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**FIGURES FOR AN APOCALYPSE
AN ORATORIO FOR CHORUS AND WIND ENSEMBLE**

**A Document
SUBMITTED TO THE GRADUATE FACULTY
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree of
DOCTOR OF MUSICAL ARTS**

**By
ROLAND BARRETT
Norman, Oklahoma**

2000

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**FIGURES FOR AN APOCALYPSE
AN ORATORIO FOR CHOIR AND WIND ENSEMBLE**

**A Document APPROVED FOR THE
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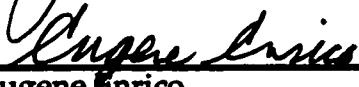
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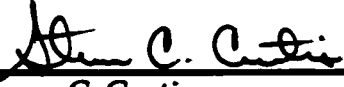
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ABSTRACT

This document contains the complete musical score for *Figures For An Apocalypse*, a five-movement oratorio for choir and wind ensemble, based on text taken from a portion of Thomas Merton's 1947 poem of the same name. The text has been selected from sections I, II, III, IV, V, and VIII of Merton's poem, and is used by permission of the New Directions Publishing Corporation. In addition to the full score, the document presents definitions of the term "oratorio," introductory information about this specific oratorio, biographical information about Thomas Merton, and an examination of the selected text. The document also presents an analysis of formal structures, key centers, harmonic materials, motivic use, and melodic content, and ends with a section providing notes and instructions to the conductor.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

This document will examine and discuss *Figures For An Apocalypse*, an oratorio for choir and wind ensemble written by this composer. Beginning with a definition of the term "oratorio," it will then discuss the instrumentation and performance demands of this specific oratorio, and will present biographical information about the life and career of Thomas Merton, the author of the text. In addition, the document will provide an overall description of the selected text, its imagery and its message, and will conclude with an analysis and a conductor's guide which investigates compositional elements such as formal structure, motivic development, and tonal and harmonic language.

-Definition of the Oratorio-

The oratorio has been an important choral-instrumental genre since its inception in the early seventeenth century. Various sources refer to the oratorio as "sung drama on a religious or moral story but without action, scenery, or costumes,"¹ as "an extended musical setting of a sacred text made up of dramatic, narrative, and contemplative elements,"² and as "a composition with a long libretto of religious or contemplative character that is performed in a concert hall or church without scenery, costumes, or action, by solo voices,

¹ David Pountney, *Studying Music History* (Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1996), 79.

² Stanley Sadie, ed., "Oratorio," in *New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 1980 ed. (London: Macmillan, 1980), 656.

chorus, and orchestra.”³ The oratorio’s early origins were as a portion of extra-liturgical services in Roman prayer halls, or oratories, where part of their function was to entice music lovers back into the ranks of the Counter-Reformation movement. Toward the middle of the seventeenth century, the term “oratorio” came into use, as these works were most often performed in the oratory, the portion of the church where lay societies met to hear sermons and sing devotional songs.⁴

-Introductory Information About *Figures For An Apocalypse*-

Having studied these definitions, this composer decided to create an oratorio entitled *Figures For An Apocalypse*, using as its text a portion of Thomas Merton’s 1947 poem of the same name. *Figures* is a twenty-six minute work, consisting of five movements of approximately equal length. Paying an historical debt to Handel, its vocal emphasis is on the full chorus, rather than on solo arias and recitatives. Although there are three solo passages and one recitative, all in the first movement, the majority of the vocal activity throughout is assigned to the full choir. This work differs from traditional oratorios in that it uses a wind ensemble instead of an orchestra to accompany the choir. Not simply treated as mere accompaniment, the wind ensemble is frequently featured for extended periods of time and plays a major descriptive role in the apocalyptic third movement. This ensemble’s instrumentation consists of: piccolo, flutes 1 & 2, oboes 1 & 2, English horn, bassoons 1 & 2, Bb

³ Willi Apel, *Harvard Dictionary of Music* (Cambridge: Belknap Press, 1969), 602.

⁴ Donald Grout, *A History of Western Music* (New York: Norton, 1996), 303.

clarinets 1, 2 & 3, bass clarinet, alto saxophones 1 & 2, tenor saxophone, baritone saxophone, Bb trumpets 1, 2 & 3, horns 1, 2, 3 & 4, trombones 1, 2 & 3, euphonium, tuba, string bass, piano, timpani, mallet percussion 1 & 2, and percussion 1, 2 & 3. This composer recommends a minimum performing force of sixty vocalists plus forty-eight instrumentalists. The following wind ensemble parts should be doubled: 1st flute, 2nd flute, 1st clarinet, 2nd clarinet, 3rd clarinet, 1st trumpet, 2nd trumpet, 3rd trumpet, 1st trombone, 2nd trombone, 3rd trombone, euphonium, and tuba. Additionally, fairly extensive percussion instrumentation is required. This instrumentation includes: orchestra bells, xylophone, vibraphone, chimes, marimba, crotales, timpani, snare drum, 4 toms, regular concert bass drum, an extremely deadened bass drum, large one-headed concert bass drum, small suspended cymbal, medium suspended cymbal, large suspended cymbal, very small splash cymbal, hi-hat cymbals, ice bell, crash cymbals, large gong, 4 small tuned gongs, 4 small bell plates, small brake drum, small cowbell, triangle, mark tree, sleighbells, tambourine, wood block, claves, cabaza, large rainstick, large log drum, vibra-slap, thunder sheet, aquaphone, and wind machine.

Figures For An Apocalypse consists of five separate movements, entitled *Go Ye Forth*, *Advice To My Friends*, *The Fall Of The City*, *In The Ruins Of New York*, and *The Heavenly City*. Their respective time durations are approximately 5', 4', 5', 5'30", and 5'30", combining for a total performance time of slightly over twenty-six minutes. The composer intends this piece to be performed by mature university-level or professional ensembles, as its degree of difficulty is in the grade V to VI range.

-Biographical Information About Thomas Merton-

As stated previously, the text for this oratorio is taken from a portion of Thomas Merton's 1947 poem entitled *Figures For An Apocalypse*. Merton was a fascinating figure, a brilliant man of letters who chose to be a Trappist monk. Although a member of an order devoted to silent meditation, contemplation, and manual labor, Merton (through his writings and lectures) communicated eloquently and passionately with his fellow man. During his lifetime, Merton produced dozens of books and articles, as well as several volumes of poetry, establishing himself as a person of significant influence in both the theological and secular worlds. He was, to quote one source, "many complex, and perhaps contradictory, things: an intellectual, a liberal, a converted Protestant-secularist, a child of the Enlightenment, a sophisticated poet, a cosmopolitan traveler, and above all a Catholic and a contemplative."⁵

Thomas Merton was born on January 31, 1915. He was the son of artists Owen Merton, a native of New Zealand, and Ruth Jenkins, an American. After his mother's death in 1921 Merton spent his youth and early adolescence in a somewhat nomadic fashion, living alternately with his father in various European locations and with his mother's family on Long Island.⁶

In 1933 Merton won a scholarship to study modern languages at Clare College in Cambridge, but dropped out after only one year. He subsequently enrolled at Columbia University in New York in 1935, where he studied social

⁵ James Baker, *Thomas Merton, Social Critic* (Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 1971), 174.

