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JUSTIN WRITER
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SYMPHONY NO. 1

A DOCUMENT APPROVED FOR THE
SCHOOL OF MUSIC

BY

Marvin Lamb

Roland Barrett

Michael Lee

Sara Reichardt

Judith Pender

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ABSTRACT

This document contains the musical score of a single-movement symphony for orchestra. The presentation of the score is preceded with commentary about the placement of this symphony in a historical context, as well as a theoretical analysis that addresses the architecture, structure, pitch content, and motivic variations of the work.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The *New Harvard Dictionary of Music* defines a symphony as, “A work for orchestra in multiple movements (or occasionally one movement with multiple sections).”¹ The definition is then expanded with the statement, “Though symphonies are normally abstract or absolute in content, many from the 19th and 20th centuries, and some from the 18th, have more or less explicit programs.”² *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians* provides a more general opening statement about the symphony, “A term now normally taken to signify an extended work for orchestra.”³ Finally, Robert Simpson in his work titled, *The Symphony*, is quite specific about the criteria needed for a work to be termed a symphony, chiefly a presence of tonality.⁴

It is precisely the lack of any ubiquitous term that makes labeling modern symphonies difficult. From the above definitions, it seems that a composer has great freedom within the genre of symphonic writing, especially if one disregards Simpson’s specificity. This freedom, of course, has evolved over time. This is evident in the large entry in *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians* where the history of the

¹ Eugene K. Wolf, “Symphony,” *The New Harvard Dictionary of Music*, ed. Don Randel. London: Harvard University Press, 1986. pp. 822-827.

² *Ibid.*

³ Jan Larue and Eugene K. Wolf, “Symphony,” *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, ed. Stanley Sadie. New York: Grove, 2001. pp. 812-849.

⁴ Robert Simpson, *The Symphony Elgar to the Present Day* (Baltimore: Penguin, 1967), pp. 9-14.

genre is traced and in the numerous texts that cover the subject in which *The Symphony* by Preston Stedman is just one late twentieth-century example.⁵

It is within this loosely defined framework which Symphony No. 1 is presented. Certain generalities, like the definitions themselves, can be made about the work. First, Symphony No. 1 is a single-movement work for orchestra that is divided into multiple sections. The work is an abstract instrumental work that does not contain deliberate programmatic representations. The main tonal focus of the work is on the pitch center A. The instrumentation consists of piccolo, 2 flutes, 2 oboes, 2 clarinets, bass clarinet, 2 bassoons, 4 horns, 3 trumpets, 3 trombones, tuba, timpani, percussion, and strings. A complete listing of the instrumentation can be found in appendix 1. Finally, Symphony No. 1 is an extended work for orchestra with an approximate duration of twenty-one minutes and is intended to be performed by professional and advanced university ensembles.

The following chapters will present more specific information about the work. Details concerning architecture, structure, pitch content, and motivic variations will be discussed. The goal of such an examination is to reveal how Symphony No. 1 is organized within the freedom of the modern symphony genre.

⁵ Preston Stedman, *The Symphony* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1992).

CHAPTER 2

ARCHITECTURE

Symphony No. 1 is divided into three principal sections. Section one spans mm. 27-128 and is preceded by a twenty-six measure introduction. Section two begins in m. 129 and continues through m. 336. Section three spans mm. 337-446 and is followed by a forty-four measure closing section. Figure 1 diagrams the position and duration of the three principal sections as well as the introduction and closing sections.

Figure 1: Overall Architecture

Intro	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Closing
mm. 1-26	mm. 27-128	mm. 129-336	mm. 337-466	mm. 467-510
1'45"	3'15"	8'00"	4'45"	2'45"

Each of the three sections of the work can be further divided into smaller units. As demonstrated by this analysis, many of the units are interrelated to each other through various means such as motivic and pitch content. Figure 2 diagrams the interrelationships of the units of Symphony No. 1.

Figure 2: Interrelationships of Units

Intro	Section 1			Section 2					Section 3			Closing
In	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Cl
	b	c		d		in			h	h	c	in
									c	f	a	d
									a	in	h	
									f		b	
m. 1	27	59	73	129	181	210	271	282	337	367	410	467

Figure 2 is revealing in many ways. It is clear that section one is largely an independent portion of the work divided into three main units. Section two is in five units and contains both independent elements as well as units which incorporate previous material. Finally, figure 2 shows that section three is based entirely on previous material, essentially making it a recapitulation of the work.

Figure 2 shows the order in which the previous events are recalled. Each unit is denoted with a separate letter. Capital letters represent the original material while lower-case letters signify a modified return of material. The return of material is often changed extensively from the original. The remaining portion of the analysis will clarify figure 2 by showing how the music is connected within the sections and units of the piece.

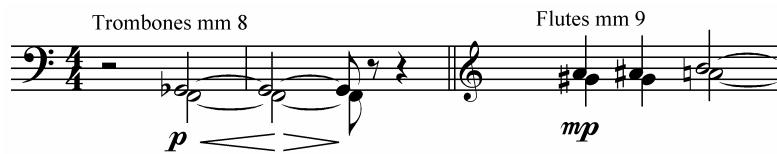
CHAPTER 3

SYMPHONY NO. 1: INTRODUCTION AND SECTION ONE

The introduction spans twenty-six measures and is anchored by the pitch center E and is emphasized by the pedal E in the low strings. This is noteworthy because the overall tonality of the symphony is rooted on the pitch center A. Although Symphony No. 1 is not based on traditional functional tonality, certain tonal relationships do occur over long spans of time. The introduction may be thought of as a dominant prolongation that delays the eventual arrival of the primary pitch center.

Motivic elements essential to the work can be found in the introduction. The material heard in the trombones beginning at m. 8 and the flutes at m. 9 will prove to be the anchor of several areas in the work where tone-cluster material is used (figure 3).

Figure 3: Flute and Trombone Introduction Motives



The melodies found in the string writing of the introduction have traits that will be exploited throughout the work. Most notable is the set [0,1,4] found in the violins in mm. 14-16 and again in m. 19, and the important motive in the cellos and basses in mm. 17-18 which contains the set [0,1,6]. The announcement of the latter set is a fleeting glimpse of

the important musical events discussed in chapter four. Figure 4 shows the sets in their earliest musical context.

Figure 4: First Occurrences of [0,1,4] and [0,1,6]

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff is labeled "Violins mm 14-16" and the bottom staff is labeled "Cellos and Basses mm 17-18". Arrows point from the text labels to specific groups of notes in each staff. In the violin staff, three groups of notes are circled and labeled "[0,1,4]" under each group. In the cello/bass staff, one group of notes is circled and labeled "[0,1,6]".

