

Concerto for Violin and Orchestra

A Thesis Presented for the
Master of Music
Degree
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my ever-supportive husband, Gary.

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My mother, Marion G. Smith and late father, Claude, provided sacrificially for my early musical exposure and education.

Thanks and love, also, to the other cheerleaders in my family: Nathan, Neil and Susanne.

Evelyn Pursley-Kopitzke has been a rich source of encouragement and inspiration.

Nick Powell has often assisted me with technical expertise and kind friendship.

ABSTRACT

The *Concerto for Violin and Orchestra* is a three-movement composition for solo violin accompanied by a medium-sized symphonic ensemble. This piece is composed in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree Master of Music with a concentration in Composition from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The Concerto was composed during the 2012-2013 academic year. This paper provides a narrative analysis of the Concerto in terms of the parameters of its musical content and their relationships. Furthermore, references are made to related aspects of influential compositions of the last century. Compositions by Samuel Barber, Béla Bartók, Alban Berg, Paul Hindemith, Dmitry Kabalevsky, Sergey Prokofiev, Jean Sibelius, and Igor Stravinsky are included in this study. Chapter topics include genre, form, melody, harmony, rhythm, and orchestration.

PREFACE

"For me, the soul of the violin shines through in the repertoire it has inspired, revealing a nature both sensuous and intellectual. While the tremendous athleticism of the violin can sometimes overshadow its deeper nature, [the violin] has shown itself capable of expressing the most profound aspects of music. And this is what drew me, as a young composer, to play the violin."¹

This quotation from contemporary composer, Ellen Taaffe Zwilich, resonates with my experience: "both sensuous and intellectual." Suzuki violin developed my musical ear. At the same time, traditional piano lessons included thorough instruction in music theory and encouraged composition practice. Although I followed a family tradition of playing clarinet through high school, my principal instrument has always been the violin. My short fingers may not reach all possible double-stops, but I do have the ability to languish, laugh, and convey emotions across the spectrum of tone colors. I feel that virtuosity is a measure of realizing expression as much or more than "athletic" technique.

David Oistrakh displayed both expressive and athletic technique in the 1955 debut of Shostakovich's First Violin Concerto in A Minor. Oistrakh declared that it posed

"exceedingly interesting problems for the performer, who plays, as it were, a pithy 'Shakespearian' role, which demands complete emotional and intellectual involvement, and gives ample opportunities not only to demonstrate virtuosity but also to reveal deepest feelings, thoughts and moods".²

It is this writer's hope that violinists performing my concerto will also find opportunities to display both emotional expression and technical prowess.

¹ Eileen Taaffe-Zwilich, quoted by Susan Halpern in http://www.halpernprogramnotes.com/samples_om_zwilich.html

² David Oistrakh, quoted in "Work Details" of Naxos Music Library's recording of Violin Concerto No. 1 in A Minor, Op. 77. <http://utk.naxosmusiclibrary.com.proxy.lib.utk.edu:90/streamw.asp?ver=2.0&s=12735%2Futk10%2F3357045>

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CHAPTER I

GENRE

This composition is an early-twenty-first-century work scored for solo violin and symphony orchestra. Its fourteen-minute length makes this *Concerto for Violin and Orchestra* similar to Samuel Barber's *Concerto*, Opus 19, in that the composer regards it as possibly more of a "concertino" due, most likely, to its duration.³ Oxford Music Online defines a concertino as "a shorter and lighter concerto...."⁴ This does not mean that such a work is only suitable for student study and performance; the great concert violinist, David Oistrakh, chose to record Dmitry Kabalevsky's violin concerto in 1949, although young Russian students may have been that composer's prime market. All of the works herein compared and contrasted to this concerto are scored for violin soloist and orchestra. The table below shows the wide range of durations: from sixteen minutes for the Kabalevsky composition, to thirty-two minutes in the case of the Sibelius concerto. Cited lengths in minutes were derived from the editions and recordings referenced in this paper.

TABLE 1.1 – Approximate Durations of Comparable Concertos

Composer	Duration in Minutes
Kabalevsky	16
Stravinsky	19
Barber	23
Berg	26
Hindemith	26
Prokofiev #2	27
Bartok #2	29
Sibelius	32

³Barbara E. Heyman. *The Composer and His Music*. New York: Oxford University Press, 192.

⁴"Concertino." *The Oxford Dictionary of Music*, 2nd ed. rev.. *Oxford Music Online*. Oxford University Press, accessed August 25, 2013, <http://www.oxfordmusiconline.com/subscriber/article/opr/t237/e2342>.

The score of this concerto calls for woodwinds in pairs, four horns, two C trumpets, two tenor trombones, one bass trombone, tuba, and three percussionists (playing timpani, triangle, snare drum, bass drum, and cymbals), and strings. This is a standard symphonic orchestra sufficient for the production of a wide range of timbres, and it may be easier to balance--dynamically speaking--with the solo violin than would a more massive scoring of woodwinds, brass, and percussion. In commenting on the background of the concerto as a genre, J. Raymond Tobin notes, in *The Concerto and Its Development*, that “the early concertos were mostly written for a *group* of soloists”⁵ (italics mine). In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, composers increasingly wrote for single soloists, playing on improved instruments, for larger concert audiences.

Table 2, on the following page, charts the orchestral personnel called for in each comparable work. There is often a pragmatic consideration in symphonic scoring with a view to performance opportunities: expenses for additional personnel—even if they are available—may be prohibitive to programming for some professional and semi-professional orchestras. In any case, the instrumentation in this concerto is reasonable for most orchestras and sufficient to allow contrast and blending of timbres to achieve desired effects. Similarities and differences regarding the roles of, and musical interplay between soloist and orchestra in this concerto and others are discussed in Chapter Six.

⁵ Tobin, J. Raymond, “The Concerto and Its Development,” in *The Concerto*, Ralph Hill, ed. Penguin Books Ltd.: Baltimore, 1968, 8.