⁶ George Woodcock, *Thomas Merton, Monk and Poet: A Critical Study* (New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1978), 10.

sciences until Mark Van Doren, one of the primary early influences in his life, persuaded him to pursue the study of literature. While at Columbia, Merton served as editor of the 1937 *Yearbook* and as art editor of the *Columbia Jester*. He received his B.A. degree in 1938 and his M.A. degree in 1939.⁷

After graduating, Merton taught English at St. Bonaventure University in upstate New York from 1939 to 1941. At the same time, he began what would be a lifelong love of writing by contributing reviews to the *New York Times Book Review*, the *New York Herald Tribune*, and other literary magazines. Although he seemed well on the way toward a successful career as a university professor and scholar, Merton had also gradually developed a profound fascination with contemplation and meditation (beginning during his study of William Blake as he completed his M.A. thesis). Seeking total immersion in the contemplative life, he decided to become a Trappist monk, entering the Abbey of Gethsemani south of Louisville, Kentucky on December 10th, 1941. The Trappist movement, or Cistercian Order of the Strict Observance, greatly appealed to Merton because of its emphasis on silence and contemplation. Merton dearly loved the monastery, stating in a journal entry, "This is the center of America. I had wondered what was holding the country together, what has been keeping the universe from cracking in pieces and falling apart...this is the only real city in America—and it is by itself, in the wilderness. It is an axle around which the whole country blindly turns, and knows nothing about it."⁸

During the 1940s, the living conditions at Gethsemani were arduous.

⁷ Woodcock, 11.

⁸ Woodcock, 16.

The labor was physically demanding and the diet poor. The monks slept on straw and boards in unfurnished dormitories. The monastery was only marginally heated during the bitter Kentucky winters, and there was little relief from the heat in the hot summer months, during which the monks worked in the fields while wearing their heavy black robes.

Partly because of his frail health and largely because of his literary experience and ability, Merton was assigned the task of handling all the monastery's correspondence, and was also asked to write such things as biographical books about little known Cistercian saints, studies of the monastic life, and any other such projects that the abbot deemed necessary. In the 1940s and 1950s Merton was given two hours per day to complete his writing assignments. Typically arising at two o'clock in the morning, Merton did his writing in the abbey's unheated library, where on some days the temperature was so low that he had to move the typewriter closer to one of the windowsills on the east side of the building in hope that the sunlight coming through the icy windowpanes would provide him with a little more warmth. Although the physical demands and workload at Gethsemani were extreme, Merton managed to find time for his first passion, creative writing. He quickly gained national recognition by receiving in 1948 an award from the Literary Awards Committee of the Catholic Press Association of the United States for *Figures For An Apocalypse*, a work which they regarded as "the most distinguished volume of verse published in English by a Catholic poet in 1948." In 1949 Merton won

the annual Catholic Literary Award for *The Seven Storey Mountain*, an honor presented annually by the Gallery of Living Catholic Authors.⁹

In all, Merton produced more than fifty books and over three hundred articles during his twenty-seven years at Gethsemani, an astonishing amount of work, given his minimal daily allowance of writing time. His poetry includes *Early Poems* (1940-42, published posthumously in 1971), *Thirty Poems* (1944), *A Man in the Divided Sea* (1946), *Figures For An Apocalypse* (1947), *The Tears of the Blind Lions* (1949), *The Strange Islands* (1957), *Original Child Bomb* (1962), *Emblems of a Season of Fury* (1963), *Cables to Ace* (1968), *The Geography of Lograire* (completed in 1968 and published posthumously), and *Sensation Time at the Home and Other New Poems* (1968).

Thomas Merton's life ended tragically on December 10, 1968 while attending a religious conference in Bangkok, Thailand. Although the exact circumstances of his death were never fully determined, Merton was apparently electrocuted in his hotel room after accidentally touching the exposed wiring of an electric fan. He died at the age of fifty-three, twenty-seven years to the day after he had joined the monastery.¹⁰

⁹ Baker, 23.

¹⁰ Victor A. Kramer, *Thomas Merton* (Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1984), 51.

CHAPTER TWO

EXAMINATION OF THE SELECTED TEXT

Merton's *Figures For An Apocalypse* is an eight-part poem depicting the Second Coming of Christ and the fall of present-day New York City. The messages are dark and emphatic: that mankind's time is quickly expiring, that people need to realize the significance of the rapidly approaching day of judgement, and that material goods and wealth will offer neither comfort nor protection from the terrible onslaught of the apocalypse. Rich visual imagery and bold metaphorical phrases (trademarks of Merton's style) permeate much of the work, and paint a bleak and alarming picture of the destruction of mankind. At this point, an examination of the text will provide some valuable background information for the prospective listener.

The first movement, *Go Ye Forth*, announces the Second Coming and sets the ominous mood by sounding a dire warning to mankind. Its opening statements are a direct scriptural quotation from Matthew 25:6, "And at midnight there was a cry made: Behold the Bridegroom cometh, go ye forth to meet him." After this initial alarm Merton uses visual images of light and fire to warn mankind of its impending doom: "The waters shine like tin in the alarming light, Thine eyes are furnaces," and "...make the brazen waters burn beneath Thy feet." Merton pauses to ask, "From the beginning of the world, how few of us have heard the silver of Thy creed?", before continuing his ominous predictions with a forecast of the Bridegroom's intended violence: "Splitting the seven countries with the prism of Thy smile, confound all augury. Sever our continents. The world's last night, clad in the wrath of

Armageddon." The alarm has sounded, immense destruction has been prophesied, and the terrible stage is set.

The second movement consists of Merton's personal warning to his good friends Robert and Edward. As they sit at the hotel bar, seemingly unaware of the terrible fate which awaits them, Merton describes their thoughts: "Down at the Fauntleroy Bar, brimstone in our sorry drink, we sit with eyes as sharp as stones, writing our names in code, fearing to look where the windows ache." Oblivious to the pandemonium outside, Robert and Edward do not even notice the establishment of martial law and the police in the streets. They sit "with eyes as mad as rocks, ...the skylights of our intellects as grey as frost." They eventually realize their tragic plight, but are trapped: "We'd ask the man for a timetable, but the timetable's gone. And so we sit with eyes like towers in the hour, in the final hour." Too late to escape, they are unable to heed Merton's warning to "Get out while you can!"

In the third movement, *The Fall Of The City*, mankind's worst fears are confirmed as the apocalypse brings complete devastation to the city. Merton's text, based on scripture verses from the Book of Revelations, 14:14, prefaces the actual hour of destruction: "Look in the night. Heaven stands open like a little temple, with a man at the door having a sickle in his hand."¹¹ Merton sounds a desperate last-minute warning, "Fly to the mountains. Fly to the hills," and describes the intended weapon, "The steel is cleaner than ice. The blade is

¹¹ Original version, from The Open Bible: "And I looked, and behold a white cloud, and upon the cloud one sat like unto the Son of man, having on his head a golden crown, and in his hand a sharp sickle. And another angel came out of the temple, crying with a loud voice to him that sat on the cloud, Thrust in thy sickle, and reap: for the time is come for thee to reap; for the harvest of the earth is ripe. And he sat on the cloud, thrust in his sickle on the earth; and the earth was reaped."

sharper than thought. The curve is like an intellect." Finally, the horrible moment arrives. "He raises the sickle. The blade flashes like a cry. He thrusts in the sickle, and it begins to sing in the wind." The destruction of the city ensues, and it is complete.