Measures 27 and 128 mark the boundaries of section one. Section one is divided further, as shown in figure 2, into three units. Unit A begins at m. 27 and concludes in m. 58. This unit is transitional because it further delays the arrival of the primary pitch center A and because it contains no significant thematic content. The important element from this unit that will be recalled later can be found starting at m. 41 in the low woodwinds and trombones. This gesture is used frequently throughout the work. It can be seen as an extension of the motive first seen in measure 8 in the trombones. The principal characteristic of the gesture is an ascending tone-cluster that increases in dynamic level (figure 5).

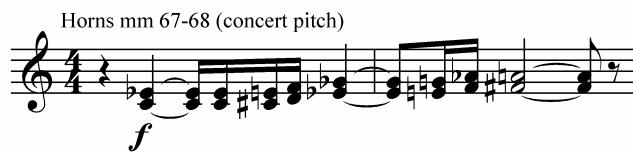
Figure 5: Woodwind Gesture mm 41-42

Unit B begins at m. 59 and is marked by an immediate change in tempo from $\text{♩}=120$ to $\text{♩}=104$. The brass fanfare that opens this section is built on the set [0,1,4] and will prove to be an important event that returns later in section three. The pitch center that governs this unit is A and is stated in the low brass and low strings at m. 62. This event also marks the arrival of the main pitch center which governs the tonal scheme of the entire symphony.

The motivic material found in the woodwinds and upper strings at m. 63 also helps to reinforce the pitch center by emphasizing A at the downbeat of m. 65. This material also begins with the set [0,1,4] which ties the material in interval content to the trumpet fanfare. The set [0,1,4] is then restated three times in mm. 66-67 (woodwinds and strings). As far as orchestration is concerned in this passage, the material and its derivatives are almost exclusively stated in the woodwinds or strings. A notable exception is the trombone and cello figure in mm. 118-120. This exception was necessary in order to create a sudden change in orchestration where all treble instruments have been removed.

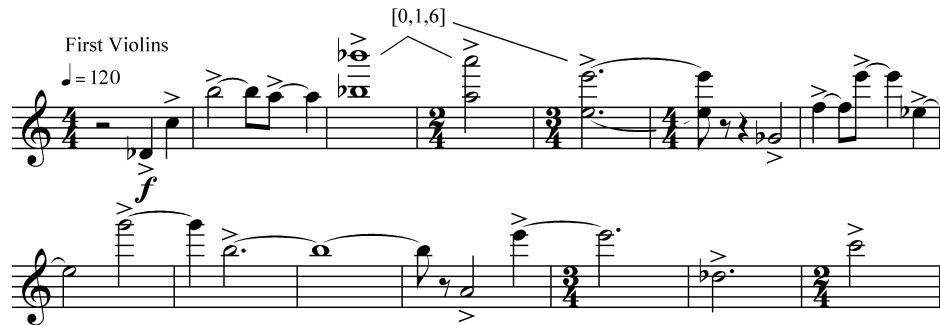
Another important motive is introduced in unit B, specifically the horn line in mm. 67-68. This motive will figure prominently in unit K at m. 412 where the trumpets greatly expand the original version. It is important to note that both statements utilize brass instruments thus providing a linkage of material through means of orchestration. Figure 6 shows the original horn motive.

Figure 6: Horn Motive



Unit C begins at m. 73 and, like the previous two units, is marked by a change in tempo ($\text{♩}=104$ to $\text{♩}=120$). This unit can be seen as the fruition of materials from unit B. Materials such as the woodwind melody first seen at m. 63 are either quoted or paraphrased to provide rhythmic motion throughout the unit. This is accomplished through the use of quick rhythmic figures and an increasing use of meter changes. This rhythmic activity provides the accompaniment for the principal theme of the unit beginning at m. 84 in the first violins. This theme is largely chromatic and utilizes register leaps to obscure its relatively simple line. One component of interest in the theme is found in mm. 86-88. The motive containing the set [0,1,6], referenced in figure 4, concludes the first phrase of the theme. Attention is drawn to this motive through octave doubling in the divisi first violins. These three notes will be used as the starting point for an extended thematic passage in the strings at m. 287 in unit H. Figure 7 shows the theme which contains this important motive.

Figure 7: Principal Theme of Unit C



The use of the timpani during unit C plays an important role in the context of the entire work. The loud dynamic level and fast rhythmic activity makes the timpani an equal partner in the texture beginning at m. 89. A simplified variation of the timpani passage in unit C is brought back in unit K (m. 410) where its return marks a stabilization of the overall tonality of A and adds weight to the sense of recapitulation.

The final element in unit C that has both structural and motivic importance is found in mm. 124-128. Figure 8 reproduces the trumpet line from the passage.

Figure 8: Trumpet Motive Unit C



The trumpet passage contains both primary sets, [0,1,4] and [0,1,6]. The presentation of the line is made clear through the use of orchestration. All three trumpets play the passage at forte while the winds, percussion, and strings emphasize the downbeats. One characteristic of the line that remains intact upon later statements is the

contour (the exception is unit F, m. 240). The motivic fragments are presented with a lower neighbor note followed by an ascending leap. The structural importance of the passage is due to its placement within the architecture of the work. Its presentation marks the end of unit C, the beginning of unit D, the middle of unit F, and the beginning of unit G. In all four instances, motivic fragments from the passage mark a change in tempo ($\text{♩}=138$, $\text{♩}=120$, $\text{♩}=120$, $\text{♩}=72$). Finally, the passage is used as a bridge from section one to section two.

CHAPTER 4

SECTION TWO

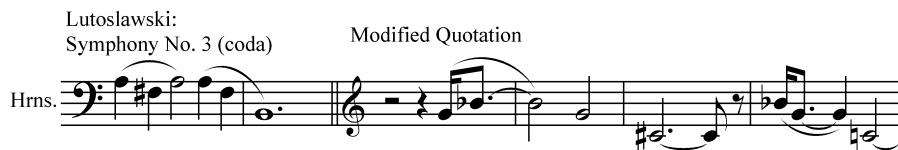
Section two begins at m. 129 and is comprised of units D, E, F, G, and H. Section two is the longest of the three principal sections of the work. This section is also developmental. Materials are often varied and presented in a new context. Tonal centers change frequently and are sometimes abandoned and replaced with free atonality.