CHAPTER II

FORM

Concerto for Violin and Orchestra is a continuous composition consisting of three movements played without pause. This connection has been the exception, rather than the rule, for the concerto literature in previous centuries. Solo violin concertos by Mendelssohn (Op. 64, 1844) and Glazunov (Op. 82, 1904), the Saint-Saens' *Cello Concerto No. 1 in A minor* (Op. 33, 1872) and the Liszt *Concerto for Piano and Orchestra No. 2 in A major*, S.125 (first performed in 1857), are in the small group of continuous compositions in the standard literature. Bruch's 1910 "Konzertstück" for violin consists of two movements played without pause; the first two movements of his *Concerto for Violin* (No. 1, Op. 26, 1866-68) are directly linked, also.

The last few decades, as of this writing, have seen an increasing number of composers using the continuous form: Knussen, McKay, Conus, and Mason Bates have composed one-movement, or multi-movement continuous concertos. John Adams' "Doctor Atomic" Symphony is an orchestral work with no pauses. Leon Stein observed in the 1970's that there was a trend toward combining three or four contrasting segments into one long concerto movement.⁶

Although there are no formal pauses between movements of this concerto, there are, certainly, defining elements which delineate the form of each of the three large sections. Tempos follow the common Classical/Romantic three-movement fast-slow-fast pattern. Comparable twentieth-century concertos with three movements in this pattern, which were analyzed in this

⁶ Leon Stein. *Structure and Style: The Study and Analysis of Musical Forms*. Alfred Music Publishing, 1979, p. 164. Google eBook accessed January 15, 2014
http://books.google.com/books?id=b8FdaMJaw10C&dq=Violin+concerto+%22played+without+pause%22&source=gbs_navlinks

study, are those composed by Barber, Bartok, Hindemith, and Sibelius. Initial tempo designations are charted for each of these works' three movements in Table 3, below.

TABLE 2.1 – Tempos by Movement (Section)

Composer	First	Second	Third
Barber	<i>Allegro</i>	<i>Andante</i>	<i>Presto in moto perpetuo</i>
Bartok	<i>Allegro non troppo</i>	<i>Andante tranquillo</i>	<i>Allegro Molto</i>
Hindemith	<i>Massig bewegte Halbe</i>	<i>Langsam</i>	<i>Lebhaft</i>
Sibelius	<i>Allegro moderato</i>	<i>Adagio di molto</i>	<i>Allegro, ma non tanto</i>
Henry	<i>Appassionata</i>	<i>Adagio</i>	<i>Allegro</i>

The first movement of this concerto is in rondo form, as graphed below:

Section: Intro. || A || B || C || B

 a a' ~~~ b b' c b''

Measures: 1-18 || 19-32 || 33-40 || 41--50 || 51 - 79 || 80 – 94 || 95 – 103 || 104-112

The solo part from measures 19 to 32 is repeated in the strings in measures 33 through 40, but in a different key, hence the “a-prime” description. Measures 41 through 50 are transitional, repeating melodic material from the introduction, while foreshadowing the rhythm of the second “B” section. This consists of distinct *tutti* and quasi-cadenza call-and-response segments and is, therefore, delineated as “b” and “b-prime”. Measures 95 through 103, labeled “C”, present new material before returning to the “B” theme. Abbreviated, and in a different key than the first statement, this reiteration of the “B” idea can warrant the “rondo” designation. Another possibility is to label the movement as “through-composed” with a codetta.

The slow second movement, measures 114-197, is in binary form:

Section:	A				B		
	a	a'	a''	b	b'	b''	~~~~
Measures:	114 - 126	127 - 138	139 - 150	151 - 159	160 - 177	178 - 190	191-197

The “A” section presents one theme in three tonalities and instrumental groupings. Beginning at measure 151, a new melodic idea, tonality, and meter receives the ”B” designation. Again, this second section features different timbres and tonalities but is essentially the same thematic idea throughout. The last few measures are an accelerating bridge to the *Attacca* third movement:

Section:	A				B			A'
	a	a'	~~~~~	a''	a'''	b	b'	a''''
Measures:	198 - 205	206 - 219	220 - 228	229 - 234	235 - 246	247 - 256	257 - 277	278- 304

The third movement is in a rounded binary form. The theme is heard in various instruments and keys before a half cadence at measure 246. The second theme undergoes multiplied rhythmic expansion and is designated ”b” and “b-prime.” The “A” theme then returns in yet a different key in measure 278 and continues to the end of the concerto.

CHAPTER III

MELODY

One motif composed of two intervals—a whole tone followed by a semitone—is stated and developed throughout this concerto.



Figure 3.1: Foundational Melodic Motif

In the “Trio II” of his two-movement, four-section violin concerto, Alban Berg utilizes a similar melodic three-note pattern: one semitone up, then two semitones down (Figure 3.2.)



Figure 3.2: Measure 155, *Violin Concerto* by Alban Berg

David Schneider, in *Bartók, Hungary, and the Renewal of Tradition*, cites a three-note “motivic kernel” within the first eight measures of Bartók’s *Violin Concerto* that “generates much of the material of the movement.”⁷ The third movement of that concerto is a group of variations on the first movement. This concerto’s last movement remains centered on the two-and-one semitone melodic idea, from its opening a-minor scalar motif to the final three notes.

⁷ David Schneider, *Bartók, Hungary, and the Renewal of Tradition*. (Berkeley, University of California Press, 2006) 232-235.

I: Measures 1-18 of my concerto are a fanfare-like presentation of the subject. After a grand pause, the inversion of the motif begins the lyrical, arpeggiated melody, which rises and falls in connected arcs punctuated by staccato, syncopated eighth-note figures. At measure 33, the violin sections play the *legato* melody, while the soloist accompanies with *pizzicato*.

Resuming an *arco* technique in measure 41, the melodic figure of two semitones up, one semitone back provides a bridge from measure 44 to 51, where the melody incorporates the motive in a boisterous dance-like theme.

