

LE CINQUE TERRE

Johan Nijs

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

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata 7:00

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

iTunes, Amazon, Spotify and many more download and streaming websites

INSTRUMENTATION

Full score	1
Part 1 C / Ut (8va)	6
Part 1 C / Ut	1
Part 1 Bb / Sib	6
Part 1 Eb / Mib	1
Part 1 Eb / Mib low	1
Part 2 Bb / Sib	6
Part 2 Eb / Mib	2
Part 2 F / Fa	1
Part 3 Bb / Sib treble clef	4
Part 3 Bb / Sib bass clef	2
Part 3 Eb / Mib	2
Part 3 F / Fa	1
Part 3 C / Ut bass clef	2
Part 4 Bb / Sib treble clef	3
Part 4 Bb / Sib bass clef	2
Part 4 Eb / Mib treble clef	2
Part 4 Eb / Mib bass clef	1
Part 4 C / Ut bass clef	1
Part 4 C / Ut bass clef (8vb)	2
Drumset	1
Percussion	1
Timpani	1
Mallets	1

LE CINQUE TERRE

English:

The Cinque Terre are five picturesque medieval villages situated upon the steep rocks of the Ligurian coast. They used to be accessible only by means of a narrow path. Today they are a popular tourist attraction for walkers-- cars are not allowed. To walk from one village to another people use a coastal path called "sentierro azurro." Almost all the villages can be reached by train.

1. Monterosso is the only village one can reach by car. It boasts a beach, a boulevard and a few hotels. Yet, the number of inhabitants has decreased dramatically in recent years.
2. Vernazza is the most popular village from a tourism point of view. It is the most beautiful of the five.
3. Manarola is the oldest village, founded in the 12th century. It boasts a historical cemetery and wineries (The "sciacchetta" wine is very famous.). The original terraces and retaining walls of the town are still intact.
4. Corniglia receives few visitors, as one can only reach it by climbing 365 stairs. There are some vineyards and some very old olive yards. In contrast to the other villages, Corniglia does not border the sea. You can reach it via a series of 382 stairs divided in 33 parts, called "lardarina."
5. Riomaggiore still boasts a typical rural village life. It has a bakery and a grocery shop. The number of inhabitants decreased considerably between 1991 and 2001.

Nederlands:

De Cinque Terre zijn 5 pittoreske middeleeuwse dorpen gelegen tegen en op de steile rotsen van de Ligurische kust in Italië. Ze waren vroeger alleen bereikbaar via een smal pad. Vandaag zijn ze een enorme toeristische trekpleister voor wandelaars, auto's worden hier niet toegestaan. Om van het ene naar het andere dorp te wandelen gebruikt men een kustpad genaamd de "sentierro azurro". Bij alle dorpen stopt ook een treinverbinding.

1. Monterosso is het enig dorp dat met de auto kan worden bereikt. Het heeft een strand, boulevard en enkele hotels. Het aantal inwoners daalde de laatste jaren fors.
2. Vernazza is toeristisch gezien het populairste dorp en verrukt ook het mooiste van de vijf.
3. Manarola is het oudste dorp dat in de 12^e eeuw werd gesticht. Het heeft een historische begraafplaats en er wordt hier wijn verbouwd: de "sciacchetta" is erg bekend. De terrassen en kunstig gestapelde keermuurtjes zijn nog steeds intact.
4. Corniglia is een relatief minder bezocht dorp omdat het enkel bereikbaar is na een klim van 365 trappen. Hier zijn enkele wijnvelden en een aantal zeer oude olijfgaarden te vinden. Corniglia ligt in tegenstelling tot de andere dorpen niet direct aan de zee. Het station kan bereikt worden via een serie van 382 trappen in 33 delen de zogenaamde "lardarina".
5. Riomaggiore heeft nog een echt typisch dorpsleven. Je kan hier nog een warme bakker en kruidenier vinden. Het aantal inwoners daalde sterk tussen de jaren 1991 en 2001.

