

WHERE EAGLES FLY

Sven Van Calster

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /

Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficoltà **3-4**

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **9:30**

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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
Eb Clarinet	1
Bb Clarinet 1	5
Bb Clarinet 2	5
Bb Clarinet 3	5
Eb Alto Clarinet	1
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
Bb Flugelhorn 1	1
Bb Flugelhorn 2	1
F Horn 1	1
F Horn 2	1
C Trombone 1	2
C Trombone 2	2
C Bass Trombone	1
C Euphonium	2
Bb Euphonium treble clef	2
C Basses	4
String Bass	1
Percussion 1	1
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

Eb Horn 1	1
Eb Horn 2	1
Bb Trombone 1 bass clef	1
Bb Trombone 2 bass clef	1
Bb Bass Trombone bass clef	1
Bb Trombone 1 treble clef	1
Bb Trombone 2 treble clef	1
Bb Bass Trombone treble clef	1
Bb Euphonium bass clef	2
Eb Bass bass clef	1
Eb Bass treble clef	1
Bb Bass bass clef	1
Bb Bass treble clef	1

WHERE EAGLES FLY

English:

Where Eagles Fly is a cinematic tone poem by Belgian composer Sven Van Calster. Inspired by a documentary about eagles and other large birds of prey, the composer evokes the hunting grounds of these animals. Eagles were and are often used as symbols by countries because they radiate power, beauty and independence.

With their broad wings, sturdy beaks, and sharp claws they often fly very high. They look for prey in mountain ranges and vast forests. Once they spot a target they descend quickly to grab their prey just above the ground.

Nederlands:

„Where Eagles Fly” is een filmachtige compositie van de Belgische componist Sven Van Calster. Geïnspireerd door een documentaire over adelaars en andere grote roofvogels verklankte de componist het jachtgebied van deze dieren. Arenden werden en worden veel gebruikt als symbool door landen en organisaties, omdat ze macht, schoonheid en onafhankelijkheid zouden uitstralen.

Met hun brede vleugels, stevige snavels en scherpe klauwen vliegen ze vaak hoog in de lucht. Ze zoeken in grote bergketens en uitgestrekte bossen naar een prooi. Als die is gespot, rest alleen nog de duikvlucht naar beneden om hun prooi net boven het aardoppervlak te grijpen.

Deutsch:

„Where Eagles Fly” ist eine filmähnliche Komposition des belgischen Komponisten Sven Van Calster. Inspiriert von einem Dokumentarfilm über Adler und andere große Raubvögel verklanglichte der Komponist die Jagdgründe dieser Tiere. Adler wurden und werden von Ländern und Organisationen oft als Symbole verwendet, weil sie Kraft, Schönheit und Unabhängigkeit ausstrahlen.

Mit ihren breiten Flügeln, kräftigen Schnäbeln und scharfen Krallen fliegen sie oft hoch in die Luft. In den großen Gebirgszügen und ausgedehnten Wäldern suchen sie nach Beute. Einmal entdeckt, müssen sie nur noch hinabgleiten, um ihre Beute direkt an der Erdoberfläche zu schnappen.

Français:

« Where Eagles Fly » est une composition cinématographique du compositeur belge Sven Van Calster. Inspiré d'un documentaire sur les aigles et autres grands oiseaux de proie, le compositeur a sondé les terrains de chasse de ces animaux. Les aigles ont été et sont souvent utilisés comme symboles par les pays et les organisations, parce qu'ils symbolisent la puissance, la beauté et l'indépendance.

Avec leurs ailes larges, leurs becs robustes et leurs griffes acérées, ils volent souvent haut dans les airs. Ils recherchent des proies dans les grandes chaînes de montagnes et les vastes forêts. Une fois repérée, ils n'ont qu'à descendre pour attraper leur proie juste au-dessus de la surface de la terre.

WHERE EAGLES FLY

Sven Van Calster

Slow ♩ = 68

Flute

Oboe

Bassoon

Eb Clarinet

Bb Clarinet 1

Bb Clarinet 2

Bb Clarinet 3

Eb Alto Clarinet

Bb Bass Clarinet

Eb Alto Saxophone 1

Eb Alto Saxophone 2

Bb Tenor Saxophone

Eb Baritone Saxophone

Bb Trumpet 1

Bb Trumpet 2

Bb Trumpet 3

Bb Flugelhorn 1-2

F Horn 1

F Horn 2

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Bass Trombone

C Euphonium

String Bass

C Bass

Timpani

Mallets
Tub. Bls.