Unit D, which spans mm. 129-180, opens with woodwind material that is directly related to the trumpet passage which immediately precedes it in section one. The link is made through the use of the motive mentioned in connection with figure 8. Also at the opening of unit D is a whole-tone cluster in the strings, notable only because most tone-clusters in the work contain at least one half-step in their construction.

The melodic material of unit D is confined to the horns and woodwinds and is either based on the trumpet motive of unit C as noted earlier or the horn motive at m. 132. The horn motive requires special attention (mm. 132-136). The motive which consists of a descending minor third followed by a descending tritone or descending perfect fifth is a modified quote from the ending section of Witold Lutoslawski's Third Symphony. It is modified because the opening rhythmic values are shortened and because the first statement utilizes a descending tritone rather than a perfect fifth. Figure 9 shows Preston Stedman's reduction of the Lutoslawski horn motive from Symphony No. 3 compared

with the quotation from Symphony No. 1.⁶ There are two reasons for the use of the Lutoslawski quotation. The Lutoslawski horn motive prominently features a minor third. The majority of material in Symphony No. 1 also features a minor third. This common feature allows for easy integration of the Lutoslawski motive. Finally, the Lutoslawski quote is used in Symphony No. 1 because of this composer's admiration for Symphony No. 3.

Figure 9: Lutoslawski Quote, horn line mm 132-136 (concert pitch)



The first violin passage in mm. 137-147 of unit D is mostly constructed using the primary pitch sets [0,1,4] and [0,1,6]. The exception to this is found in m. 142 and 144. The first violins in m. 142 imitate the Lutoslawski horn quote from m. 135. In m. 144, the violins have a modified version of the trumpet line (m. 144).

The vertical simultaneities of the strings in unit D, such as those starting at mm. 141 and 146, are freely composed with an emphasis placed on creating dissonant sonorities. These rhythmic interjections make up the majority of the string work in unit D.

After a brief transitional passage in mm. 177-180, unit E begins at m. 181 in the strings. Unit E is the first independent unit of section two. Independence is achieved by avoiding the restatement or development of previous material. There is one brief

⁶ Preston Stedman, *The Symphony* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1992), pp. 345.

exception to this independence. The strings in m. 204 imitate the string gesture from unit D in mm. 141-142. This short interjection is used to create a temporary break in the melodic line. The independence of unit E does not suggest that the musical language has changed. In unit E a continued use of chromaticism remains intact, as well as a consistent use of dissonant vertical sonorities.

The pitch center of unit E is ambiguous and teeters on the edge of free atonality. As such, there is one pitch that dominates key points of the passage. The passage begins on the pitch E in the first violins at m. 180. This pitch class is then taken over by the fourth horn and is repeated continually throughout the unit. The pitch E is again stated at the beginning of subsequent phrases at mm. 188, 197, and at the close of the unit (m. 208, violin 2). The ambiguity throughout the passage lies in the fact that the pitch E is used in the horn line as an element of secondary scoring. The linear motion of the string material also obscures any recognizable tonality.

Unit F begins with a tempo change from $\text{♩}=120$ to $\text{♩}=100$ at m. 210. Unit E and F elide at this point and the listener will most likely perceive a new unit has begun at m. 214. The reason for this discrepancy has to do with the material in the viola, cello, and bass beginning at m. 210. This gesture, chords separated by silence, becomes one of the important elements of unit F beginning with the second appearance at m. 255. It is for this reason that mm. 210-213 are relegated to unit F and not unit E.

The majority of unit F is essentially preparatory material leading to the first major climactic point of the work. With the exception of two passages (mm. 216-217, 229-232), the material in unit F consistently uses ascending motion in order to build tension toward the climax. Unit F never settles on any single pitch center until the end of the unit with

the culmination of the climactic point landing on F in m. 268 (timpani, low brass, low woodwinds).

Unit F is primarily an independent unit. It does not recall previous material heard in the symphony with the exception of two references in the strings at mm. 240 and 244. The melody in the strings in mm. 240-242 is a variation of the trumpet motive heard in m. 124. The contour has changed from a lower neighbor to an upper neighbor and the rhythmic values are augmented. This event coincides with the tempo change at m. 240 from $\text{♩}=100$ to $\text{♩}=120$. This is important because the trumpet motive is used at tempo changes in mm. 124 (end of unit C), 129 (unit D), and 271 (unit G). The second reference found in unit F occurs at m. 244. This moment recalls the string material in unit D at m. 141.

Unit G begins at m. 271 with a tempo change from $\text{♩}=120$ to $\text{♩}=72$ and a restatement of the pitch center F in the strings. The flute line that begins at this point is a reworking of previous trumpet material from the end of unit C (mm. 124-128). As mentioned at the end of chapter three and in the previous paragraph, the motive signifies a change in tempo. Figure 10 compares the original and its variation.

Figure 10: Flute/Trumpet Motive Comparison

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff, labeled "Trumpets mm 124-127", shows a melodic line with a tempo of $\text{♩}=132$. The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns and rests. The dynamics are marked with f (fortissimo) and a^3 (acciaccatura). The bottom staff, labeled "Flute mm 271-273", shows a melodic line with a tempo of $\text{♩}=72$. The notes are primarily sixteenth notes, with some eighth-note patterns and rests. The dynamics are marked with mf (mezzo-forte). Both staves use a treble clef and a common time signature.

Figure 10 shows that the variation consists of faster note values and some ornamentation. The general contour remains the same (lower neighbor followed by ascending leap).

Unit G is quite brief. The main function of the unit, in addition to recalling earlier material, is to shift the pitch center to E. This pitch center is stabilized in mm. 280-282 in the timpani, low woodwinds, and eventually, the basses. The use of the low register as well as the reduction of texture gives clarity to the new pitch center.

The final unit of section two is unit H and consists of mm. 282-336. After a brief introductory passage utilizing pizzicatos in the basses, the unit begins with an extended string passage at m. 287. This passage (mm. 287-307) represents a quotation from this composer's earlier work for orchestra, *The Seas of Europa*. The choice to quote a passage from *The Seas of Europa* was made because the melodic material is similar to the melodic material of Symphony No. 1. This allowed for the quoted material to be easily integrated within a new context. The difference between the original and the quotation is the addition of woodwind accents to the melodic line. The passage begins with the [0,1,6] pitch set that was first seen in the cellos and basses in mm. 17-18. In fact, the two melodies found in figure 11 are variations of each other.