Movement IV, *In The Ruins of New York*, presents a bleak and barren depiction of post-apocalyptic New York City. In the midst of the desolate landscape, Merton urges mankind to come to its collective senses, to reflect on the events which have led to such catastrophe: "Come to your windows. Rise up in your rooms. Come down to your doors, rich women." With these lines, Merton metaphorically begs people to re-examine the foibles of their society in an effort to avoid the same catastrophic fate in the future. Seeing this as the foremost message of the piece, this composer placed a great emphasis on these lines of text by using them repeatedly throughout this portion of the oratorio. Verses 1 and 2 begin with "Come to your windows," as well as the contrapuntal B section which leads to the major impact point of the movement. Merton further admonishes humankind to "Weep for the bangles on your jeweled bones." Surveying the ravaged land, he asks, "Shall the spirit be poured out upon this land? Shall ever life swell up again, as wild as wine?" The final message is completely disconsolate: "Come to your doors, rich women. Die in the doors of your need. For the vintage at the end, the gathering shall come no more."

Merton's text begins Movement V, *The Heavenly City*, with a condemnation of modern day prophets. Merton had often been very critical of Karl Marx, one such philosopher, believing that Marx had not been able to deliver what he had promised. In Merton's eyes, the rhetoric of the 1920s and

1930s had brought only war—not the utopian society envisioned by these philosophers.¹² He rebukes them with such questions as, “Of these your prophecies, oh prophet tell us: When is the day? When is the day of our success?” More imagery of the devastation follows: “The rivers are poisoned, the skies rain blood. The springs are brackish with the taste.” Merton then closes with a description of a new city, a gift descending from God: “City, when we see you coming down, coming down from God, shine with your lamplight, shine upon the world. You are the new creation’s sun. Amen.” The final message is that of ultimate hope, of great belief that there will be a new beginning, a fresh start, a second chance, an opportunity for mankind to strike a new course, this time avoiding the tragic repercussions of its previous actions.

¹² Kramer, 51.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS

This chapter will examine and discuss the formal structures and key centers, tonal materials, and motivic development used in *Figures*. While the formal structure and layout of each movement is frequently determined by the text, certain traditional formal strategies are employed and will be discussed. The melodic content of *Figures* is predominantly modal in nature, most often based on the Dorian mode. The harmonic approach is largely triadic; long one-chord ostinato sections typically alternate with passages of quicker harmonic rhythm, and frequently feature mediant-based movement and direct modulation. The oratorio also employs motivic repetition, development, and manipulation as important unifying devices, both within movements and throughout the work. These, too, will be examined, beginning on page twenty-five.

-Formal Structures and Key Centers-

The overarching formal structure of *Figures'* five movements is as follows: Movements II and IV are in ABA form, while Movements III and V are through-composed. The first movement has an ABACB form, setting it apart structurally from the other movements. Its formal independence from the symmetry of the remaining four movements is intended by this composer to help underscore the message of the text in establishing the first movement's role as introductory.

The broad-scale key scheme of the oratorio may be shown in the following manner (figure one):

Movement	Opening Key	Final Key
I.	d minor	Eb Major
II.	d minor	g minor
III.	d minor	Eb Major
IV.	Bb Major	d minor
V.	c minor	C Major

Figure 1: Beginning & Ending Keys, Entire Oratorio

As the above chart indicates, this composer sought to achieve an element of tonal symmetry with his choice to end the first, third, and fifth movements in major keys, while the second and fourth movements end in minor. In addition, mediant relationships are an extremely important feature in this work (and will be discussed frequently in this chapter). Examples of such relationships in the overall key scheme include 1) the third-based relationship among the final keys of Eb Major, g minor, and C Major in Movements I, II, III, and V, and 2) the Bb Major to d minor movement in Movement IV.

Another factor illuminated by the key scheme chart is a large amount of d minor. This composer selected d minor for two basic reasons. First, it is an excellent wind-instrument key, with its one-flat key signature and its good intonation properties, and second, since many of the choral melodies sung during these and other sections begin on the fifth degree of the mode or scale, it was important to select a key which placed the fifth degree comfortably within

the range of each of the four voice classifications. D minor, with its fifth degree of A, fulfilled this need.

Figure two shows the formal layout and key centers of the opening movement of *Figures*. A short recitative precedes the opening A section; the second B section is followed by a closing extension and a short instrumental coda.

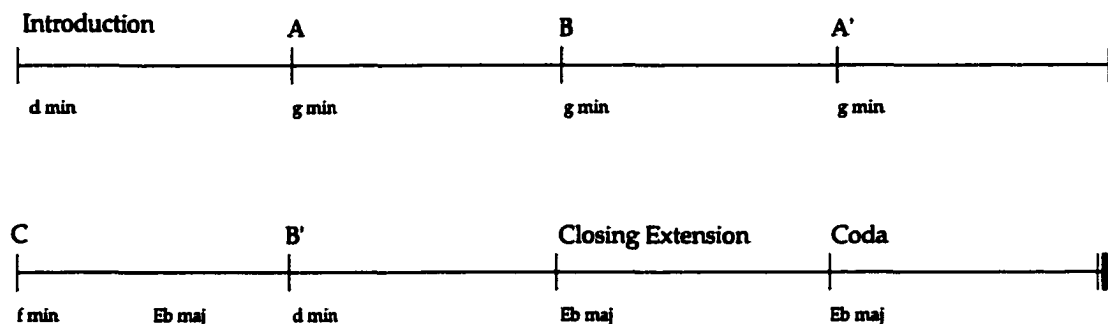


Figure 2: Formal Structure and Key Centers, Movement I.

The introductory solo bass recitative establishes d minor and serves as a dominant-level preparation for the g minor of sections A, B, and A'. The C section drops one step to f minor, a decision warranted by the text; whereas previous sections communicated agitated messages of alarm, this segment's text is more questioning and introspective, indicating that a key change might be appropriate. Reflecting the anxiety and tension of the text, the key then shifts quickly through several centers, eventually modulating to Eb Major for the climactic delivery of this passage's final vocal lines. D minor returns in the B' section before a closing extension and coda section revert again to Eb Major (the key of Eb Major returns at the choir's final declaration of this movement,

“Light then Thy way. Behold the bridegroom.”). The decision to move from d minor to Eb major, rather than remaining in the same key or employing more traditional tonic-dominant or mediant-based movement, was a compositional choice designed to underscore the dramatic, shocking, and unexpected nature of the text.

