

The Burning of the Royal Fortune

Ryan Meeboer

The *Royal Fortune* was the name Bartholomew Roberts, otherwise known as Black Bart, gave to the all the flagships of his fleet. He was considered to be the most successful plunderer of the Caribbean and had a 30 month career in piracy, before being killed on the coast of Cape Lopez.

The piece starts out by building up the intensity that is to be carried throughout the piece. As each part enters, the volume and sound of the piece fills out, until the horn brings in the ostinato at measure 11, representing the rough waters of the sea. The first trumpet introduces the quick, rhythmic melody a few measures later, and must not slow the tempo.

Once reaching the stop time chords at measure 31, it is equally important that the tempo does not waver, as most of the instruments drop out. The original melody returns with the trombone playing a counter melody at measure 47. Although it is important to hear the new material, it should not overpower the main melody.

The piece then slows to a lyrical section at measure 67, representing the demise of Black Bart, as he is shot by the crew of a British ship and, by request, thrown into the sea by his crew. This section is to be played as flowingly as possible, with the option of having the melody played a little more freely.

The piece ends by bringing back the original material to 'celebrate' the success of Black Bart's career. The coda should be played with much intensity to close the piece, but should not be overblown, especially on the final notes.

Ryan Meeboer is a music educator who obtained his degree through the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto. As a composer, he has written and arranged many pieces for students in concert and jazz bands, and has also composed and arranged pieces for small university combos. As a performer, he has had experience in several groups, including concert and stage bands, chamber choir, vocal jazz ensemble, pop groups, acoustic duets, and the Hamilton based swing group, The Main Swing Connection.

Ryan Meeboer began studying music at the age of seven through private guitar lessons. During his years in elementary and secondary school, Ryan gained experience in several families of instruments. Focusing on music education and theory (including composition and orchestration), he attended McMaster University to achieve his honours degree in music.

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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ISBN: 9781554737925
CATALOG NUMBER: BQ11360

COST: \$15.00
DURATION: 3:50

DIFFICULTY RATING: Easy-Medium
Brass Quintet

THE BURNING OF THE ROYAL FORTUNE

Ryan Meeboer

With Intensity! $\text{♩} = 108-120$

Score for The Burning of the Royal Fortune, featuring B♭ Trumpet 1, B♭ Trumpet 2, F Horn, Trombone, and Tuba. The score is marked with a large red watermark: "Preview Only Requires Purchase".

The score is divided into three systems, each containing five staves (B♭ Trumpet 1, B♭ Trumpet 2, F Horn, Trombone, and Tuba). The key signature is B♭ major (two flats), and the time signature is 6/8.

System 1 (Measures 1-6):

- Measures 1-6: B♭ Trumpet 1 and 2 play a melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5. F Horn and Trombone play a harmonic line starting on G3, moving up stepwise to D4. Tuba plays a bass line starting on G2, moving up stepwise to D3. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).

System 2 (Measures 7-12):

- Measures 7-12: B♭ Trumpet 1 and 2 continue the melodic line. F Horn and Trombone continue the harmonic line. Tuba continues the bass line. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano).

System 3 (Measures 13-18):

- Measures 13-18: B♭ Trumpet 1 and 2 continue the melodic line. F Horn and Trombone continue the harmonic line. Tuba continues the bass line. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).

19 20 21 22 23 not lead 24

mp

mf

lead

25 26 27 28 29 30

31 32 33 34 35 36

mf

lead

mf

mf

mf

mf

37 38 39 40 41 42

lead

43 44 45 46 47 48

lead

f

lead

f

f

49 50 51 52 53

lead

54 55 56 57 58 59

60 61 62 to Coda 64 65

66 rit. 67 Solemnly $\text{♩} = 72$ 68 lead *mp* 69 not lead *p* 70

71 72 73 74 75

76 77 78 79 80

81 82 83 84 85

Tempo I ♩ = 108-120

86 87 88

Musical score for measures 86-88. The score is written for five staves (three treble and two bass). Measures 86 and 87 are mostly rests, with some activity in the third and fifth staves. Measure 88 shows more activity across all staves, including eighth and sixteenth notes.

Coda



89 90 91 92 93

Musical score for measures 89-93. Measures 89-91 feature a strong *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. Measures 92-93 show a continuation of the musical material with various note values and rests.

94 95 96 97 98

Musical score for measures 94-98. Measures 94-96 continue the musical material. Measures 97-98 show a continuation of the musical material with various note values and rests.

99 100 101 102

Musical score for measures 99-102. The score is written for five staves (three treble and two bass). Measure 99 features a half note G4 in the first treble staff, a half note F4 in the second, a half note E4 in the third, and a half note D4 in the first bass staff. Measure 100 features a half note G4 in the first treble staff, a half note F4 in the second, a half note E4 in the third, and a half note D4 in the first bass staff. Measure 101 features a half note G4 in the first treble staff, a half note F4 in the second, a half note E4 in the third, and a half note D4 in the first bass staff. Measure 102 features a half note G4 in the first treble staff, a half note F4 in the second, a half note E4 in the third, and a half note D4 in the first bass staff.

Musical score for measures 103-106. The score is written for five staves (three treble and two bass). Measure 103 features a half note G4 in the first treble staff, a half note F4 in the second, a half note E4 in the third, and a half note D4 in the first bass staff. Measure 104 features a half note G4 in the first treble staff, a half note F4 in the second, a half note E4 in the third, and a half note D4 in the first bass staff. Measure 105 features a half note G4 in the first treble staff, a half note F4 in the second, a half note E4 in the third, and a half note D4 in the first bass staff. Measure 106 features a half note G4 in the first treble staff, a half note F4 in the second, a half note E4 in the third, and a half note D4 in the first bass staff.