Figure 11: Cello/Bass and Violin Motive Comparison

The image displays a musical score comparison between two staves of music. The top staff, labeled "Cellos/Basses mm 17-20", shows a melodic line in 5/4 time with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff, labeled "Violins mm 287-290", shows a similar melodic line in 4/4 time with eighth and sixteenth notes. Both staves include woodwind accents above the notes. The dynamics "mp" are indicated below both staves.

The quotation (mm. 287-307), after completion, is then extended using similar melodic materials until the arrival of a static chord at m. 317. Following this extension, the oboes imitate the m. 9 flute gesture in m. 318, further suggesting a link between unit H and the introduction.

The pizzicatos in the basses at m. 319 signal the closing of unit H. The long-term pitch organization of the entire unit is shown in figure 12.

Figure 12: Pitch Organization of Unit H

Pitch Center	E	F	C	F	Ab	B
Measure	282	288	301	310	317	327

As can be seen from figure 12, the pitch centers of *The Seas of Europa* quote and its extension form a tonic-dominant-tonic relationship (F-C-F). The pitch centers of the outer sections outline an E major triad with G# respelled as Ab.

CHAPTER 5

SECTION THREE AND CLOSING

Section three begins at m. 337 and is comprised of three units followed by a closing section. This last section of the work functions as a recapitulation. Earlier materials are recalled extensively throughout section three. The pitch A is established as the main pitch center of the symphony. Finally, section three does not contain any independent units.

Unit I spans mm. 337-366. Unit I initially appears to continue the pitch center B from the previous unit. Attention is drawn to the pitch B in the violins in their upper register. The true tonality of the section, however, is centered on the pitch C#. This is confirmed in the timpani and low brass in mm. 339-344 with the use of dominant-tonic relationships (G#-C#). This denies one of the central tenets of traditional recapitulation, namely the return of the main tonal focus of the work. The pitch center A does not return at the beginning of the recapitulation. It is delayed until much further in section three (unit K, m. 410).

Unit I recalls events from units H, C, A, and F. The recall from unit H begins immediately in the violins. Measures 337-349 mark a modified return of the string passage at m. 287. The return is rhythmically augmented. It also contains the pitch set [0,1,6]; however, a new pitch has been added (pitch class B precedes the pitch set).

Also beginning at the opening of the unit I is material from unit C. This is marked by the return of the timpani as a prominent rhythmic device as first seen in unit C. The winds and brass in unit I consist of an increase in rhythmic activity, further suggesting a linkage to unit C.

A recall of previous material with specific similarities can be seen in the trombones and low woodwinds at mm. 345-347. These measures reference material in unit A beginning at m. 41. Finally, the woodwind passage at m. 355 is a direct reference to the string passage at m. 248 in unit F.

Unit J, like unit I, also begins with a reference from unit H. The reference at m. 367 in the violas, cellos, and basses is a variation of the material heard in *The Seas of Europa* quote at m. 287. This is followed by a brief climactic section in the brass in mm. 373-392. It is interesting to note the combination of the horn and low brass material in m. 375. The combination of the two form the pitch set [0,1,6] and duplicate the pitch classes found in *The Seas of Europa* quote at m. 287 in unit H.

Three additional references to earlier passages in the symphony occur in unit J. The first begins in m. 387 in the horns. This passage is a modified recall of material heard in unit F at m. 226 in the strings. Figure 13 shows the similarities between the two statements.

Figure 13: Horn Recall of String Material

Both statements contain dissonant chords of short duration separated by rests of mostly equal duration. Both passages also use one instrument group which produces a homogenous texture. The main difference, not evident in the illustration, is that the string passage contains chords spaced further apart than the horns. This maximizes the perceived dissonance of the horn parts. This creates tension in mm. 387-402 which propels the music to a climactic point at m. 403 where the opening motive from *The Seas of Europa* quote is again stated.

The next recall in unit J happens simultaneously with the horn passage just mentioned. In mm. 389-394, the violins recall m. 13 in the string passage from the introduction. The difference between the two occurrences is that the recall is played twice as fast with some rhythmic adjustments. The recall has also been transposed up one octave in the first violins.

The final important reference in unit J is found in the strings at mm. 403-405. The melody beginning at m. 287 in unit H is recalled at this point. The violins are in their upper register and doubled with trumpet, oboe, and clarinet to draw attention to the motive.

The two pitch centers for unit J are B and C. Pitch center B is stated at m. 373 in the first violins, violas, cellos and basses. The arrival of pitch center C occurs at m. 403. This corresponds to the unit H reference in the strings at m. 403. The listener may also perceive a sudden tonal shift to Db at m. 380. This tonal shift is only transitory and not included as one of the main tonal areas of unit J.

The arrival of pitch center A, the overall tonality of the work, occurs at the start of unit K at m. 410. The timpani is relentless in emphasizing the arrival of the final pitch center. This is achieved by a constant repetition of the pitch center on beats one and three. This is reinforced in the lower octave by the basses and contrabassoon. This new emphasis placed on the timpani suggests a modified return of unit C, specifically the passage beginning at m. 89. Both passages use the timpani in a prominent rhythmic role. Both passages also use the timpani to emphasize the tonal center of the unit.

The brass material at the opening of unit K is also recapitulatory. The trumpets recall the horn material from unit B (mm. 67-68) while the trombones recall material from unit A (mm. 41-44). Figure 14 shows the modified restatements.

Figure 14: Trumpet and Trombone Recall of Material

Horns mm 67-68, Unit B (concert pitch)

Trumpets mm 411, Unit K

Trombones mm 41-44, Unit A

Trombones mm 414-416, Unit K

A note concerning the trombone passage shown in figure 14 is required at this point. The unit A reference starts several measures earlier at the end of unit J (mm. 404-409). This occurrence is preparatory and is used as a means of bridging the two units.

The violin melody heard in mm. 430-444 marks a variation of *The Seas of Europa* quote heard in unit H at m. 287. Attention is drawn to this melody through the use of the octave doubling in the violins and the duplication of the line in the horns beginning in m. 436.

The woodwind material heard in mm. 431-436 is a variation of the woodwind material first heard in unit B at m. 63. The recall of the woodwind passage has been extended in length and the articulations have been slightly varied. Figure 15 shows the variation of the recalled material.

Figure 15: Woodwind Reference in Unit K

The image shows two staves of musical notation for woodwinds. The top staff is labeled "Woodwinds mm 63, Unit B" and the bottom staff is labeled "Woodwinds mm 431-433, Unit K". Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and feature a treble clef. The top staff begins with a dynamic 'f' and consists of six measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff also begins with a dynamic 'f' and consists of six measures of sixteenth-note patterns. A measure number '3' is written below the third measure of the bottom staff.