Deutsch:

Die Cinque Terre sind fünf malerische, mittelalterliche, kleine Dörfer, die an und auf steilen Felsen an der ligürischen Küste in Italien liegen. In der Geschichte waren sie nur über einen schmalen Weg erreichbar. Heute sind sie eine enorme touristische Attraktion nicht nur für Spaziergänger und Wanderer. Um vom einen zum anderen Dorf zu gelangen, ist ein Überqueren des Küstenpfades, auch „sentierro azurro“ genannt, notwendig. Für bequeme Besucher steht aber auch eine Zugverbindung zur Verfügung.

1. Monterosso ist das einzige Dorf, das mit Autos erreichbar ist. Das besondere an dieser Ortschaft sind der Strand, ein Boulevard und einige Hotels. Die Zahl der Einwohner war in den vergangenen Jahren stark rückläufig.
2. Vernazza ist beliebteste Dorf der Touristen und für viele auch das schönste der fünf Dörfer.
3. Manarola ist das älteste von ihnen und wurde schon im 12. Jahrhundert erbaut. Es zeichnet sich durch einen historischen Friedhof sowie durch den Weinbau aus. Der „sciacchetta“ Wein ist sehr bekannt für diese Region. Die Terrassen und Stützmauern sind bis heute intakt.
4. Corniglia ist ein Dorf, das weniger besucht wird, weil es nur über 365 Treppen erreichbar und somit am schwersten zugänglich ist. In diesem Dorf gibt es eine Reihe an Wein- und sehr alte Olivengärten. Im Gegensatz zu den anderen Dörfern liegt Corniglia nicht direkt am Meer. Der Bahnhof ist über 382 Treppen in 33 Etappen erreichbar, auch „lardarina“ genannt.
5. In Riomaggiore kennt man noch ein echtes, typisches Dorfleben. Eine Bäckerei und ein Lebensmittelgeschäft sichern dort das alltägliche Leben. Auch in diesem Dorf war die Einwohnerzahl vor allem zwischen 1991 und 2001 sehr stark rückläufig.

Français :

Le Cinque Terre consiste en 5 petits villages moyenâgeux situés entre et sur les rochers escarpés de la côte de Ligurie en Italie. Autrefois on y avait uniquement accès au moyen d'un petit sentier étroit. Aujourd'hui ils sont une gigantesque attraction touristique pour randonneurs et les voitures n'y sont pas autorisées. Pour marcher d'un village à un autre, on emprunte un sentier côtier appelé « sentierro azurro ». Un train s'arrête également à chaque virage.

1. Monterosso est le seul accessible en voiture. Il possède une plage, un boulevard et quelques hôtels. Le nombre d'habitants a fort diminué ces dernières années.
2. Vernazza est le plus populaire d'un point de vue touristique et surtout le plus beau des cinq.
3. Manarola est le plus vieux, fondé au XII^e siècle. Il possède un cimetière historique et on y pratique la viticulture : le „sciacchetta“ est un vin très connu. Les terrasses et les murs de soutènement sont intacts.
4. Corniglia est relativement moins fréquenté parce qu'il n'est accessible qu'au moyen d'un escalier composé de 382 marches, la lardarina. Il possède quelques vignes et quelques oliveraies très anciennes. Contrairement aux autres villages, Corniglia ne se trouve pas directement au bord de mer. La gare peut être atteinte par la route.
5. Riomaggiore connaît encore une vie villageoise typique. On y trouve toujours un boulanger et un épicier. Le nombre d'habitants a fort baissé entre 1991 et 2001.

JOHAN NIJS

English:

The Belgian composer Johan Nijs was born in Louvain on June 11, 1963. At age ten he began studying music and earned degrees in clarinet, piano, accordion, solfeggio, harmony and chamber music at various music academies. He then went to the Brussels Royal Conservatory of Music where he was awarded several prizes for solfeggio, harmony, counterpoint, wind band conducting, history of music, transposition, clarinet and piano. He has composed since age sixteen and has won numerous international composition prizes. Today Nijs is not only active as a composer and arranger, but also as guest-conductor and adjudicator. He is also a clarinetist with the Royal Band of the Belgian Air Force. His principal teachers and mentors were André Waignein and Jean Segers.