A quasi-cadenza, call-and-response passage between soloist and orchestra bridges the section between 79 and 94. The melody is quite chromatic and highly syncopated. At measure 104, the soloist emerges with a final restatement of the melodic dance, culminating in five measures of the two-up-one-down semitone pattern (Figure 3.3).



Figure 3.3: Measures 109-113

II: Lyricism defines the melody more than in the first movement. The mournful, minor tune sighs and rises in seeming angst. At measure 126, the melody remains in a high register but in a major tonality, producing a brighter mood. The melodic apex of this section is reached by the soloist at measure 134. There is the hint of a return to the first theme in measures 137-138 by the bassoons, but it is only an echo, as a modulatory passage leads to measure 151. Here, the first horn introduces a new theme beginning on the fifth scale degree of the sonority, going through passing-and-lower-neighbor tones to arrive at the third (Figure 3.4.)



Figure 3.4: Horns 1 and 2, Measures 151-155

This melody is then played in a higher setting by the first trumpet. The violin soloist enters, modulating yet higher. The woodwinds provide a melodic transition—a sort of false denouement—with the initial motif of the movement. This motif is repeated until the melody, first heard in measures 151-155, again rises in the solo violin (Figure 3.5.)



Figure 3.5: Violin Solo, Measures 178-181

Measures 188-192 (Figure 3.6) reiterate the fundamental motif—two semitones up, one semitone down—before seeming to return to the lyrical second theme of the movement.

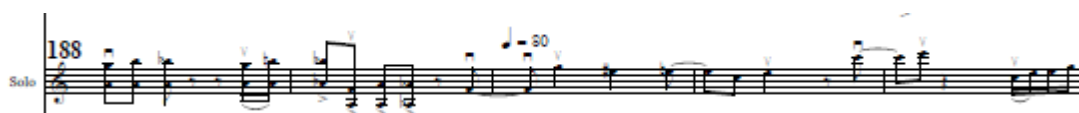


Figure 3.6: Violin Solo, Measures 188-192

III: The first melody of the third movement is another rustic dance in a minor key. The initial motif is utilized in both the melody and accompaniment (Figure 3.7.)

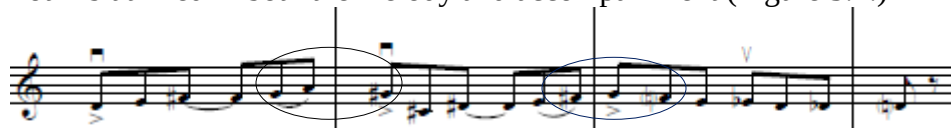


Figure 3.7: Violin 2, Measures 206-208

A brief interlude by the woodwinds (measures 216-220) provides a modulation of tonality and dynamic level. The return to the original octave and accented-beat pattern by the soloist is varied by the reverse order of the three-pitch motif: one semitone up, two down—the intervals in retrograde (Figure 3.9).

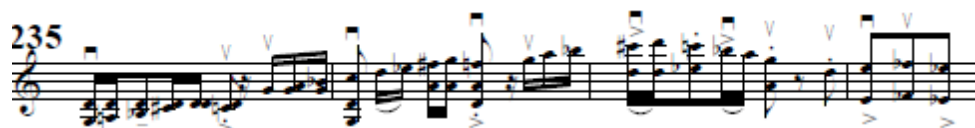


Figure 3.8: Violin solo, Measures 235-238

The second theme in this movement is *cantabile*, as are the secondary melodies in each of the previous movements. (See Figure 3.9, below.)



Figure 3.9: Violin Solo, Measures 247-250

This melody utilizes octave displacement and quarter-note triplet figures. Rising sequences continue to measure 270, the climax of the movement--and the concerto as a whole.

The first theme of this movement returns with the pickup to measure 278 and is extended, through various sonorities, before returning to the opening scalar motif (Figure 3.10 below.)



Figure 3.10: Violin solo, Measures 278-279

Although restating the first theme of the third movement, the emphasis is ultimately on the seminal three-note motif. The soloist ends on G# (not the tonic pitch.)

CHAPTER IV

HARMONY

The following tables present a detailed harmonic analysis of this concerto.

TABLE 4.1 – First Movement

Measures	Sonority	Function
1-18	Gm	i
19-32	Cm	iv
33-40	Dm	v
41-50	Am---	ii----
51-61	Gm	i
62-72	DM	V
73-77	Gm	i
78-79	F7	VI ⁺⁶ /V/d
80-82	Dm	i
83-89	Em-AM	ii-V
90-96	Bb-Am	vi-v
97-103	Gm-A(V/d) D/d	iv-V-I
104-112	Dm-Am-E	i-v-v/v

TABLE 4.2 – Second Movement

Measures	Sonority	Function
113-117	Am	i
118-122	Em	v
123-124	Dm	iv
125-127	GM	V/III
128-129	CM ⁷	IV ⁺⁶ /V/vi
130-132	B	V/V/a
133-134	CM	I
135-148	Am	vi
149-157	CM	I
158-164	D ⁹	II
165-175	Am	i
176-181	F-F#	IV-V/V
182-187	D-Gm	V/V-iv/iii
188-195	CM-Am	I-vi

TABLE 4.3 – Third Movement

Measures	Sonority	Function
196-201	Am	i
202-207	Bm	ii
208-215	Cm	iii
216-226	BM-AM-Cm	V/V-I-iii
227-230	Gm	v/III
231-235	Fm-Gm-C	iv-v-I/C
236-238	C-D	i-V/V/C
239-244	a ^b -a-e-c-D ^{b7}	~~~~~
245-251	Em	i
252-260	Fm-DM-D-D ^b	ii-V/V/III
261-269	E-F/C	I-IIb
270-275	D ^b -G	~~V/c
276-284	C-A	i-V/d-~~
285-291	E-C/E ^b -GM ⁷ -A	V/II---IV-V/V
292-295	G-C-Cm	``I-IV-iv/V-IV
296-303	DM-Dm7-a-D	I-v-I

The charts on the previous page illustrate the level of variation within the tonalities of each movement. This is in keeping with the folk- and dance-like characteristic of the concerto themes. The apparent nonfunctional variety of some progressions is mitigated by the fact that progress through the large-scale patterns is traditional, “i-iv-v-I” illustrated by the abbreviated tables below.