At m. 450, unit K ends with a reference to the brass fanfare first heard in unit B at m. 59. The same pitch classes are used in both statements (Db, E, F) and both statements also use brass instruments. The difference between the two statements is in the brass orchestration. In unit K, the horns begin the passage instead of the trumpets. Measures 450-466 mark the last climactic point of the work. The use of a dissonant brass fanfare creates tension, further heightening the effect of the climactic passage.

The closing section begins in m. 467 and is marked by a change of tempo from $\text{♩}=120$ to $\text{♩}=66$. The fundamental element of this section can be seen in the cellos and basses beginning in m. 468 where a passacaglia theme evolves into a twelve-tone row. Figure 15 shows the process in which that evolution occurs. Notes marked with an "X" represent the new pitch added to each statement of the theme. The numbers mark each modified repetition.

Figure 16: Evolution of Passacaglia Theme

Cellos/Basses mm 468-496, Closing Section

The musical score illustrates the twelve-tone row formation over seven measures. The first measure begins with a bass note at 'mp'. Subsequent measures add new notes to the row, with 'X' marks indicating specific notes or points of reference. The row is formed by the sequence of notes added in each measure.

As figure 16 demonstrates, the twelve-tone row is formed completely on the sixth presentation. In the music a seventh presentation is played in the cellos and basses (m. 496) while an eighth statement occurs in the violins at m. 497. What can also be gathered from figure 16 is that each new pitch is placed in the row order based on the number of statements of the theme. For example, the second presentation has the new pitch added as the second note of the row, the third as the third, and so forth.

The melodic elements of the closing consists of the Lutoslawski quote in the flutes, a variation of flute introductory material in the clarinets, and a freely composed violin melody beginning at m. 486. In measures 474-485, the trombones reference the passage first heard in the introduction at mm. 8-9. This reference provides a linkage in material between the introduction and closing sections.

The final ten measures of Symphony No. 1 are similar to the final seven measures of *Cantigas* by Magnus Lindberg.⁷ Although the details of both passages are different, the general characteristics are the same. Both works use sustained strings while four dissonant chords are presented and move at approximately the same pulse (*Cantigas*: $\text{♩}=63$, Symphony No. 1: $\text{♩}=66$). The difference between the two is in the orchestration and the overall effect. Symphony No. 1 uses the winds and brass for all four of the dissonant chords as a means of completing and summarizing the work. The use of dissonant chords separated by rests is a hallmark feature of Symphony No. 1. The final ten measures become then a natural extension and summarization of the musical language reflected in this symphony.

⁷ Magnus Lindberg, *Cantigas* (London: Boosey & Hawkes, 2001).

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION

The modern symphony is a genre which currently offers composers great freedom of interpretation. Symphony No. 1 represents that genre. An attempt has been made to create a work that remains coherent over a long unbroken span of time. Motivic elements are recalled consistently in various new environments to achieve this effect. This process utilizes self-quotation and quotation from other composers. The quotations were chosen for properties that made the integration of materials logical in the context of the work. The majority of this analysis concentrates on how unity is achieved over the course of the entire work. It is hoped that the listener will experience this coherence in the music and that, over time, Symphony No. 1 may find its place in the repertoire of early twenty-first century orchestral literature.

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APPENDIX 1

INSTRUMENTATION

Piccolo
2 Flutes
2 Oboes
2 Clarinets in Bb
Bass Clarinet
2 Bassoons
Contrabassoon

4 Horns in F
3 Trumpets in C
2 Trombones
Bass Trombone
Tuba

Timpani
Percussion 1 (Bass Drum, Suspended Cymbal (large))
Percussion 2 (Glockenspiel, Xylophone, Chimes, Snare Drum, Suspended Cymbals
 (large and medium))
Percussion 3 (Crotales, Tam-tam (large), Snare Drum)

Strings

APPENDIX 2
THE COMPLETE SCORE
OF
SYMPHONY NO. 1

BY
JUSTIN WRITER

84

Symphony No. 1

JUSTIN WRITER

Piccolo
Flute 1
Flute 2
Oboe 1
Oboe 2
Clarinet in B_b-1
Clarinet in B_b-2
Bass Clarinet
Bassoon 1
Bassoon 2
Contrabassoon
Horn in F 1.2
Horn in F 3.4
Trumpet in C 1
Trumpet in C 2
Trumpet in C 3
Trombone 1
Trombone 2
Trombone 3
Tuba
Timpani
Percussion 1
Percussion 2
Percussion 3
Violin 1
Violin 2
Viola
Cello
Double Bass

8

Picc
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bb Cl. 1
Bb Cl. 2
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
C. Bsn.
Bsn. 1.2
Bsn. 3.4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Tuba
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vla
Vcl
D.B.

15

Picc
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bb Cl. 1
Bb Cl. 2
B. Cl.
Bassoon 1
Bassoon 2
C. Bassoon
Horn 1.2
Horn 3.4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Trombone 1
Trombone 2
Trombone 3
Tuba
Timpani
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Viola 1
Viola 2
Viola 3
Cello
Double Bass

27 **f** 120

Picc
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bb Cl. 1
Bb Cl. 2
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
C. Bsn.
Hn. 1,2
Hn. 3,4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Tuba
Tim.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2 (glockenspiel)
Perc. 3
Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vla
Vc
D.B.

27 **f** 120

33

Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
B♭ CL 1
B♭ CL 2
B. CL
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2
Hn. 3.4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Tuba
Timpani
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3

Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vla.
Vcl.
D.B.

This page of the musical score contains ten staves of music for various instruments. The instruments listed on the left are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Bassoon Clarinet 1, Bassoon Clarinet 2, Bassoon, Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2, Bassoon 3, Horn 1.2, Horn 3.4, C Trumpet 1, C Trumpet 2, C Trumpet 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Tuba, Timpani, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Violin 1, Violin 2, Cello, Double Bass, and Double Bassoon. The music includes dynamic markings like *mf*, *f*, *mp*, and *straight mute*. Measure 33 begins with woodwind entries followed by brass entries and concludes with a tutti section for strings.