Percussion 1
Triangle

Percussion 2

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

A poco più mosso

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Flghn. 1-2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Bs. Tbn.

C Euph.

Str. Bs.

C Bs.

Timp.

Mall.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Sus. Cym.

Cym. à 2

9 10 11 12 13 14 15

B

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Flghn. 1-2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Bs. Tbn.

C Euph.

Str. Bs.

C Bs.

Timp.

Mall.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Triangle

Tamb.

Triangle

Sus. Cym.

mf

mp *mf*

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

Fl. *f* *tr*

Ob. *f* *tr*

Bsn. *f*

E♭ Clar. *f* *tr*

Clar. 1 *f* *tr*

Clar. 2 *f* *tr*

Clar. 3 *f* *tr*

A. Clar. *f*

Bs. Clar. *f*

A. Sax. 1 *f*

A. Sax. 2 *f*

T. Sax. *f*

B. Sax. *f*

Tpt. 1 *f*

Tpt. 2 *f*

Tpt. 3 *f*

Flghn. 1-2 *f*

F Hn. 1 *f*

F Hn. 2 *f*

Tbn. 1 *f*

Tbn. 2 *f*

Bs. Tbn. *f*

C Euph. *f*

Sr. Bs. *f*

C Bs. *f*

Timp. *mf* *f*

Mall. *f* Glock.

Perc. 1 *f* Sn. Dr. *f* Sus. Cym. *mf*

Perc. 2 *mf* Cym. à 2 *f*

25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Allegro ♩ = 140

[D]

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Bsn. *ff*

E♭ Clar. *ff*

Clar. 1 *ff*

Clar. 2 *ff*

Clar. 3 *ff*

A. Clar. *ff*

Bs. Clar. *ff*

A. Sax. 1 *ff*

A. Sax. 2 *ff*

T. Sax. *ff*

B. Sax. *ff*

Tpt. 1 *ff*

Tpt. 2 *ff*

Tpt. 3 *ff*

Flghn. 1-2 *ff*

F Hn. 1 *ff*

F Hn. 2 *ff*

Tbn. 1 *ff*

Tbn. 2 *ff*

Bs. Tbn. *ff*

C Euph. *ff*

Sr. Bs. *ff*

C Bs. *ff*

Timp. *ff*

Mall. *ff*

Perc. 1 *ff*

Perc. 2 *ff*

Floor Tom

Tub. Bls. *ff*

Sn. Dr. *ff*

32 33 34 35 36 37 38

Fl.
Ob.
Bsn.
Eb Clar.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
A. Clar.
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
Flghn. 1-2
F Hn. 1
F Hn. 2
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Bs. Tbn.
C Euph.
Sr. Bs.
C Bs.
Timp.
Mall.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

This musical score is for a large ensemble, likely a symphony or concert band. It features 24 staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The instruments listed on the left are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Alto Clarinet (A. Clar.), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), Trumpet 3 (Tpt. 3), Flute 1-2 (Flghn. 1-2), French Horn 1 (F Hn. 1), French Horn 2 (F Hn. 2), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Bass Trombone (Bs. Tbn.), Contrabassoon (C Euph.), Stripped Bass (Sr. Bs.), Contrabass (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Mallets (Mall.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The score is written in a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a common time signature (C). The dynamics are marked with *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). A rehearsal mark 'F' is placed above the Flute staff at the beginning of measure 57. The percussion parts include Snare Drum (Sn. Dr.) and Ride Cymbal (Ride Cym.).

53

54

55

56

57

58

G

Fl. *tr* *f*

Ob. *tr* *f*

Bsn. *f*

E♭ Clar. *tr* *f*

Clar. 1 *tr* *f*

Clar. 2 *tr* *f*

Clar. 3 *f*

A. Clar. *f*

Bs. Clar. *f*

A. Sax. 1 *f*

A. Sax. 2 *f*

T. Sax. *f*

B. Sax. *f*

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Flghn. 1-2 *f*

F Hn. 1 *f*

F Hn. 2 *f*

Tbn. 1 *f*

Tbn. 2 *f*

Bs. Tbn. *f*

C Euph. *f*

Str. Bs. *arco* *f*

C Bs. *f*

Timp. *mf* *f*

Mall. *f* Tub. Bls.

Perc. 1 *mf* *f* Sus. Cym.

Perc. 2 *f* Sn. Dr. *f* Ride Cym.