The second movement, *Advice To My Friends*, is an ABA form. The first A section is prefaced by a three-part instrumental introduction. The final A section is followed by a “reverse-order” presentation of portions of the introduction, reinforcing the symmetry of the rounded binary form. The movement comes to a close with a short coda section (figure three).

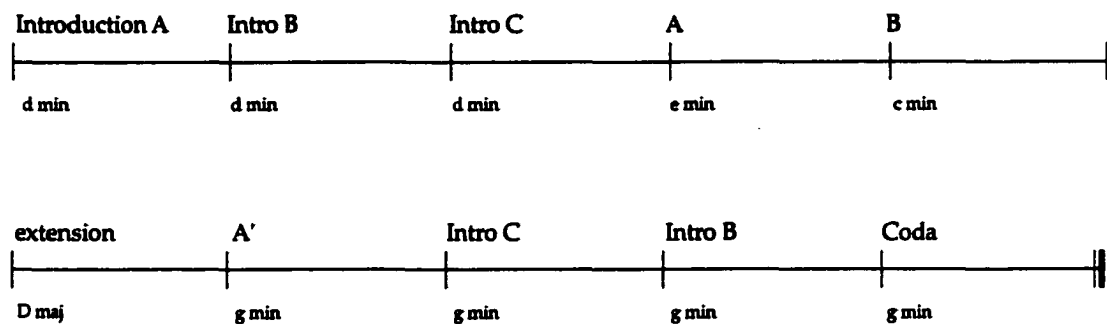


Figure 3: Formal Structure and Key Centers, Movement II.

Contributing to the effectiveness of the above-mentioned symmetry in Movement II is the orchestrational style used in these sections. These passages (Introduction Parts A, B, and C) feature the eerie, ethereal timbre of tuned water glasses and a high-tessitura ostinato effected by a combination of upper-register piano, glockenspiel, crotales, triangle, sleighbells, and small suspended cymbal on crown (figure four). Marked registral contrast is then achieved through a

chalumeau-register presentation by the clarinet section (figure four). This striking timbral and registral change is used for its element of surprise and shock, the odd juxtaposition signifying the plight of this movement's protagonists who are happily drinking at the bar while terror and alarm permeate the streets outside their hotel.

The image displays two sections of a musical score. The top section, labeled 'Measures 3-6', shows the initial orchestration. The bottom section, labeled 'Measures 29-35', shows a later part of the score. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

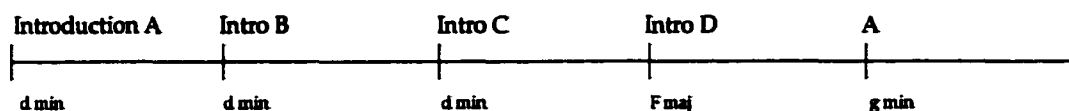
- Bb Clarinet:** Features a 'chalumeau' register presentation in measures 3-6 and a melodic line in measures 29-35.
- Saxophones:** Play a sustained chord in measures 3-6 and have a melodic line in measures 29-35.
- Piano:** Provides harmonic support with chords and arpeggios in measures 3-6 and a melodic line in measures 29-35.
- Keyboard 1 & 2:** Play a rhythmic pattern in measures 3-6 and a melodic line in measures 29-35.
- Percussion 1:** Plays a rhythmic pattern in measures 3-6 and a melodic line in measures 29-35.
- Percussion 2:** Plays a rhythmic pattern in measures 3-6 and a melodic line in measures 29-35.
- Percussion 3:** Plays a rhythmic pattern in measures 3-6 and a melodic line in measures 29-35.
- Horns:** Play a sustained chord in measures 3-6 and a melodic line in measures 29-35.

Specific performance instructions include 'loud water gublets (app. concert D & A)' for the Saxophones, 'crystal (sounds 2 oct. higher)' for Keyboard 1, 'triangle' for Keyboard 2, 'slight bells' for Percussion 1, and 'very small splash cymbal on crown-hand mallet' for Percussion 3.

Figure 4: Orchestration Example, Movement II.

Movement II, like many of the other movements, employs some unusual tonal progressions in keeping with the chaotic and frantic nature of the text. After a lengthy d minor introduction, a modal move of an upward step establishes e minor at the A section. This odd juxtaposition of key centers is intended to create an element of surprise, thus contributing to the overall tension of the movement. E minor then drops a major third to c minor before another sudden upward step, this time to D Major. At this point a more traditional harmonic function ensues, with D Major acting as a dominant-level preparation for the subsequent key of g minor and the final lines of text. It is at this point that Robert and Edward, the subjects of this movement, realize their terrible plight and admit that they are trapped. The dominant to tonic cadential activity which prepares this segment is intended to heighten the impact of this final verse.

Movement III, representing the actual apocalypse, is through-composed. A four-section introduction precedes the A section, and a transitional/developmental-type passage is inserted between the B and C sections (figure five). While other movements contain some "return" of material or of formal sections, this movement's text, imagery, and purpose prompted this composer to opt for a through-composed approach, in an attempt to depict the chaotic nature of the apocalyptic events and the profound changes which they have effected.



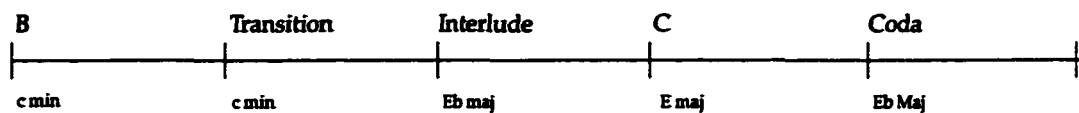


Figure 5: Formal Structure and Key Centers, Movement III.

The key centers of Movement III begin in d minor and end in Eb Major, similar to those of the first movement. They differ from the first movement, however, by beginning their motion in fifths: from d minor to g minor (via F Major), then to c minor. A mediant jump to Eb then occurs, followed by an upward chromatic shift to E Major before settling back to Eb Major. The sudden move to the major mode and the unusual chromatic progressions near the end are intended to add to the ambience of suspense and surprise.

Although figure five shows d minor as the opening key center of the third movement, it should be noted here that this tonality is ambiguous, due largely to the dissonant low brass/low woodwind tone clusters (an appropriate relationship to the rubato, unmeasured feel of the entire introduction). The introductory material does have a d minor feel due to the trumpet passage in measures 3-4, the initial pitch of the woodwind statement in measure 8, and the trumpet cells which initiate the improvised activity at measure 12. Appendix 1 on page thirty-seven shows Part C of the Introduction. Orchestration elements at work include the previously mentioned dissonant low brass and woodwind clusters and the initial improvised trumpet cells beginning on D. Gradually, several additional improvised cells are introduced, at various unrelated pitches. The resulting orchestration effect is a sustained escalation

of tension, eventually reaching a frenzied and chaotic level shortly before measure twenty.

Movement IV, *In The Ruins*, is written in a modified ABA form. As mentioned previously, the decision to use such a construction in the second and fourth movements was an attempt to create some symmetry in the overarching structure of the entire oratorio. A two-section instrumental prelude introduces the first A section, while a short coda following the second A section closes the movement (figure six).