TABLE 4.4 – First Mvmt, Condensed

Measures	Sonority	Function
1-18	Gm	i
19-32	Cm	iv
33-40	Dm	v
73-77	Gm	i
80-82	Dm	i
97-103	Gm-A(V/d) d	iv-V-I
104-112	Dm-Am-E	i-v-v/v

TABLE 4.5 – Second Mvmt, Condensed

Measures	Sonority	Function
113-117	Am	i
118-122	Em	v
123-124	Dm	iv
125-127	GM	V/III
133-134	CM	I
135-148	Am	vi (i)
165-195	Am	i

TABLE 4.6 – Third Mvmt, Condensed

Measures	Sonority	Function
196-201	Am	i
208-215	Cm	iii
227-230	Gm	v/III
236-238	C-D	i-V/V/C
245-251	Em	v (i)
261-269	E-F/C	I-IIb
270-275	D ^b -G	~~V/c
276-284	C-A	i-V/d~~~
296-303	DM-Dm7-a-D	I-v-I

Key relationships are also traditional: relative major/minor and other chromatic mediant, subdominant and dominant-functioning sonorities.

Samuel Barber’s violin concerto is also tonal in general, with major and minor elements integrated into the harmony. Barber often writes chords with missing thirds; my changing sixth scale degree—between Dorian and Aeolian modes—lends a similar folksong aspect to my concerto’s harmonies.

Howard Pollack observes in *The Musical Quarterly* that Barber, although long having an “affinity for Romantic music and poetry,”⁸ wrote his music in the language of “postromantic styles of the early twentieth century.”⁹ Prominent biographer, Barber Heyman, cites Debussy, Ravel, Strauss, Scriabin, Sibelius, and perhaps even Stravinsky as influences on Barber’s work by the time he composed his violin concerto.¹⁰

⁸ Howard Pollack, “Samuel Barber, Jean Sibelius, and the Making of an American Romantic,” *The Musical Quarterly*, Vol. 84, No. 2 (Summer, 2000), Oxford University Press. p. 175.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/742563>. Accessed August 24, 2013.

⁹ Ibid., 177.

¹⁰ Ibid.

CHAPTER V

RHYTHM

If the two-up-one-down semitonal idea is vital to this concerto, then the rhythmic patterns are a close second in importance, or perhaps of equal weight to the melodies. The first and last movements especially have heavily accented rhythmic ideas. In the first movement, the beginning of the motive is accented (Figure 5.1.) In the third, there are two anacrusic sixteenth notes before the accented downbeat (Figure 5.2.) (Note: These rhythmic figures are presented on a single pitch, rather than as written.)



Figure 5.1: First movement rhythm



Figure 5.2: Third movement rhythm

One developmental technique used in this concerto is rhythmic expansion. The pattern illustrated in Figure 5.2, above, is played by the soloist to open the third movement, and echoed one octave higher by the first trumpet (Figure 5.3, below.)



Figure 5.3: Measures 197-204

It then reappears in the violas in measure 205, but with doubled rhythmic values (Figure 5.4).

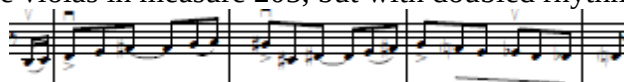


Figure 5.4: Measures 205-209

This multiplicative expansion of rhythms is used by Prokofiev in the first movement of his *Concerto No. 2 for Violin and Orchestra*. The second theme, played by the solo violin beginning at measure 52, is written with doubled rhythmic values in the orchestra, beginning in measure 131. (See Figure 5.5, below.)



Figure 5.5: Solo violin, measures 52-53 and woodwinds, measures 131-133
Concerto No. 2 for Violin and Orchestra, Sergei Prokofiev

Another common practice used in both this concerto and Prokofiev's is variation of meter. In the first movement of my work, measures of duple meter interrupt groups of measures in triple time, while Prokofiev interjects single measures of triple meter into passages based in duple (4/4) rhythm.

Variation between soloist and orchestra is also a frequent practice. The last movements of both concertos use triplets in the solo against duple rhythms in the orchestra. (Figure 5.6).



Figure 5.6: Triple Against Duple

The *Allegro* movement of Barber's violin concerto is well-balanced between soloist and orchestra, rather than a concerto solo with accompaniment of secondary importance. The first movement of my concerto gives the strings a prominent melodic passage in measures 33 – 40, while the soloist accompanies with *pizzicato* technique.

The first solo in Barber's *Andante* belongs to the oboe; my *Adagio* movement begins in the bassoons. When the solo violin enters in the Barber concerto, it is with a contrasting theme, before returning to the opening idea, which goes through modulations and *tutti* orchestration before the close of the movement. The bassoons' introduction (measures 114-115, which establish tempo, mood and tonality), splits into a counter-melody with the solo violin, and accompaniment (Figure 6.1, below.)



Figure 6.1: Measures 114-119

In measures 120-124 of my concerto, the two flutes and one clarinet perform the same functions, but in a higher register because of the higher solo octave. (See Figure 6.2, below.)



Figure 6.2: Flutes and Clarinet parts, measures 120-124

Barber's third movement is a virtuosic, breathtaking *Presto*. The soloist is allowed only two brief rests, and the full orchestra supports the drive to the end. My third movement has a more relaxed *Cantabile* section from measures 247-277, and orchestral *tutti* sections are reserved for climactic, *fortissimo* passages.