Nederlands:

De Belgische componist Johan Nijs werd geboren op 11 juni 1963 in Leuven. Vanaf zijn 10^e levensjaar vingen zijn studies aan de verschillende muziekacademies aan. Hij haalde diploma's voor de instrumenten klarinet, piano en accordeon, maar ook voor harmonie, notenleer en kamermuziek. Haast vanzelfsprekend volgde een studie aan het Koninklijk Muziekconservatorium van Brussel waar hij diploma's haalde voor notenleer, praktische harmonie, harmonie, contrapunt, harmonie- en fanfaredirectie, muziekgeschiedenis, transpositie, klarinet en piano. Vanaf zijn 16^e begon hij te componeren en won hij verschillende (internationale) compositiewedstrijden. Momenteel is Johan Nijs actief als componist en arrangeur, en treedt hij op als jurylid en gastdirigent. Daarnaast is hij klarinettist bij de Koninklijke Muziekkapel van de Belgische Luchtmacht. Zijn belangrijkste leraren en voorbeelden zijn André Waignein en Jan Segers.

Français :

Compositeur belge, Johan Nijs est né le 11 juin 1963 à Louvain. Dès l'âge de dix ans, il étudie successivement à plusieurs académies de musique et obtient des diplômes de clarinette, piano, accordéon, solfège, harmonie et musique de chambre. Il poursuit ses études au Conservatoire Royal de Bruxelles où il reçoit des prix de solfège, harmonie pratique, harmonie, contrepoint, direction d'orchestre à vent, histoire de la musique, transposition, clarinette et piano. Il compose dès l'âge de seize ans et obtient plusieurs prix internationaux de composition. Actuellement, Johan Nijs est actif comme compositeur et arrangeur, mais aussi comme chef invité et membre de nombreux jurys. Il est également clarinettiste à la Musique Royale de la Force Aérienne Belge. Ses principaux professeurs et exemples sont André Waignein et Jean Segers.

Deutsch:

Der belgische Komponist Johan Nijs wurde am 11. Juni 1963 in Löwen geboren. Seine erste musikalische Ausbildung erhielt er im Alter von zehn Jahren in den Fächern Klarinette, Klavier, Akkordeon, Solfeggio, Tonsatz und Kammermusik. Am königlichen Konservatorium in Brüssel absolvierte er anschließend Studien in Solfege, Harmonielehre, Kontrapunkt, Blasorchesterdirigieren, Musikgeschichte, Transposition, Klarinette und Klavier. Mit dem Komponieren begann Nijs, als er 16 Jahre alt war und erhielt für sein Schaffen zahlreiche nationale und internationale Preise. Johan Nijs ist derzeit als Klarinettist beim Königlichen Musikkorps der Belgischen Luftwaffe tätig und wirkt zudem als Arrangeur, Komponist, Dirigent und Juror. Zu seinen wichtigsten Lehrern und Vorbildern zählen André Waignein und Jean Segers.

Conductor C

LE CINQUE TERRE

I. Monterosso

Johan Nijs

Gioioso $\text{♩} = 126$

Part 1
Part 2
Part 3
Part 4
Timpani
Mallets
Drumset
Percussion

Beating

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

II. Vernazza

Slentando $\text{♩} = 80$

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

Triangle

mf

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

poco rit. **9** a Tempo

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

III. Manarola

Moderato $\text{♩} = 104$

-Tpt ♩ *mf* -Tpt

Tamb.

Woodblock $\frac{3}{8}$

1 2 3 4 5 6

f $\text{♩} = 104$ $\text{♩} = 104$ $\text{♩} = 104$ $\text{♩} = 104$ $\text{♩} = 104$

W.B. $\frac{3}{8}$ W.B. $\frac{3}{8}$ W.B. $\frac{3}{8}$ W.B. $\frac{3}{8}$

7 8 9 10 11 12

A musical score for five staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, the bottom staff is in bass clef, and the fourth staff is in alto clef. The key signature is four flats. Measure 37: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. The second staff has eighth notes. The third staff has sixteenth-note pairs. The fourth staff has eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff has eighth notes. Measure 38: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. The second staff has eighth notes. The third staff has sixteenth-note pairs. The fourth staff has eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff has eighth notes. Measure 39: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. The second staff has eighth notes. The third staff has sixteenth-note pairs. The fourth staff has eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff has eighth notes. Measure 40: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. The second staff has eighth notes. The third staff has sixteenth-note pairs. The fourth staff has eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff has eighth notes. Measure 41: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. The second staff has eighth notes. The third staff has sixteenth-note pairs. The fourth staff has eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff has eighth notes.