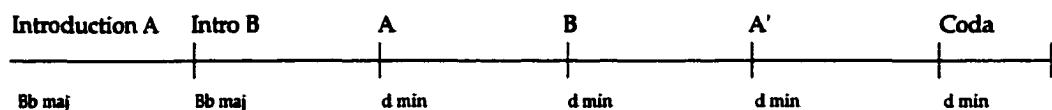


Figure 6: Formal Structure and Key Centers, Movement IV.

Orchestration plays a key role in conveying the fourth movement's feeling of emptiness and desolation. Soli horns, chosen for the darkness of their timbre, open the movement in a passage built on minor and major thirds. They are scored a perfect fifth apart, primarily with the intent of creating an open, haunting sound (figure seven). They are joined in the eleventh measure by solo flugelhorn, an instrument of similar timbre. The dark quality of sound generated at the beginning of this movement is in marked contrast to the high-tessitura ostinati of Movement II and the pounding apocalyptic wind and percussion statements at the conclusion of the third movement.



Figure 7: Measures 1 through 7, Movement IV.

The remainder of the fourth movement is acappella, a compositional choice intended to create a significant difference between this and the other movements. This segment is the choir's only unaccompanied passage in the entire oratorio. It was this composer's intent that the purely choral sound not only be a striking textural change, but also a device through which to better focus the listeners' attention on the message of the text.

The key scheme of Movement IV shows a more harmonically static approach than any of the other four movements. While previous movements depict terror and destruction and the immense changes they bring, Movement IV represents the aftermath and the barren, unchanging picture of the city in ruins. After a twenty-one measure introduction in Bb Major, the remainder of the movement is in d minor. This long stretch of unchanging key center is intended to accentuate the text's desolate image of the destroyed city, frozen in time.

The formal structure of the fifth movement is, like that of Movement III, largely through-composed, reflecting the text's description of mankind's journey from absolute desolation to the hope and faith promised by the newly created Heavenly City. After a two-part introduction, the form is ABC, with a shortened repeat of the introduction inserted before the C section and a coda, based on the same material, following the same section (figure eight).



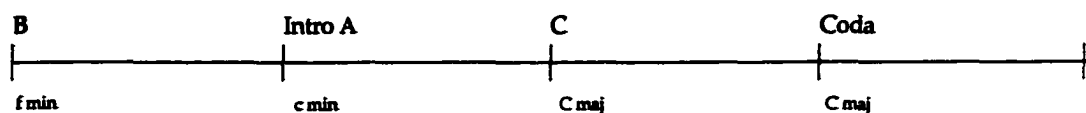


Figure 8: Formal Structure and Key Centers, Movement V.

The key centers of Movement V move in a mediant-based journey, mirroring the text's description of mankind's odyssey to a new beginning, The Heavenly City. Beginning in c minor, the keys progress to Ab Major, to f minor, and eventually back to c minor. Then, in a stunning move, the tonal level suddenly shifts in mode from c minor to C Major. Significantly, this final section is not only one of but a few major-key melodies in the entire oratorio, it is the first appearance of this particular key. These factors are intended by this composer to help rivet the listeners' attention on the text's most important message of the piece, that of ultimate hope and faith in the wake of the terrible events which have transpired.

-Harmonic Materials-

The harmonic language used in *Figures* is predominantly triadic. Generally stated, *Figures* employs three basic harmonic plans: 1) long periods of harmonically static ostinati, over which melodic lines move modally and without regard to the ostinato's pitch center, 2) homophonic sections in which the harmonies move at a much quicker rate, frequently shifting in mediant-based progressions, and often modulating to prepare new keys for subsequent

ostinato sections, and 3) contrapuntal passages which mainly employ imitation (usually tonal, rather than strict) and overlapping stretto entries, and also rely heavily on modal and mediant-based tonal progressions.

An example of the first category, the ostinato, is shown in figure nine. This reduced excerpt from the final movement shows the A section's melodic line, its implied modal harmony, and the static c minor ostinato beneath.

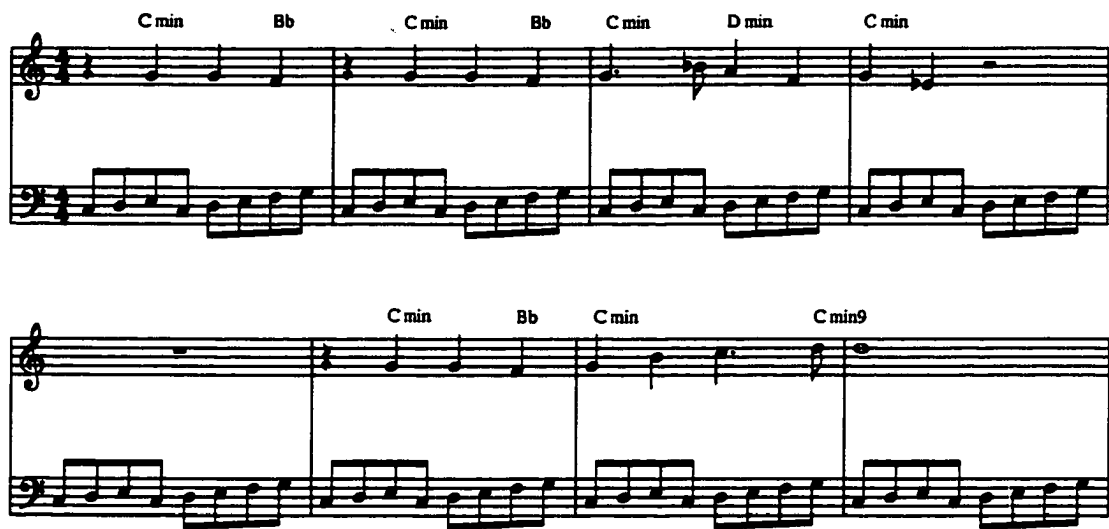


Figure 9: Measures 35 through 42, Movement V.

An example of the second category, the linking/transitional homophonic section, occurs in the first movement. After forty-three consecutive measures of g minor ostinato, which are followed by a nine-measure repeat of the opening choral statement, the harmony suddenly becomes homophonic, begins to change at a significantly faster rate, and includes a combination of tonic-dominant progressions, mediant-based progressions, and more distant progressions. This combination of quicker harmonic rhythm, sudden shifts to unrelated keys, and mediant-based progression contributes to a harmonically

unsettled feeling, providing pronounced contrast to the previous and subsequent ostinati sections (figure ten).