Hindemith scored his violin concerto for a standard brass section; however, they are frequently tacet or used only with high-register violin solo passages. Sibelius' concerto also restrains the use of the brass: scoring is light, even when the soloist has a *forte* dynamic. The horns play extended chords without other brass in all but *fortissimo* instances. This holds true in my concerto as well; the full brass choir is used in the dramatic introductory section. When the solo violin has measures of rest, the brass carry the melody. This also happens in dramatic *tutti* passages. The goal is to balance forces and protect the solo violin melody from being overwhelmed by the volume of the brass instruments.

The strings' major role in my concerto is accompanying the soloist. This is accomplished by the use of one or more of the following techniques: scoring the string parts in a lower octave, at a lower dynamic marking, or in fewer sections; i.e., low strings alone, such as the beginning of the second movement. Accented *forte* measures are written in call-and-response passages. *Tutti* strings timbres are necessary for fully supporting the solo and balancing the rest of the orchestra, especially in crescendos and climaxes: measures 50, 73-79, 113, 127-129, 269-272, and 278 to the end of the concerto.

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APPENDIX

[Full Score]

A
♩ = 70

Fl
Ob
Cl
Bsn

A
♩ = 70

Fl
Hr
Trp
Tbn
TTB

A
♩ = 70

Tim

19 Triangle

Fl

A
♩ = 70

Fl
Vt
Vt
Vt
Vt
Cb

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" from the opera "The Mikado". It features a vocal soloist part and a large instrumental ensemble. The score is divided into three systems, each containing five staves. The first system includes staves for Soprano (S), Contralto (CA), Contralto (CA), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The second system includes staves for Soprano (S), Contralto (CA), Tenor (T), Bass (B), and Trombone (Tb). The third system includes staves for Soprano (S), Contralto (CA), Tenor (T), Bass (B), and Trombone (Tb). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). There are also performance instructions like "relax" and "plus". The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 4/4.

This musical score page contains measures 31 through 35. The instrumentation includes:

- Woodwinds:** Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), and Contrabassoon (Cb.).
- Strings:** Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Va.), Violoncello (Vcl.), and Double Bass (Cb.).
- Other:** Timpani (Timp.), Percussion (Perc.), and a large ensemble (Ensemble).

The score is written in 2/4 time. Measure 31 begins with a key signature change to one flat (B-flat major/D minor). The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line, while the percussion and ensemble provide a rhythmic foundation. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings (e.g., *f*, *mf*, *ff*). The ensemble part is particularly dense, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

37 *accel.*

Fl.

Oboe

Cl.

Bsn.

Hr.

37 *accel.*

Trp.

Tbn.

Tub.

Tim.

37 *accel.*

Tim.

37

37

37 *accel.*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vcllo.

Vb.

37

[illegible]

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring multiple staves with musical notation. The page is numbered '49' in the top left corner. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., 'f', 'p', 'mf', 'ff', 'pizz', 'arco'). The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The instruments represented by the staves include Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Clarinet (Cl), Bassoon (Fag), Horn (Hr), Trumpet (Tpt), Trombone (Tbn), Tuba (Tub), Percussion (Per), Violin I (Vn I), Violin II (Vn II), Viola (Vla), and Cello (Vcl). The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes and rests clearly visible on the staves. The page is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the notation is consistent throughout the page.

This musical score page contains measures 54 through 58. The notation is organized into several systems of staves:

- Measures 54-58:** The first system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), and Trombone (Tbn.).
- Measures 54-58:** The second system includes staves for Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), and Tuba (Tub.).
- Measures 54-58:** The third system includes staves for Percussion (Perc.).
- Measures 54-58:** The fourth system includes staves for Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vcl.), and Double Bass (Db.).

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *f*, *mf*, *pp*). The measures are numbered 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58 at the beginning of each system.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony or concert band. The score is written for a large ensemble, with staves for various instruments including Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbal, and Double Bass. The music is in common time (C) and features a variety of rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. Key markings include 'accel.' (accelerando) and 'cresc.' (crescendo). The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests. The overall style is that of a professional musical score, with clear notation and a structured layout.

This musical score page contains measures 66 through 70. The notation is organized into four systems of staves. The first system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in C (Cl.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), and Trombone (Tbn.). The second system includes staves for Horn (Hr.), Horn (Hr.), Trumpet (Tpt.), Trombone (Tbn.), and Tuba (Ttt.). The third system includes staves for Percussion (Perc.), Percussion (Perc.), and Violoncello (Vcl.). The fourth system includes staves for Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vcl.), and Double Bass (Cb.). The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). Measure numbers 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems.

This page of musical notation is for a large ensemble, likely a symphony or concert band, with multiple staves for various instruments and voices. The notation is complex, featuring many notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page is numbered 12 at the bottom.

The notation includes:

- Multiple staves for various instruments and voices, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion.
- Complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes.
- Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *pp* (pianissimo).
- Articulation symbols, including accents and slurs.
- Rehearsal marks and section numbers, such as 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

This page contains a musical score for measures 76 through 84. The score is organized into four systems of staves. The first system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), and Trombone (Tbn.). The second system includes staves for Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), and Tuba/Euphonium (Tub.). The third system includes staves for Percussion (Perc.), Snare Drum (Sn.), and Cymbal (Cym.). The fourth system includes staves for Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola, Cello, and Double Bass. The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *rit.* (ritardando). A rehearsal mark labeled 'D' is present at the beginning of measure 84. The word 'rubato' is written at the end of the score, indicating a tempo change.

This page of musical notation is a score for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments. The notation is arranged in a system of staves, with each staff representing a different instrument or section. The instruments include:

- Violins I and II (Vln I, Vln II)
- Violas (Vla)
- Celli (Vcl)
- Basses (Vclb)
- Flutes (Fl)
- Oboes (Ob)
- Clarinets (Cl)
- Bassoons (Fg)
- Trumpets (Trp)
- Trombones (Tbn)
- Tuba (Tub)
- Percussion (Perc)
- Timpani (Timp)

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *f*, *mp*, *sf*). The page is numbered 14 at the bottom center.

