percussion parts include a cymbal and marimba in measure 103.

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Clar.

Solo Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B♭ Bar.

C Euph.

C Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall.

1^o

2^o

- Cymb.

105 106 107 108 109 110 111

T° twist

④ Mexican Hat Dance

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Bsn. *f*

E♭ Clar. *f*

Solo Clar. *f*

Clar. 1 *f*

Clar. 2 *f*

Clar. 3 *f*

Bs. Clar. *f*

A. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

B. Sax. *f*

Tpt. 1 *f*

Tpt. 2 *f*

F Hn. 1 *f*

F Hn. 2 *f*

F Hn. 3 *f*

Tbn. 1 *f*

Tbn. 2 *f*

Tbn. 3 *f*

B♭ Bar. *f*

C Euph. *f*

C Bs. *f*

Timp. *f*

Perc. 1 *f*

Perc. 2 *f*

Mall. *f*

Cymbal

- Cymb. *f* Solo

to Tambourine

mf

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

Musical score for Mexican Trumpets, measures 141-148. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout with multiple staves for woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes first and second endings for measures 145 and 146. The percussion part features a 'Solo' section in measures 146 and 147, marked with a forte (f) dynamic.

Fl.
Ob.
Bsn.
Eb Clar.
Solo Clar.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax.
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
F Hn. 1
F Hn. 2
F Hn. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Bb Bar.
C Euph.
C Bs.
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Mall.

141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148

Fl. [ⓔ]

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Clar.

Solo Clar. *p*

Clar. 1 *p*

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. *p*

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B♭ Bar.

C Euph.

C Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1 *mf*

Perc. 2

Mall.

149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a large ensemble, specifically focusing on the trumpet section. The score is written for measures 149 through 156. At the top left, there is a circled 'E' above the Flute staff. The instruments listed on the left include Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, E-flat Clarinet, Solo Clarinet, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Flute Horn 1, Flute Horn 2, Flute Horn 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Baritone, Contrabass Euphonium, Contrabass, Timpani, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, and Mallets. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score features various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The trumpet parts (Tpt. 1 and Tpt. 2) are the primary focus, showing melodic lines and rhythmic patterns. The percussion parts (Perc. 1 and Perc. 2) provide a steady rhythmic accompaniment. The woodwinds and brasses provide harmonic support and texture. The page number '21' is centered at the top, and the measure numbers '149' through '156' are printed at the bottom of each staff.

Fl. F

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Solo Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Bar.

C Euph.

C Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall.

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

T^o marcia

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Solo Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bb Bar.

C Euph.

C Bs.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Mall.

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173