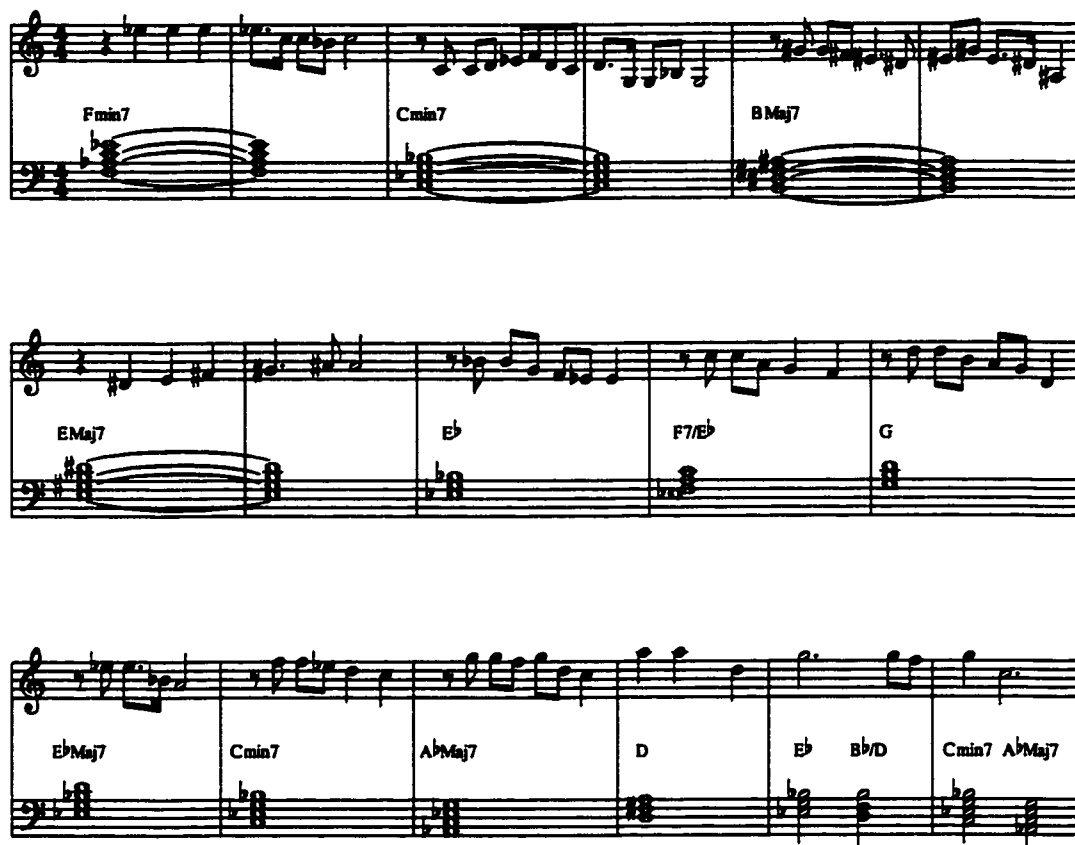


Figure 10: C Section, Movement I.

In addition to the ostinato sections and the homophonic transitional sections shown in figures nine and ten, *Figures* also features a significant amount of contrapuntal writing, usually used for contrast between two homophonic passages. One such example occurs in the fourth movement, at measure 49. A four-measure soprano statement begins this canonic passage in d minor, with overlapping stretto entries by the rest of the choir beginning one measure later. The imitation is not always strict, as is the case in the tenor

statement, where pitches have been altered to preserve the largely consonant vertical sonority. Free imitation begins in measure 56, with the harmony beginning to move more quickly, again using mediant relationships. While the harmonic movement here is similar to that described in the second category, shown in figure ten, the contrapuntal texture provides important variety, contrasting with the ostinato and chordal sections. Figure eleven shows this passage, with its contrapuntal texture and its implied mediant-based chord progressions:

The image displays two musical staves, each representing a system of four voices: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The top system is labeled 'D min' above the Soprano staff. The bottom system is also labeled 'D min' above the Soprano staff. Both systems show a contrapuntal texture with various melodic lines and rests across the four voices. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and various note values and rests.



Figure 11: Measures 49 through 62, Movement IV.

-Motivic Use-

Motives and their repetition, development, and manipulation are major unifying features in *Figures*. Small fragments which state or outline minor and major thirds (rising or falling) recur throughout the work, helping to establish consistency and cohesion within movements and sections as well as over the course of the entire piece. Importantly, these motives also play a major role in the harmonic language of the piece, as numerous passages depend on mediant-based chord progressions and their corresponding root movement in minor and/or major thirds. Additionally, major sectional key centers frequently move by minor or major third, rather than in tonic-dominant relationships. For examples of this motion, refer to figure three (c minor B section moving to Eb major coda), and figure four (Bb major introduction moving to d minor for remainder of movement).

At the small-scale level, several segments of Movement III may be used to demonstrate motivic development as a unifying compositional device within an individual section of a specific movement. At measure 34 a descending

A musical staff in bass clef showing a sequence of notes: G2, F2, E2, D2, C2. A bracket above the staff spans from G2 to E2, labeled "minor 3rd".

Figure 12: Minor 3rd Motive, Movement III.

Figure 13: Germ Cell with Additional Material, Movement III.

Figure 14: Original Cell Expanded Fully, Movement III.

short burst of very intense rhythmic activity, much stretto, and rapid changes of texture, factors which all contribute to the escalation of tension so necessary in this apocalyptic movement.



Figure 15: Transposed Minor 3rd Motive, Movement III.

In addition to its function as a unifying element within sections and movements, the motive is also used to establish consistency from one movement to another, thereby helping to achieve cohesion in the oratorio as a whole. For example, the interval of the minor third used in the opening full-choir statement at measure 9 of movement I (figure sixteen) provides the basic material for numerous other sections and passages throughout the entire work. Descending minor thirds are the building blocks of the recurrent “siren-like” motive in movement II (see figure seventeen) and of the stark trumpet calls near the beginning of the third movement (figure eighteen).



Figure 16: Measure 9, Movement I.

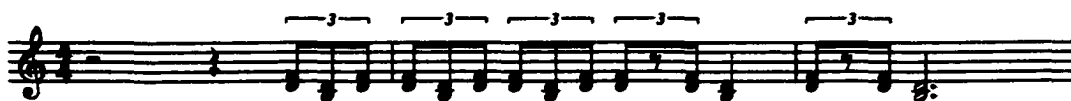


Figure 17: Measures 13 through 15, Movement II.



Figure 18: Measures 3 & 4, Movement III.

-Melodic Content-

Generally, the melodic content of *Figures* is predominantly modal, the Dorian mode being featured most often. Many of the melodies (particularly in the first and last movements) demonstrate plainchant qualities with their relatively narrow range, strong linear concept, (achieved mainly through the use of the intervals of the second and third), relatively short phrases, and simple quarter note-based rhythms. These chant-like properties seem to lend a persistent, emphatic quality to these melodies, accentuating the delivery of the text. Figure nineteen shows a typical example: the first verse of text from Movement I, delivered over a constant g minor ostinato:



Figure 19: Verse One, Movement I.

Figure twenty, verse one from the second movement, shows a different style of melodic writing. Compared to the previous example, this melodic line demonstrates a more complex rhythmic content, more elements of syncopation, and longer phrase lengths.



Figure 20: Verse One, Movement II.

The final melodic example, shown in figure twenty-one, occurs near the end of the piece and is built on the C Lydian mode. Although no F# is actually present in the melody, the harmonic structure beneath this line consists of alternating C and D major chords, implying Lydian and its F#.