Picc. 39
 Fl. 1 *f*
 Fl. 2 *f*
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 Bb Cl. 1 *f*
 Bb Cl. 2 *f*
 B. Cl. *mp* *f*
 Bass. 1 *mp* *f*
 Bass. 2 *mp* *f*
 C. Bass. *mf* *f*
 Hn. 1.2 *f*
 Hn. 3.4 *f*
 C Tpt. 1 *p* *mf*
 C Tpt. 2 *mf*
 C Tpt. 3 *mf*
 Th. 1
 Th. 2 *mp* *f*
 Th. 3 *mp* *f*
 Tuba *mf*
 Timpani *p*
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Perc. 3
41
 Vln. 1 *mf* *f*
 Vln. 2 *f*
 Vla *mf* *mf*
 Vcl. *mf* *f*
 D. B.

unis. 41
 Vln. 1 *mf* *f*
 Vln. 2 *f*
 Vla *mf* *mf*
 Vcl. *mf* *f*
 D. B.

45

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bass. 1

Bass. 2

C. Bass.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Th. 1

Th. 2

Th. 3

Tuba

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vcl

D.B.

50

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Oboe 1

Oboe 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tba. 1

Tba. 2

Tba. 3

Tuba

Timpani

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Picc. **55**
 Fl. 1 *f*
 Fl. 2 *f*
 Ob. 1 *f*
 Ob. 2 *f*
 Bb Cl. 1 *f*
 Bb Cl. 2 *f*
 B. Cl. *f*
 Bass. 1 *f*
 Bass. 2 *f*
 C. Bass. *f*
 Hn. 1.2 *f*
 Hn. 3.4 *f*
 C Tpt. 1 *f*
 C Tpt. 2 *f*
 C Tpt. 3 *f*
 Thm. 1 *f*
 Thm. 2 *f*
 Thm. 3 *f*
 Tuba *f*
 Timpani *f*
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Perc. 3
59 ♩ = 104
 Vln. 1 unis.
 Vln. 2 *f*
 Vla. *f*
 Vcl. *f*
 D.B. *f*

60

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Oboe 1

Oboe 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1, 2

Hn. 3, 4

C Trpt. 1

C Trpt. 2

C Trpt. 3

Tba. 1

Tba. 2

Tba. 3

Tuba

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vc

D.B.

Picc. *f*
 Fl. 1 *f*
 Fl. 2 *f*
 Ob. 1 *f*
 Ob. 2 *f*
 Bb.Cl. 1 *f*
 Bb.Cl. 2 *ff*
 B. Cl.
 Ban. 1
 Ban. 2
 C. Ba.
 Hn. 1.2 *ff*
 Hn. 3.4 *ff*
 CTpt. 1 *p* *f*
 CTpt. 2 *p* *f*
 CTpt. 3 *p* *f*
 Tim. 1
 Tim. 2 *ff* *f*
 Tim. 3 *ff* *f*
 Tuba *ff* *f*
 Tim. *ff* *f*
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Perc. 3
 Vln. 1 *ff*
 Vln. 2 *ff*
 Vla. *ff*
 Vc. *ff*
 D.B. *ff* *f*

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Th. 1

Th. 2

Th. 3

Tuba

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Picc. 88
 Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 Bb Cl. 1
 Bb Cl. 2
 B. Cl.
 Bass. 1
 Bass. 2
 C. Bass.
 Hn. 1,2
 Hn. 3,4
 C Tpt. 1
 C Tpt. 2
 C Tpt. 3
 Tbn. 1
 Tbn. 2
 Tbn. 3
 Tuba
 Timpani
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Perc. 3
 Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Vc.
 D.B.

84

85

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vcl

D.B.

xylophone

snare drum

div.

unis.

div.

f

85

86

87

88

96

Picc
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bb Cl. 1
Bb Cl. 2
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
C. Bsn.
Bsn. 1.2
Bsn. 3.4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Tuba
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vla
Vcl
D.B.

Picc |
 Fl. 1 |
 Fl. 2 |
 Ob. 1 |
 Ob. 2 |
 Bb Cl. 1 |
 Bb Cl. 2 |
 B. Cl. |
 Bass. 1 |
 Bass. 2 |
 C. Bass. |
 Hn. 1,2 |>|
 Hn. 3,4 |>|
 C Tpt. 1 |
 C Tpt. 2 |
 C Tpt. 3 |
 Thm. 1 |
 Thm. 2 |
 Thm. 3 |
 Tuba |
 Tim. |
 Perc. 1 |
 Perc. 2 |
 Perc. 3 |
 Vln. 1 |
 Vln. 2 |
 Vla |
 Vc |
 D.B.

95

96

97

98

99

101

Picc
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bb Cl. 1
Bb Cl. 2
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
C. Bsn.
Hn. 1.2
Hn. 3.4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Tuba
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vla
Vcl
D.B.

mf
ff

102

105

Picc
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bb Cl. 1
Bb Cl. 2
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
C. Bsn.
Hn. 1.2
Hn. 3.4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Tuba
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vla
Vcl
D.B.
sylaphone

106

III

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

sus cymbal
let ring

f

mp

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vc

D.B.

II7

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

II7

Tim.

Bass Drum

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vc

DB

123 *accel* ♩ 138

Picc
 Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 B. Cl.
 Bass. 1
 Bass. 2
 C. Bass.
 Hn. 1.2
 Hn. 3.4
 C Tpt. 1
 C Tpt. 2
 C Tpt. 3
 Th. 1
 Th. 2
 Th. 3
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Perc. 3
 Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Vc.
 DB.

123
 124
 125
 126
 127
 128
 129
 130
 131
 132
 133
 134
 135
 136
 137
 138
 139
 140

Tam tam (large beater)
let ring
stacc. drum

accel ♩

129

Pic.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bass.

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

128

Temp.

Perc. 1 *let ring*

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

129

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

135

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bass.

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

136

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

137

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

141

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

The. 1

The. 2

The. 3

Tuba

141

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

142

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

147

Picc *mp*

F1.1 *p*

F1.2 *p*

Ob. 1 *mp*

Ob. 2 *mp*

B♭ Cl. 1 *mp*

B♭ Cl. 2 *p*

B. Cl. *p*

Bsn. 1 *p*

Bsn. 2 *p*

C. Bsn. *p*

Hn. 1.2 1. *mp*
3.

Hn. 3.4 *mp*

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Th. 1 *mute*

Th. 2 *p*

Th. 3 *p*

Tuba

147

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1 *p*

Vln. 2 *p*

Vla

Vc

D.B.

