

IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY

Arr. Randy Beck

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

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **3:20**

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

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Concert Band

Condensed Score in C	1
Db Piccolo	1
Flute - Oboe	7
Bassoon	2
Eb Clarinet	1
Bb Clarinet Solo-1	5
Bb Clarinet 2	5
Bb Clarinet 3	5
Bb Bass Clarinet	1
Eb Alto Saxophone	2
Bb Tenor Saxophone	2
Eb Baritone Saxophone	1
Bb Trumpet 1	3
Bb Trumpet 2	3
F Horn 1	1
F Horn 2-3	2
C Trombone 1	2
C Trombone 2	2
C Trombone 3	2
C Baritone	2
Bb Baritone Tenorhorn 1	1
Bb Baritone Tenorhorn 2	1
Bb Tuba - Euphonium TC	2
C Basses	4
Percussion	3
Timpani	1

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Optional for sale with drums:

Snare Drum	6
Tenor - Bass Drums	4
Bb Soprano Saxophone	1
Bb Flugelhorn Solo-1	1
Bb Flugelhorn 2	1
Bb Flugelhorn 3	1
Eb Horn 1	1
Eb Horn 2-3	2
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 Tuba bass clef	2
Eb Bass bass clef	2
Eb Bass treble clef	2
Bb Bass bass clef	2
Bb Bass treble clef	2

IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY

English:

The song *It's a long way to Tipperary* became famous during World War I. It was written in 1912 by the Englishman Jack Judge, whose grandparents came from the Tipperary area in Ireland. Judge himself, though, had never been to Ireland. The song symbolizes each soldier's desire to return home. During World War I the song was mainly sung by Irish soldiers, but later was also used by the French and the Russians. The song remained popular with soldiers even during World War II.

Nederlands:

It's a long way to Tipperary is een lied dat beroemd werd in de Eerste Wereldoorlog. Het werd in 1912 geschreven door de Engelsman Jack Judge, wiens grootouders uit het Tipperary gebied in Ierland kwamen. Judge zelf, was echter nog nooit in Ierland geweest. Het lied symboliseerde voor iedere soldaat het verlangen naar huis. Het lied werd in de Eerste Wereldoorlog veelal vertolkt door Ierse soldaten, maar later overgenomen door zowel de Russen als de Fransen. Ook in de Tweede Wereldoorlog werd het lied vaak gezongen.

Deutsch:

„*It's a long way to Tipperary*“ ist ein Lied das während des Ersten Weltkrieges berühmt geworden ist. Es wurde 1912 vom englischen Komponisten Jack Judge komponiert. Seine Großeltern wurden in der Tipperary Gegend in Irland geboren, Judge selbst war nie in Irland. Das Lied symbolisierte für jeden Soldat aufkommendes Heimweh. Während des Ersten Weltkrieges wurde das Lied meistens von irischen Soldaten gesungen, in der Folge aber auch von russischen und französischen Soldaten.

Français:

It's a Long Way to Tipperary est une chanson devenue très populaire lors de la Première Guerre Mondiale. Elle a été écrite en 1912 par le compositeur anglais Jack Judge dont les grands-parents étaient originaires de la région de Tipperary en Irlande. Judge lui-même n'avait jamais mis les pieds en Irlande. La chanson allait symboliser le mal du pays de chaque soldat. Elle fut d'abord souvent chantée pendant la guerre par des soldats irlandais, mais plus tard elle fut reprise aussi bien par les russes que par les Français. Ce chant resta également populaire durant la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale.

IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY

Mars met Tamboerkorps ad lib. - March with Drums ad lib.
Marche avec Tambours ad lib. - Marsch mit Trommeln ad lib.

Conductor C

arr.
R. BECK

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *ff* and a trill. The middle staff is in treble clef and contains a harmonic accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *ff*. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The key signature has two flats and the time signature is common time.

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f*. The middle staff is in treble clef and contains a part for Trumpets and Trombones, labeled "Trp.-Trb.", with a dynamic marking of *f*. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The key signature has two flats and the time signature is common time.

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line. The middle staff is in treble clef and contains a harmonic accompaniment. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The key signature has two flats and the time signature is common time.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line. The middle staff is in treble clef and contains a harmonic accompaniment. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The key signature has two flats and the time signature is common time.

ens.

First system of a musical score. It consists of three staves: a treble staff with a complex chordal texture, a middle treble staff with a melodic line, and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The music is in a minor key and features various articulations like accents and slurs.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the three-staff arrangement. The treble staff shows a shift in chordal structure, and the bass staff has a more active rhythmic pattern. The notation includes slurs and dynamic markings.

Third system of the musical score, featuring first and second endings. The first ending is marked with a '1º' and the second with a '2º'. The system concludes with a double bar line and a 'ff' (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The bass staff has a prominent melodic line in the second ending.

Fourth system of the musical score. It begins with a double bar line and a 'ff' dynamic marking. The treble staff features a series of chords, while the bass staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.