This page of musical notation is for a large ensemble, likely a symphony or a large vocal group. It features multiple staves for various instruments and voices. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'ff'. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with some staves having a 'ff' marking at the beginning. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some staves have a 'ff' marking at the beginning. The page is numbered 15 at the bottom.

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The page is divided into systems, with each system containing multiple staves for different instruments. The notation includes notes, rests, and various musical symbols such as dynamics (e.g., *f*, *mf*, *ff*) and articulation marks. The instruments listed on the left side of the page are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn (Hr.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Tub.), Snare Drum (Sn.), Cymbal (Cym.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), and Double Bass (Cb.). The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols clearly visible on the staves.

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[F] Glorioso $\text{♩} = 200$

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104 Triangle

[F] Glorioso $\text{♩} = 200$

The musical score is divided into five systems. The first system includes staves for Flute (Fl), Clarinet (Cl), Oboe (Ob), and Bassoon (Bsn). The second system includes staves for Horn (Hr), Trumpet (Tr), Trombone (Tbn), and Tuba/Euphonium (Tub). The third system includes staves for Trumpet (Tr) and Trombone (Tbn). The fourth system includes staves for Percussion (Perc), Triangle, Bass Drum, and Snare. The fifth system includes staves for Violin I (Vln I), Violin II (Vln II), Viola (Vla), Violoncello (Vcl), and Double Bass (Cb). The score features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

109 ATTACCA

109

109 ATTACCA

109 ATTACCA

20 ATTACCA

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for measures 109 through 112. The score is organized into four systems. The first system includes staves for Trumpets (TR), Clarinets (CL), Oboes (OB), and Basses (BS). The second system includes staves for Horns (HN), Flutes (FL), Tenors (TN), Trombones (TB), and Timpani (TT). The third system includes staves for Percussion (PR) and Piano (PI). The fourth system includes staves for Violins (VI), Violas (VI), Cellos (CE), and Double Basses (DB). The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word 'ATTACCA' is written at the end of each system. The page number '20' is centered at the bottom.

II

114 Adagio $\text{♩} = 42$

Flute 1, 2

Oboe 1, 2

B♭ Clarinet 1, 2

Bassoon 1, 2

114 Adagio $\text{♩} = 42$

Flute 1, 2

Flute 3, 4

CTpt 1, 2

Bass 1, 2

Tuba/Trombone

114 Adagio $\text{♩} = 42$

CTimpani

114

114 Adagio $\text{♩} = 42$

Bell

Violin

Violin

Viola

Cello

Double Bass

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for multiple instruments, including strings (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses), woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Bassoons), and brass (Trumpets, Trombones, Tuba, Euphonium, Tuba/Euphonium). The page features several measures of music, with dynamic markings such as 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'f' (forte). A section of the score is marked with the number '120'. The notation includes various musical symbols, such as notes, rests, and articulation marks. The page is numbered '120' in the top left corner.

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large ensemble of instruments, including Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bas.), Horn (Hr.), Trumpet (Tpt.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Ttu.), Timpani (Tym.), Percussion (Perc.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Cello (Vcl.), and Double Bass (Cb.). The score is organized into systems, with measures numbered 125, 126, 127, and 128. Dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'ff' (fortissimo) are present. A section labeled 'Grav. Cymbal' is indicated for the Percussion part. The notation includes various musical symbols like notes, rests, and slurs.

The image displays a page of a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a large ensemble, including vocal soloists and various instruments. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four systems, each starting with a measure number of 130. The first system includes staves for Soprano (S), Contralto (CA), Contralto (C), and Bass (B). The second system includes staves for Soprano (S), Contralto (CA), Tenor (T), Bass (B), and Timpani (TT). The third system includes staves for Tenor (T), Bass (B), and Snare Drum (SD). The fourth system includes staves for Violin (V), Viola (V), Cello (C), and Double Bass (DB). The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the vocal staves.

135 *piu mosso*

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

135 *piu mosso*

Hr.

Mh.

Tpt.

Tbn.

TTb.

135 *piu mosso*

Trp.

135

Pst.

Pst.

135 *piu mosso*

Vla.

Vl.

Vc.

Vcllo.

Vcllo.

Cb.

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a large orchestra. The score is written on multiple staves, each labeled with an instrument or section. The instruments listed from top to bottom are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Tub.), Euphonium (Euph.), Timp (Timp.), Triangle (Triangle), Snare (Snare), and Cymbal (Cym.). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page number 141 is visible in the top left corner. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes and rests on a five-line staff. The instruments are arranged in a traditional orchestral layout, with woodwinds and brass in the front and percussion in the back. The score is a page from a larger work, as indicated by the page number 141.

This musical score page contains measures 145 through 148. The notation is organized into several systems:

- Measures 145-148 (Top System):** Features vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment (Right and Left Hand). The music includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.
- Measures 145-148 (Second System):** Consists of five empty staves, likely for additional instruments or voices.
- Measure 145 (Third System):** A single staff with musical notation.
- Measures 145-148 (Fourth System):** Consists of two empty staves.
- Measures 145-148 (Fifth System):** Features a staff with musical notation, including a "Sostenuto" marking.
- Measures 145-148 (Sixth System):** Consists of five empty staves.
- Measures 145-148 (Seventh System):** Features a staff with musical notation.
- Measures 145-148 (Eighth System):** Consists of five empty staves.
- Measures 145-148 (Ninth System):** Features a staff with musical notation.
- Measures 145-148 (Tenth System):** Consists of five empty staves.