154

Picc. *f*

Fl. 1 *f*

Fl. 2

Ob. 1 *f*

Ob. 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2 *f*

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2 *mf*

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Thsn. 1 *mf*

Thsn. 2 *mf*

Thsn. 3 *mf*

Tuba

154

Timpani

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1 *mp* *f*

Vln. 2 *mp* *f*

Vla. *mp* *f*

Vc *mp* *f*

D.B. *f*

155

Picc. *f*

Fl. 1 *f*

Fl. 2

Ob. 1 *f*

Ob. 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Thsn. 1 *mf*

Thsn. 2 *mf*

Thsn. 3 *mf*

Tuba

154

Timpani

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1 *mp* *f*

Vln. 2 *mp* *f*

Vla. *mp* *f*

Vc *mp* *f*

D.B. *f*

Picc
 Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1 *mf*
 Ob. 2 *mf*
 Bb Cl. 1
 Bb Cl. 2
 B. Cl.
 Bass. 1 *p*
 Bass. 2 *p*
 C. Bass.
 Hn. 1.2 2. mute *mp*
 Hn. 3.4
 C Tpt. 1 *mp*
 C Tpt. 2
 C Tpt. 3
 Th. 1
 Th. 2
 Th. 3
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Perc. 3
 Vln. 1
 Vln. 2 *p*
 Vla
 Vcl. *mf* *f*
 D.B.

168

Picc.

F1.1

F1.2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

175

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vcl

D.B.

175

175

175

(normal)

175

180

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vc

D.B.

181

186

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

The. 1

The. 2

The. 3

Tuba

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vc

D.B.

194

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

197

282

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bass.

poco rit.

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Thn. 1

Thn. 2

Thn. 3

Tuba

282

Timpani

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

poco rit.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

210 $\text{♩} = 100$

218

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

218

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

218

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vc

D.B.

223

Picc.

Fl. 1 f

Fl. 2 f

Ob. 1 p

Ob. 2 p

Bb Cl. 1 f

Bb Cl. 2 p

B. Cl. pp

Bsn. 1 p

Bsn. 2 p

C. Bass. p

Hn. 1, 2 p

Hn. 3, 4 p

C Tpt. 1 p

C Tpt. 2 p

C Tpt. 3

The. 1

The. 2

The. 3

Tuba

223

Timpani

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

223

Vln. 1 p

Vln. 2 p

Vla. p

Vcl. p

D.B. p

div. 226 unis.

228

Picc
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bb Cl. 1
Bb Cl. 2
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
C. Bsn.
Hn. 1.2
Hn. 3.4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Tuba
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vla
Vcl
D.B.

229

229

Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bb Cl. 1
Bb Cl. 2
Cl. B.
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
C. Ba.
Hn. 1.2
Hn. 3.4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Tuba
Timp.
Per. 1
Per. 2
Per. 3
Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vla.
Vc.
D.B.

Picc. 32 | **120**
 Fl. 1 |
 Fl. 2 |
 Ob. 1 |
 Ob. 2 |
 Bb Cl. 1 |
 Bb Cl. 2 |
 B. Cl. |
 Bass. 1 |
 Bass. 2 |
 C. Bass. |

 Hn. 1.2 | 239 |
 Hn. 3.4 |
 C Tpt. 1 |
 C Tpt. 2 |
 C Tpt. 3 |
 Thm. 1 |
 Thm. 2 |
 Thm. 3 |
 Tuba |

 Tim. 239 |
 Perc. 1 |
 Perc. 2 |
 Perc. 3 |

 Vln. 1 | 240 |
 Vln. 2 |
 Vla. |
 Vc. |
 D.B. |

Picc.

F1.1

F1.2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bass.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

The. 1

The. 2

The. 3

Tuba

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

245

246

247

248

249

250

sa s cymbal (large)
near edge with snare sticks
f *sforzando*

so s drum
rim shot
f *sforzando*

Tam tam
near edge with snare sticks
f *sforzando*

1st ring

258

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

259

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vcl

D.B.

252

Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bb-Cl. 1
Bb-Cl. 2
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
C. Bsn.
Hn. 1.2
Hn. 3.4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Ths. 1
Ths. 2
Ths. 3
Tuba
Timpani
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vla.
Vc.
D.B.

271

Pic.

Ft. 1 *mf*

Ft. 2 *ff* *p*

Ob. 1 *p*

Ob. 2 *p*

Bb-Cl. 1 *p*

Bb-Cl. 2 *p*

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

272

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1 *p*

Vln. 2 *p*

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Picc. 277
 Fl. 1
 Fl. 2 p
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 Bb Cl. 1 p
 Bb Cl. 2
 B. Cl.
 Bsn. 1 mp p
 Bsn. 2 mp p
 C. Bass. p
 Hn. 1,2
 Hn. 3,4
 C Tpt. 1
 C Tpt. 2
 C Tpt. 3
 Thm. 1
 Thm. 2
 Thm. 3
 Tuba
 Tim. pp
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Perc. 3
 Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla
 Vc pizz. mf
 D.B. pizz. mf

282 ♩ 66

Poco. 285 *mf*
 Fl. 1 *mf*
 Fl. 2 *mf*
 Ob. 1 *mf*
 Ob. 2 *mf*
 Bb Cl. 1 *mf*
 Bb Cl. 2 *mf*
 B. Cl.
 Bass. 1
 Bass. 2
 C. Bass.
 Hn. 1,2
 Hn. 3,4
 C Tpt. 1
 C Tpt. 2
 C Tpt. 3
 Tbn. 1
 Tbn. 2
 Tbn. 3
 Tuba
 Tim.
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2 *vibraphone* *mp*
 Perc. 3
 Vln. 1 *mp*
 Vln. 2 *mp*
 Vla
 Vc
 D.B.

♩ = 80 *espresso*

29

39

Perc. 1

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bn.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

314

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bass.

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

The. 1

The. 2

The. 3

Tuba

114

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vc

D.B.

338

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bass.

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

The. 1

The. 2

The. 3

Tuba

130

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vc

D.B.

poco rit.

337 | ♩ 80
 Prc.
 Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 Bb Cl. 1
 Bb Cl. 2
 B. Cl.
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2
 C. Bsn.
 337 | ♩
 Hn. 1.2
 Hn. 3.4
 C Tpt. 1
 C Tpt. 2
 C Tpt. 3
 Ths. 1
 Ths. 2
 Ths. 3
 Tuba
 Tim.
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Perc. 3
 337 | ♩ 80
 Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Vc.
 D.B.

342

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vib. 1

Vib. 2

Vla

Vc

D.B.

142

144

86

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

147

Temp

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vc

D.B.

353 354 ♩ = 120
 Perc.
 Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 Bb Cl. 1
 Bb Cl. 2
 B. Cl.
 Bass. 1
 Bass. 2
 C. Bass.
 Hn. 1/2
 Hn. 3/4
 C Tpt. 1
 C Tpt. 2
 C Tpt. 3
 Thm. 1
 Thm. 2
 Thm. 3
 Tuba
 355
 Timp.
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Perc. 3 *snare drum*
 Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Vc.
 D.B.