66

67

68

69

70

71

This page contains a musical score for measures 72 through 78. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with multiple staves for each instrument. The instruments listed on the left are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Alto Clarinet (A. Clar.), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), Trumpet 3 (Tpt. 3), Flute 1-2 (Flghn. 1-2), French Horn 1 (F Hn. 1), French Horn 2 (F Hn. 2), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Bass Trombone (Bs. Tbn.), Contrabass Euphonium (C Euph.), Stripped Bass (Sr. Bs.), Contrabass (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Mallets (Mall.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (e.g., *f*, *mf*, *pizz.*), and articulation marks. The percussion parts include specific instructions for Snare Drum (Sn. Dr.) and Floor Tom. The page number 11 is centered at the top.

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

Fl. ^H *f* solo

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1 *fp* *f*

A. Sax. 2 *fp* *f*

T. Sax. *fp* *f*

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1 *f* *fp* *f* solo

Tpt. 2 *f* *fp* *f*

Tpt. 3 *fp* *f*

Flghn. 1-2

F Hn. 1 *fp* *f*

F Hn. 2 *f* *fp* *f*

Tbn. 1 *f* *fp* *f*

Tbn. 2 *f* *fp* *f*

Bs. Tbn.

C Euph. *mp sub.*

Str. Bs. arco *mp sub.*

C Bs. *mp sub.*

Timp. *mp sub.* *f*

Mall. *mp*

Perc. 1 *f* *fp* *f*

Perc. 2

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

This page of a musical score, numbered 13, covers measures 86 through 92. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout with multiple staves for each instrument family. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Clarinets 1, 2, and 3 (Clar. 1-3), Alto Clarinet (A. Clar.), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophones 1 and 2 (A. Sax. 1-2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), and Baritone Saxophone (B. Sax.). The brass section includes Trumpets 1, 2, and 3 (Tpt. 1-3), Flugelhorn 1-2 (Flghn. 1-2), French Horns 1 and 2 (F Hn. 1-2), Trombones 1 and 2 (Tbn. 1-2), and Bass Trombone (Bs. Tbn.). The percussion section includes C Euphonium (C Euph.), Stripped Bass (Sr. Bs.), C Bass (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Mallets (Mall.), and Percussion 1 and 2 (Perc. 1-2). The score features various dynamics such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte), and includes performance markings like *solo* and *all*. The woodwinds and strings play melodic lines, while the brass and percussion provide harmonic support and rhythmic patterns.

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The instruments are listed on the left side of each staff:

- Fl. (Flute)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- Bsn. (Bassoon)
- Eb Clar. (E-flat Clarinet)
- Clar. 1 (Clarinet 1)
- Clar. 2 (Clarinet 2)
- Clar. 3 (Clarinet 3)
- A. Clar. (Alto Clarinet)
- Bs. Clar. (Bass Clarinet)
- A. Sax. 1 (Alto Saxophone 1)
- A. Sax. 2 (Alto Saxophone 2)
- T. Sax. (Tenor Saxophone)
- B. Sax. (Baritone Saxophone)
- Tpt. 1 (Trumpet 1)
- Tpt. 2 (Trumpet 2)
- Tpt. 3 (Trumpet 3)
- Flghn. 1-2 (Flugelhorn 1-2)
- F Hn. 1 (First Horn 1)
- F Hn. 2 (First Horn 2)
- Tbn. 1 (Trombone 1)
- Tbn. 2 (Trombone 2)
- Bs. Tbn. (Baritone Trombone)
- C Euph. (C Euphonium)
- Str. Bs. (String Bass)
- C Bs. (C Bass)
- Timp. (Timpani)
- Mall. (Mallets)
- Perc. 1 (Percussion 1)
- Perc. 2 (Percussion 2)

Key performance markings include:

- all**: *allegro* tempo marking.
- f**: *forte* dynamic.
- fp**: *fortissimo piano* dynamic.
- acc.**: Accents.
- pizz.**: *pizzicato* marking for strings.
- Glock.**: Glockenspiel.
- Tamb.**: *Tambourine*.
- Ride Cym.**: *Ride Cymbal*.

The score is numbered at the bottom with measures 93 through 99.

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Flghn. 1-2

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Bs. Tbn.

C Euph.

Str. Bs.

C Bs.

Timp.

Mall.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Sus. Cym.

Sn. Dr.

arco

f

ff

fp

100 101 102 103 104 105 106