This musical score page contains measures 150 through 154. The notation is organized into five systems, each with multiple staves. The first system (measures 150-151) includes staves for Flute (Fl), Clarinet (Cl), Bassoon (Bs), and Bass (B). The second system (measures 152-154) includes staves for Flute (Fl), Clarinet (Cl), Trumpet (Tr), Trombone (Tb), and Tuba (Ttu). The third system (measures 150-151) includes staves for Trumpet (Tr) and Trombone (Tb). The fourth system (measures 150-151) includes staves for Percussion (Perc). The fifth system (measures 150-151) includes staves for Violin (Vn), Viola (Vla), Violoncello (Vcl), and Double Bass (Cb). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

155

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

155

Trp.

Tbn.

Tub.

Timp.

155

Perc.

155

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

Cb.

160

Fl

Ob

Cl

Fag

Hr

Tpt

Tbn

Tub

Sn

Cym

Viol I

Viol II

Viola

Viola

Violoncello

Double Bass

The image displays a page from a musical score, specifically measures 167 through 170. The score is written for a symphony, featuring multiple staves for different instruments. The instruments listed on the left include Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses, Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Bassoons, Trumpets, Trombones, Tuba, Timpani, Snare Drum, and Cymbals. The music is in 4/4 time. Measure 167 begins with a key signature change to E major (one sharp). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte). The page is numbered 167 at the top left.

171

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tub.

Timp.

Perc.

Perc.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

Vcl.

Cb.

176 *rit.*

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

176 *rit.*

Tromp.

Tromb.

Tuba

Timp.

176 *rit.*

Perc.

176 *rit.*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vcllo

Cb.

176 *rit.*

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

176 *rit.*

Tromp.

Tromb.

Tuba

Timp.

176 *rit.*

Perc.

176 *rit.*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vcllo

Cb.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The page is divided into several systems of staves. The first system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), and Horn (Hr.). The second system includes staves for Trumpet (Tr.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Tub.), and Percussion (Perc.). The third system includes staves for Percussion (Perc.), Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), and Horn (Hr.). The fourth system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn (Hr.), Trumpet (Tr.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Tub.), and Percussion (Perc.). The fifth system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn (Hr.), Trumpet (Tr.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Tub.), and Percussion (Perc.). The sixth system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn (Hr.), Trumpet (Tr.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Tub.), and Percussion (Perc.). The seventh system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn (Hr.), Trumpet (Tr.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Tub.), and Percussion (Perc.). The eighth system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn (Hr.), Trumpet (Tr.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Tub.), and Percussion (Perc.). The ninth system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn (Hr.), Trumpet (Tr.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Tub.), and Percussion (Perc.). The tenth system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn (Hr.), Trumpet (Tr.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Tub.), and Percussion (Perc.). The score includes musical notation such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'. There are also some markings that look like 'Saxes' and 'Fl.' on the Percussion staff. The page is numbered '180' in the top left corner.

This musical score page contains measures 185 through 188. The instrumentation includes:

- Woodwinds:** Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), and Contrabassoon (Cb.).
- Strings:** Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vcl.), and Double Bass (Cb.).
- Brass:** Trumpet I (Tpt. I), Trumpet II (Tpt. II), Trombone I (Tbn. I), Trombone II (Tbn. II), Trombone III (Tbn. III), and Tuba (Tub.).
- Percussion:** Snare Drum (Pn.) and Cymbal (Cym.).

The score is written in 4/4 time. Measures 185 and 186 show the woodwinds and strings with various dynamics like *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Measures 187 and 188 feature a more complex texture with the brass section (trumpets, trombones, tuba) and woodwinds (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons) playing more active parts, often with *f* dynamics. The percussion section is also active, with snare and cymbal playing.

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" from the Broadway musical "The Rose Tree". It is a full orchestration for a large ensemble, including vocal soloists and a full orchestra. The score is written for a 4-measure segment, starting at measure 190. The tempo is marked "♩ - 10". The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score includes parts for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass vocal soloists, as well as a full orchestra including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The percussion part includes a snare drum and a cymbal. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols clearly visible. The vocal parts are written in a clear, legible font, and the instrumental parts are written in a standard musical notation style. The score is a high-quality, professional-grade musical score, suitable for use in a production of the musical "The Rose Tree".

198 ♩ = 60

198 ♩ = 60

198 ♩ = 60

198

Triangle

198 ♩ = 60

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system has four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system has four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third system has two staves (Tenor, Bass) with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth system has two staves (Tenor, Bass) with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth system has four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The tempo is marked as 198 ♩ = 60. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The instruments listed on the left side of the page are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn (Hr.), Trumpet (Tpt.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Tub.), Snare Drum (Schl.), Cymbal (Cym.), and Timpani (Timp.). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Musical notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte). The page number '203' is visible at the top left.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony or concert band. The score is written for a large ensemble, with staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Tub.), Euphonium (Euph.), Percussion (Perc.), and Strings (Str.). The page is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4. The page number 209 is visible at the top left. The score is for a large ensemble, with staves for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Euphonium, Percussion, and Strings. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4. The page number 209 is visible at the top left.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony or concert band. The score is written for a large ensemble, with staves for various instruments and voices. The instruments listed on the left include Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Tub.), Timpani (Timp.), Snare Drum (Snare), Cymbal (Cym.), and Percussion (Perc.). The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing complex musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page number 209 is visible at the top left.

The image displays a page from a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a large ensemble, including vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and various instrumental parts (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Euphonium, Timp, Snare, Cymbal, and Percussion). The music is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 218 and 219 visible. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This musical score page contains measures 222 and 223. The notation is organized into three systems, each with multiple staves. The first system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Oboe (Ob.), and Bassoon (Bsn.). The second system includes staves for Horn (Hr.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), and Tuba (Tub.). The third system includes staves for Percussion (Perc.), Violin (Viol.), Viola (Vla.), and Cello (Cello). The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*. Measure numbers 222 and 223 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems.