358

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bass.

Hn. 1, 2

Hn. 3, 4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Th. 1

Th. 2

Th. 3

Tuba

158

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Picc. 363
 Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 Bb.Cl. 1
 Bb.Cl. 2
 B. Cl.
 Bass. 1
 Bass. 2
 C. Bass.
 Bass. 3
 Hn. 1,2
 Hn. 3,4
 C Tpt. 1
 C Tpt. 2
 C Tpt. 3
 Tbn. 1
 Tbn. 2
 Tbn. 3
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Perc. 3
 Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Vcl.
 D.B.

367 ♩ = 72

368

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vcl.

D.B.

Pcc. *accf* | **120**
 Fl. 1 | *ff*
 Fl. 2 | *ff*
 Ob. 1 | *ff*
 Ob. 2 | *ff*
 Bb.Cl. 1 | *ff*
 Bb.Cl. 2 | *ff*
 B. Cl.
 Ban. 1
 Ban. 2
 C. Ba.
 Hn. 1,2 | *ff*
 Hn. 3,4 | *ff*
 C Tpt. 1 | *ff*
 C Tpt. 2 | *ff*
 C Tpt. 3 | *ff*
 Ths. 1 | *ff*
 Ths. 2 | *ff*
 Ths. 3 | *ff*
 Tuba | *p*
 Timp.
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Perc. 3
accf | **120**
 Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla
 Vc
 D.B.

Picc. 380
 Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 Bb.Cl. 1
 Bb.Cl. 2
 B.Cl.
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2
 C.Bsn.
 Hn. 1,2
 Hn. 3,4
 C.Tpt. 1
 C.Tpt. 2
 C.Tpt. 3
 Thm. 1
 Thm. 2
 Thm. 3
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Perc. 3
 Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla
 Vc
 D.B.

[383]

386

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Thm. 1

Thm. 2

Thm. 3

Tuba

387

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

388

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vc

D.B.

392

F1. 1

F1. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ CL. 1

B♭ CL. 2

B. CL.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Ths. 1

Ths. 2

Ths. 3

Tuba

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

400

Picc
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bb Cl. 1
Bb Cl. 2
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
C. Bsn.
Hn. 1.2
Hn. 3.4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Tuba
Tim.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vcl
D.B.

400

407

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbs. 1

Tbs. 2

Tbs. 3

Tuba

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

410

413

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Ba.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Trpt. 1

C Trpt. 2

C Trpt. 3

Ths. 1

Ths. 2

Ths. 3

Tuba

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

419

Picc
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bb Cl. 1
Bb Cl. 2
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
C. Bsn.
Bsn. 1.2
Bsn. 3.4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Tuba
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vla
Vc
D.B.

420

425

Picc
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bb Cl. 1
Bb Cl. 2
B. Cl.
Bassoon 1
Bassoon 2
C. Bassoon
Horn 1.2
Horn 3.4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Trombone 1
Trombone 2
Trombone 3
Tuba
Timpani
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Violin 1
Violin 2
Viola
Cello
D.B.

425

426

427

428

431

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2

B. Cl

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vcl

D.B.

435

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

The. 1

The. 2

The. 3

Tuba

436

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

441

Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bsn.

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

442

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

454

Picc
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bb Cl. 1
Bb Cl. 2
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
C. Bsn.

Hn. 1.2
Hn. 3.4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Tuba
454
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3

Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vla
Vc
D.B.

Picc. 466
 Fl. 1 *ff*
 Fl. 2 *ff*
 Ob. 1 *ff*
 Ob. 2 *ff*
 Bb Cl. 1 *ff*
 Bb Cl. 2 *ff*
 B. Cl.
 Ban. 1 *f*
 Ban. 2 *f*
 C. Ba.
 Hn. 1,2 *a2*
 Hn. 3,4 *ff*
 C Tpt. 1 *ff*
 C Tpt. 2 *ff*
 C Tpt. 3 *ff*
 Thm. 1
 Thm. 2
 Thm. 3 *ff*
 Tuba
 Tim.
 Bass Drum *ff*
 Perc. 1 *f* sas cymbal (large)
 Perc. 2 *p* choke
 Perc. 3
 Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla
 Vc *f*
 D.B. *f*

rit. ----- [467] ♩ = 66
 div. $\frac{15}{8}$
p
p
p
p

468

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

p

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B. Cl.

p

Bsn. 1

p

Bsn. 2

C. Bass.

p

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

The. 1

pp — *mp*

The. 2

pp — *mp*

The. 3

pp — *mp*

Tuba

168

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

ppp

Vln. 2

ppp

Vla

ppp

Vc

mp

D.B.

mp

475

Picc.

Fl. 1 *p*

Fl. 2 *p*

Ob. 1 *p*

Ob. 2 *p*

Bb Cl. 1 *p*

Bb Cl. 2 *p*

B. Cl. *p*

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

C. Bass.

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1 *pp* *mp*

Tbn. 2 *pp* *mp*

Tbn. 3 *pp* *mp*

Tuba *pp* *mp*

476

Tim.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

477

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla

Vc

D.B.

Picc
 Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 Bb Cl. 1
 Bb Cl. 2
 B. Cl.
 Bass. 1
 Bass. 2
 C. Bass.
 Hn. 1,2
 Hn. 3,4
 C Tpt. 1
 C Tpt. 2
 C Tpt. 3
 Thm. 1
 Thm. 2
 Thm. 3
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Perc. 3
 Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla
 Vc
 D.B.

483
485 *espressivo*
486 *espressivo*
487 *espresso*
488 *espresso*

498

Picc
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bb Cl. 1
Bb Cl. 2
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
C. Bsn.
Hn. 1.2
Hn. 3.4
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Tuba
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vcl
D.B.

499

497 *poco accel.* *rall.* $\text{♩} = 66$
 Picc.
 Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 Bb Cl. 1
 Bb Cl. 2
 B. Cl.
 Bass. 1
 Bass. 2
 C. Bass.
 Hn. 1.2
 Hn. 3.4
 C Tpt. 1
 C Tpt. 2
 C Tpt. 3
 Tbn. 1
 Tbn. 2
 Tbn. 3
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Perc. 1
 Perc. 2
 Perc. 3

poco accel. *rall.* $\text{♩} = 66$
 Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Vc.
 D.B.

584

Picc

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Bb Cl. 1

Bb Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bass. 1

Bass. 2

C. Bass.

Hn. 1.2

Hn. 3.4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Tuba

Timpani

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.