

The Call to Adventure

David Marlatt

Adventures come in many forms - whether it be a Greek, Persian or Indian, etc. hero heading off on a mission or a sailor embarking on a dangerous trip across uncharted waters, the call to adventure is what gets it all started.

This piece is heroic and noble with many “characters” found along the way. Each section represents a new person, foe or obstacle that the hero must face. As an ensemble, you could discuss which section could represent which of these characters or situations.

Pay careful attention to the articulations and match them throughout the group. Really exaggerate the short shorts contrasting with slurs or tenutos. The lowest voices have the melody at several points throughout this piece so be sure to keep accompanying figures under that melody.

PREVIEW ONLY

David Marlatt has composed pieces for concert band, string orchestra, brass quintet, trumpet ensemble, piano, tuba and trumpet. His writing style is diverse and he has written for a wide range of difficulty levels from very young concert band to professional brass quintet. His jazz based trumpet ensemble pieces Groovy Vamp and A Coconut Named Alex have been well received by audiences everywhere and his concert band compositions are found on many contest lists. He has also arranged over 1000 pieces of repertoire from the Baroque to the Romantic eras such as Monteverdi madrigals, a large suite of music from Handel's Messiah, Largo from New World Symphony and even Mahler's First Symphony.

Mr. Marlatt is a trumpet player who obtained a music education degree from the University of Western Ontario, Canada. He was Principal Cornet in the Whitby Brass Band for 6 years and founder of the trumpet ensemble Trumpets in Style. As a performer, he has played in jazz bands, brass quintets, orchestras, concert bands, brass bands and period instrument ensembles.

*Please contact the composer if you require any further information about this piece
or his availability for commissioning new works and appearances.*

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Driving $\text{♩} = 152$

2 3 4 5

B♭ Trumpet 1

B♭ Trumpet 2

F Horn

Trombone

Tuba

f *fp* *f* *fp* *f*

The image shows a musical score for the first five measures of the 'Driving' section from the movie 'The Untouchables'. The score is for a brass section consisting of B♭ Trumpet 1, B♭ Trumpet 2, F Horn, Trombone, and Tuba. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked as 152 beats per minute. The first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a fortissimo (*fp*) dynamic. The second measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a fortissimo (*fp*) dynamic. The fifth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamics.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Treble 3, and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures numbered 6 through 11. The melody is primarily in the Treble 1 staff. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs. A large, semi-transparent watermark reading 'PREVIEW ONLY' is overlaid across the center of the image.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 3/4 time, featuring four staves. The score is divided into measures 12 through 17. The first three staves (Treble Clef) represent the vocal parts, and the fourth staff (Bass Clef) represents the piano accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Measure 12: The vocal parts enter with a half note G4 (soprano), a half note E4 (alto), and a half note D4 (tenor). The piano accompaniment plays a continuous eighth-note pattern: G4-A4-Bb4-A4-G4.

Measure 13: The vocal parts continue with a half note A4 (soprano), a half note G4 (alto), and a half note F#4 (tenor). The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern.

Measure 14: The vocal parts have a whole rest. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern.

Measure 15: The vocal parts continue with a half note G4 (soprano), a half note E4 (alto), and a half note D4 (tenor). The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern.

Measure 16: The vocal parts have a whole rest. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern.

Measure 17: The vocal parts conclude with a half note A4 (soprano), a half note G4 (alto), and a half note F#4 (tenor). The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern.

Dynamics include *f* (forte) for the vocal parts in measures 13, 15, and 17, and *f p* (forte piano) for the piano accompaniment in measure 12.

18 19 20 21 22 23

mf *f*

24 25 26 27 28 29

f *f* *fp* *f* *fp*

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30 31 32 33 34 35

f *f* *fp* *f* *fp*

36 37 38 39 40 41

f

42 43 44 45 46 47

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48 49 50 51 52 53

alone
sub. p

p

54 55 56 57 58 59

mp

60 61 62 63 64 65

mp f

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66 67 68 69 70 71

p

72 73 74 75 76 77

mf *mf* *mp* *mp*

78 79 80 81 82 83

mf *mf* *sub. p* *sub. p* *f* *f*

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84 85 86 87 88 89

f

90 91 92 93 94 95

96 97 98 99 100

101 102 103 104 105