226

Fl

Cl

Bs

226

Fl

Cl

Trp

Tbn

Tub

226

Trp

226

Fl

Fl

226

Viol

Vi

Vi

Vla

Vcl

226

This musical score page contains measures 230 through 233. The notation is organized into five systems, each with multiple staves for different instruments. The first system (measures 230-231) includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), and Bass (B.). The second system (measures 232-233) includes staves for Horn (Hr.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), and Tuba (Tub.). The third system (measure 230) is for the Timpani (Timp.). The fourth system (measures 230-233) is for the Percussion (Perc.), showing various rhythmic patterns. The fifth system (measures 230-233) includes staves for Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vcl.), and Double Bass (Cb.). The score features a variety of musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).

234

Fl

Ob

Cl

Bsn

234

Hr

Trp

Tbn

TTB

234

Trm

234

Pst

234

Vln

Vla

Vcl

Vbn

DB

234

235

236

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1000

238

Fl.

Cl.

Bsn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tub.

Tym.

Perc.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

Dbl.

242

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

242

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tub.

Tym.

242

Triangle

Viol. I

Viol. II

Viola

Vcllo

Kontrabaß

242

247 Castable $\text{♩} = 72$

Fl
Ob
Cl
Bsn

247 Castable $\text{♩} = 72$
one note

Hr
Hr
Tpt
Tpt
Ttr

247 Castable $\text{♩} = 72$

Trp

247

Per
Per

247 Castable $\text{♩} = 72$

Vln
Vln
Vln
Vln
Vln
Vln

[illegible]

258

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

258

Tromp.

Tromb.

Tuba

Timp.

Perc.

258

Vln. I

Vln. II

Viola

Vcllo

Cb.

263 $\text{♩} = 10$

Fl.

Cl.

Bsn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tub.

Timp.

Perc.

263 $\text{♩} = 10$

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

Cb.

[illegible]

263 $\text{♩} = 100$

Fl
Ob
Cl
Bsn

263 $\text{♩} = 100$

Hr
Trp
Tbn
Tuba

263 $\text{♩} = 100$

Trm

263

Per1
Per2

263 $\text{♩} = 100$

Vln
Vla
Vcl
Vbn
Cb

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for measures 263 through 267. The score is organized into five systems. The first system includes parts for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Clarinet (Cl), and Bassoon (Bsn). The second system includes parts for Horn (Hr), Trumpet (Trp), Trombone (Tbn), and Tuba. The third system is for the Trombone (Trm). The fourth system is for Percussion (Per1 and Per2). The fifth system includes parts for Violin (Vln), Viola (Vla), Violoncello (Vcl), Double Bass (Vbn), and Double Bass (Cb). The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 100$. The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This musical score page contains measures 268 through 271. The notation is organized into several systems of staves. The first system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Bsn.). The second system includes staves for Horn (Hr.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), and Tuba/Euphonium (Ttt.). The third system is for the Timpani (Timp.). The fourth system is for Percussion (Perc.). The fifth system includes staves for Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vcl.), and Double Bass (Cb.). The score features a variety of musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). Some notes are marked with accents or slurs. The measures are numbered 268, 269, 270, and 271 at the beginning of their respective staves.

This musical score page contains measures 273 through 276. The notation is organized into four systems, each with multiple staves. The first system (measures 273-274) includes staves for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The second system (measures 275-276) includes staves for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The third system (measures 277-278) includes staves for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The fourth system (measures 279-280) includes staves for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, with some measures containing complex rhythmic patterns. The page number 54 is centered at the bottom.

This musical score is for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. It is a piano and vocal arrangement. The score is written for a piano (P) and a vocal part (V). The piano part includes a square wave pattern in the right hand and a more complex melodic line in the left hand. The vocal part is a single line. The score is divided into measures, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4. The tempo is marked as "moderate". The score includes dynamic markings such as "p" (piano) and "f" (forte). The score is written for a piano and a vocal part. The piano part includes a square wave pattern in the right hand and a more complex melodic line in the left hand. The vocal part is a single line. The score is divided into measures, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4. The tempo is marked as "moderate". The score includes dynamic markings such as "p" (piano) and "f" (forte). The score is written for a piano and a vocal part.

This musical score page contains measures 283 through 286. The notation is organized into several systems of staves:

- Measures 283-284:** The first system includes staves for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices, followed by Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (V3), and Cello/Double Bass (C/B). The vocal parts have lyrics in both English and German. The instrumental parts include various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* and *mf*.
- Measure 285:** This measure features a single staff for the Trombone (Tromb) section.
- Measure 286:** This measure includes staves for Percussion (Perc) and Piano (P), followed by the vocal staves (S, A, T, B) and the instrumental staves (V1, V2, V3, C/B).

The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with measures separated by vertical bar lines. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves, and dynamic markings are placed below the instrumental staves.

This musical score page contains measures 288 through 291. It is organized into four systems of staves. The first system (measures 288-289) includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Bsn.). The second system (measures 289-290) includes parts for Horn (Hr.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), and Tuba (Tub.). The third system (measures 290-291) includes parts for Timpani (Tym.), Percussion (Perc.), and Violoncello (Vcl.). The fourth system (measures 291-292) includes parts for Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), and Cello (Cello). The score is written in a standard musical notation with various dynamics, articulations, and phrasing marks.

[illegible]

[illegible]

This musical score page contains measures 301 through 304. The notation is organized into four systems of staves. The first system (measures 301-302) includes staves for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), Bass (B), and a lower vocal part. The second system (measures 303-304) includes staves for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), Bass (B), and a lower vocal part. The third system (measures 305-306) includes staves for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), Bass (B), and a lower vocal part. The fourth system (measures 307-310) includes staves for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), Bass (B), and a lower vocal part. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

VITA

Rebecca Sue Smith Henry was born in Maryville, Tennessee and graduated from Maryville High School. She attended Maryville College and earned her Bachelor's degree Magna cum Laude from the University of Tennessee before studying composition with Dr. Jacobs. Her valuable experiences in orchestral and aural skills training with Mr. Fellenbaum and Mr. McClelland will be fondly remembered. Future career interests include the exploration of music as therapy in professional settings.