The image displays two systems of musical notation. Each system has a 'Melody' staff in treble clef and a 'Harmony' staff in bass clef. The melody consists of a series of notes, some with ties, while the harmony provides a supporting structure with chords, specifically alternating between C major and D major chords as described in the text.

Figure 21: Final Choral Statement, Movement V.

-Summary-

The overarching formal structure of *Figures For An Apocalypse* shows symmetrical properties in that the second and fourth movements are ABA forms, while the third and fifth movements are through-composed. Movement I differs from the other four movements with its ABACB form; its formal independence helps establish the first movement as introductory in nature. Symmetry is also demonstrated in the choices of final key centers: Movements I, III, and V end in major keys, while Movements II and IV end in minor keys.

Mediant relationships are an extremely important unifying feature throughout the piece. They are present in the overall scheme of ending keys, are used extensively in the chord progressions of homophonic and contrapuntal passages, and are a factor in the oratorio's motivic dependence on minor and major thirds.

Orchestration frequently plays a significant role in reinforcing and/or underscoring a segment's mood or ambience. Various examples shown earlier in this document demonstrate orchestrational elements used to create and build tension, to create unusual juxtapositions of timbre and register, and to create atmospheres of emptiness and desolation.

Harmonic elements are largely triadic, and consist of three basic plans: 1) long periods of harmonically static ostinati, 2) homophonic sections in which the harmonies progress at a much faster pace, frequently moving in mediant relationships, and 3) contrapuntal sections, also using mediant harmonic movement, inserted for contrast between homophonic sections.

Motivic repetition, development, and manipulation are a major unifying force in *Figures*. Small fragments which state or outline ascending and/or descending minor and major thirds are presented throughout the piece. They are used to establish consistency and cohesion within movements and sections as well as over the course of the entire piece.

Finally, the melodic content of the oratorio is predominantly modal, with the Dorian mode being featured most often. Many of these melodies possess plainchant qualities with their relatively narrow range, strong linear construction, relatively short phrase lengths, and simple quarter note-based rhythms.

CHAPTER FOUR

NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

-Movement I-

The opening recitative of movement one should have an unhurried feel—allow the bass soloist considerable freedom in effecting the rubato. Measure 9 must be very dramatic, solid, and fortissimo. The sound should be accented and connected. It should be noted that the accents used here and in all similar passages denote sharp attack, heavy weight, and full note length—there should be no separation between notes. When separation between notes is desired, a “roof-top” accent will be used.

In the ostinato at measure 19 and in all ostinati throughout the piece, care should be taken to ensure that no one percussion voice dominates the texture—strive for a blend of percussive sound. The choir’s delivery at measure 31 should be accented and slightly detached, the goal being an urgent and emphatic delivery of the text. The mood at measure 71 should change significantly, having a more cantabile and unhurried feel. In addition, the accompanying piano line must be heard here.

At measure 115, it is important that the subito-piano dynamic level be executed, followed by a steady crescendo to fortissimo at measure 123. Similarly, the subito-piano at measure 133 must also be observed, followed by a sharp two-measure crescendo. The final rainstick spill should be performed very slowly, using a large authentic instrument.

-Movement II-

The first two measures are very important in setting the mood of this movement, and should be sustained for at least twenty seconds before proceeding to measure 3. Make sure the tuned water glasses are as close to the concert pitches of D and A as possible. The "siren" motives at measures 13-16, 19-21, and elsewhere must be performed with a crescendo-decrescendo as indicated. The section beginning at measure 49 is to have a jaunty, bouncing, march-like quality and should be accented accordingly. The wind machine at measure 102 is for effect only, and should not dominate the sound at this point. In order to achieve much needed contrast, the choir at measure 107 should strive for a more cantabile style than in the previous march section. The overall feel at measure 174 should be more raucous and overt than in the other march-like sections.

-Movement III-

The first twenty-five measures of the third movement should have a very unmeasured, rubato feel, in keeping with the ominous and mysterious effect desired in this introduction. Measures 12 through 19 should have an improvised, aleatoric quality. The conductor should cue each entrance, conducting only the downbeat of each measure. Instrumentalists who play the cells should repeat each cell as many times as possible, increasing the tempo and intensity as measure 20 approaches. This section should build to a very frantic and chaotic level, and the intensity should continue entirely through measure 19 with no break in sound prior to the downbeat of measure 20 (some

performers may have to interrupt the final statement of their cell in order to accomplish this). The entire process should last approximately forty seconds.

The choir's delivery at measure 71 should be crisply articulated and emphatic. The instrumentalists should perform measure 113 in a very aggressively accented manner, making sure that all notes are full length. The entire section from measure 148 to the end should have an overpowering, over-the-top feel, with extreme fortissimos and strong percussion statements. The percussion section should be allowed to improvise for approximately ten seconds in measure 159, and the goal should be the musical creation of absolute chaos and violence. The gong in the final measure should be allowed to ring until all sound is gone before proceeding to the fourth movement.

-Movement IV-

As the mood of the fourth movement is to be lonely, bleak, desolate, and empty, great care should be taken to not rush any of the tempi. At measure 11, the flugelhorn sound should blend with the horns, not dominate them.

The choir should strive for a subdued, veiled quality until the four-measure build into measure 63. The sound here should be full-bodied and open before returning to a more subdued sound at measure 70.

-Movement V-

Movement V should begin in a bold, forceful style—accent and articulate accordingly. The bassoon/bass clarinet ostinato at measure 27 is to be played staccato, light and separated rather than accented and heavy. The choir's

delivery at measure 35 should be accented and detached, similar to measure 31 of the first movement.

Measure 52 should have tremendous impact, and needs to be solid, accented, sustained, and fortissimo. Subsequently, measure 74 should show marked contrast. A more subdued quality should be effected by the choir, giving the passage a more quietly reflective ambience. Measures 90 through 102 should slowly and steadily crescendo, finally reaching a very majestically sustained maestoso style at measure 106. The final coda section, measures 124 through the end, should be performed with a furious, driving quality.

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APPENDIX 1

Introduction Part C, Movement III.

Conductor: this section (m.12 through m.19) should be played as if unmeasured. Conduct downbeats only, cuing each entrance. The entire section should last approximately 40 seconds.

Instrumentalists who play the "cells": after your entrance, repeat the cell as many times as possible before the downbeat of m.20. Increase the tempo/intensity as you approach m.20.

The musical score is arranged in a vertical format with the following parts and markings:

- Piccolo:** Entrances in measures 12, 13, and 14, each with a boxed "cell" to be repeated.
- Flute 1 & 2:** Entrances in measures 12 and 13, each with a boxed "cell".
- Oboe:** Entrance in measure 14 with a boxed "cell".
- Bb Clarinet 1, 2, & 3:** Entrances in measures 12, 13, and 14, each with a boxed "cell".
- Alto Saxophones:** Entrance in measure 14 with a boxed "cell".
- Bb Trumpets:** Entrances in measures 12, 13, and 14, each with a boxed "cell".
- F Horns 1-2 & 3-4:** Entrances in measures 12 and 13, each with a boxed "cell".
- Chorus:** Entrances in measures 12, 13, and 14, each with a boxed "cell".
- String Bass:** Entrance in measure 14 with a boxed "cell".
- Bassoon 1 & 2:** Entrances in measures 12 and 13, each with a boxed "cell".
- Bass Clarinet & Tuba:** Entrances in measures 12 and 13, each with a boxed "cell".