37

38

39

40

41

IV. Corniglia

Con Eleganza $\text{♩} = 60$

A musical score for five staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, the bottom staff is in bass clef, and the fourth staff is in alto clef. The key signature changes to one sharp. Measure 1: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. The second staff has eighth notes. The third staff has sixteenth-note pairs. The fourth staff has eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff has eighth notes. Measure 2: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. The second staff has eighth notes. The third staff has sixteenth-note pairs. The fourth staff has eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff has eighth notes. Measure 3: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. The second staff has eighth notes. The third staff has sixteenth-note pairs. The fourth staff has eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff has eighth notes. Measure 4: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. The second staff has eighth notes. The third staff has sixteenth-note pairs. The fourth staff has eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff has eighth notes. Measure 5: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. The second staff has eighth notes. The third staff has sixteenth-note pairs. The fourth staff has eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff has eighth notes. Measure 6: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. The second staff has eighth notes. The third staff has sixteenth-note pairs. The fourth staff has eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff has eighth notes.

1

2

3

4

5

6

Musical score for measures 7 through 13. The score consists of two systems of four staves each. The top system includes treble, alto, bass, and tenor voices. The bottom system includes bass and tenor voices. Measure 7: Treble has eighth-note pairs. Alto has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs. Tenor has eighth-note pairs. Measure 8: Treble has eighth-note pairs. Alto has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs. Tenor has eighth-note pairs. Measure 9: Treble has eighth-note pairs. Alto has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs. Tenor has eighth-note pairs. Measure 10: Treble has eighth-note pairs. Alto has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs. Tenor has eighth-note pairs. Measure 11: Treble has eighth-note pairs. Alto has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs. Tenor has eighth-note pairs. Measure 12: Treble has eighth-note pairs. Alto has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs. Tenor has eighth-note pairs. Measure 13: Treble has eighth-note pairs. Alto has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs. Tenor has eighth-note pairs.

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

Musical score for measures 14 through 20. The score consists of two systems of four staves each. The top system includes treble, alto, bass, and tenor voices. The bottom system includes bass and tenor voices. Measure 14: Treble has eighth-note pairs. Alto has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs. Tenor has eighth-note pairs. Measure 15: Treble has eighth-note pairs. Alto has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs. Tenor has eighth-note pairs. Measure 16: Treble has eighth-note pairs. Alto has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs. Tenor has eighth-note pairs. Measure 17: Treble has eighth-note pairs. Alto has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs. Tenor has eighth-note pairs. Measure 18: Treble has eighth-note pairs. Alto has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs. Tenor has eighth-note pairs. Measure 19: Treble has eighth-note pairs. Alto has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs. Tenor has eighth-note pairs. Measure 20: Treble has eighth-note pairs. Alto has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs. Tenor has eighth-note pairs. A dynamic marking "crash" with an arrow points to the tenor staff in measure 20.

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

V. Riomaggiore

Giocoso $\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score for "V. Riomaggiore" is presented in two systems of music. The top system begins with four staves in 2/4 time, dynamic *f*. The staves are arranged as follows: Treble clef (two staves), Bass clef (one staff), Treble clef (one staff). The bottom system continues with four staves in 2/4 time, dynamic *f*. The staves are arranged as follows: Bass clef (one staff), Treble clef (one staff), Treble clef (one staff), Bass clef (one staff). A Drumset part is introduced in the second system, with specific entries labeled "Beating". Measure numbers 1 through 9 are indicated below the first system, and measure numbers 10 through 19 are indicated below the second system. Measure 17 is marked with a box around the number.