Dynamic markings include *crescendo poco a poco* for the Flutes, Oboe, Clarinets, Saxophones, and Horns, and *pp* (pianissimo) for the Trumpets, Chorus, and String Bass.

APPENDIX 2

TEXT

I. Go Ye Forth

And at midnight there was a cry made:
Behold, the Bridegroom cometh. Go ye forth to meet him.

Come down! Come down! Come down beloved.
Come down! Come down! And make the brazen waters burn
beneath Thy feet.

The mountains shine like wax.
The cliffs, for fear of Thy look.
The waters shine like tin in the alarming light.
The seas all ring their bells of steel beneath Thy terrible feet.
Thine eyes are furnaces.
The mountains shine like wax clad in the wrath.

Come down! Come down! Come down beloved.
Come down! Come down! And make the brazen waters burn
Beneath Thy feet.

From the beginning of the world,
How few of us have heard the silver of Thy creed?
Or paid our hearts for hours of emptiness with gold of Thy belief?
The eyes that will not coin Thy incarnation,
Figured in every field and flowering.
How shall they pay for the drink of those last nights,
Poured out on them that expect thee?

Splitting the seven countries with the prism of Thy smile,
Confound all augury.
Sever our continents.
The world's last night, clad in the wrath of Armageddon.

Come down! Come down! Come down beloved, and make
The brazen waters burn beneath Thy feet.
The waters burn.
Light them Thy way.
Behold the Bridegroom!

II. Advice To My Friends

Down at the Hotel Sherlock Holmes, the walls being full of ears,
We sit with eyes as bright as milk, writing to the lords of the bloody prison.

Down at the Fauntleroy Bar, brimstone in our sorry drink,
We sit with eyes as sharp as stones, writing our names in code,
Fearing to look where the windows ache.

Down at the Hotel Wonderland, with eyes as mad as rocks,
We swear at the wine as blue as fire in the glass of our phony grail.
The skylights of our intellect have gone grey as frost.

We'd ask the man for a timetable but the timetable's gone,
And so we sit with eyes like towers in the hour, in the final hour.

Down at the Hotel Sherlock Holmes, it's too late to get away.
The cops come down the street in fours with clubs as loud as bells.

Advice to my friends Robert, Edward:
Get out while you can!

III. The Fall Of The City

Look in the night. Look, look in the night.
Look in the night, look in the night.
Heaven stands open like a little temple,
With a man at the door having a sickle in his hand.

Fly to the mountains, fly to the mountains.
Fly to the hills, fly to the hills.
The steel is cleaner than ice.
The blade is sharper than thought.
The curve is like an intellect, neat!

He raises the sickle.
The blade flashes like a cry.
He thrusts in the sickle,
And it begins to sing in the wind.

IV. In The Ruins Of New York

Come to your windows.
Rise up in your rooms.
Come down to your doors, rich women.
Weep for the bangles on your jeweled bones.
How long has silence flourished in the houses of their joy?
See, now, the broken window panes.
Sing to them in their years without harvest, keener than a violin.
Shall the spirit be poured out upon this land?
Shall ever life swell up again, as wild as wine?

Come to your windows.
Rise up in your rooms.
Come to your doors, rich women.
Weep in the doors of your treasuries.
Come to your windows.
Weep in the doors, weep for the bangles.
Weep in the doors.
Women, women,
Weep!, Weep!
Die in your doors.

Come to your windows.
Rise up in your rooms.
Come to your doors, rich women.
Die in the doors of your need.
For the vintage at the end,
The gathering shall come no more.

V. The Heavenly City

Oh prophet, when it was afternoon you told us:
Tonight is the millenium, the withering of the state.
The skies in smiles shall fold, shall fold upon the world.

The trees stand like figures.

There comes a prophet, running for his life.

The rivers are poisoned, the skies rain blood.

The springs are brackish with the taste.

Of these your prophecies, oh prophet tell us:

When is the day? When is the day?

When is the day of our success?

City, when we see you coming down,

Coming down from God.

Shine with your lamplight, Shine upon the world.

You are the new creation's sun.

Amen

Figures For An Apocalypse, by Thomas Merton, from
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APPENDIX 3

THE COMPLETE SCORE

OF

FIGURES FOR AN APOCALYPSE

an oratorio for choir and wind ensemble

by

Roland Barrett

I. Go Ye Forth

Richard Mayhew[illegible]

This page of a musical score contains the following staves and parts:

- Woodwinds:** Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe, Clarinet in B-flat, Bassoon, and Contrabassoon.
- Brass:** Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, and Tuba.
- Strings:** Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass.
- Percussion:** Timpani, Snare Drum, and Cymbal.
- Choir:** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The woodwinds and strings are heavily featured in the first half of the page, while the brass and choir parts become more prominent in the second half. The percussion parts are primarily in the lower staves, providing a rhythmic foundation for the ensemble.

19 J-154 Drawing

Flute
Oboe
Clarinet
Bassoon
Trumpet
Trombone
Tuba
Snare Drum
Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Cello
Double Bass
Percussion 1
Percussion 2
Percussion 3
Percussion 4
Percussion 5
Percussion 6
Percussion 7
Percussion 8
Percussion 9
Percussion 10
Percussion 11
Percussion 12
Percussion 13
Percussion 14
Percussion 15
Percussion 16
Percussion 17
Percussion 18
Percussion 19
Percussion 20
Percussion 21
Percussion 22
Percussion 23
Percussion 24
Percussion 25
Percussion 26
Percussion 27
Percussion 28
Percussion 29
Percussion 30
Percussion 31
Percussion 32

This page of a musical score contains the following staves and parts:

- Flutes 1 & 2:** Two staves at the top, mostly containing rests.
- Oboes 1 & 2:** Two staves below the flutes, mostly containing rests.
- Clarinets 1 & 2:** Two staves below the oboes, mostly containing rests.
- Bassoons 1 & 2:** Two staves below the clarinets, mostly containing rests.
- Trumpets 1, 2, & 3:** Three staves below the bassoons, mostly containing rests.
- Trombones 1, 2, & 3:** Three staves below the trumpets, mostly containing rests.
- Euphonium & Tuba:** One staff below the trombones, mostly containing rests.
- Timpani:** One staff below the euphonium and tuba, mostly containing rests.
- String Section:** Multiple staves at the bottom, including Violins 1 & 2, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses, featuring rhythmic patterns and some melodic lines.
- Choir:** Staves for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass voices, featuring vocal lines with lyrics.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamic markings (e.g., *pp*, *f*), and articulation marks. The page number 47 is centered at the bottom.

7

The musical score on page 48 is a complex orchestral and choral arrangement. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The score is divided into several systems of staves. The first system includes staves for Violins 1 & 2, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses. The second system includes staves for Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, and Bassoons. The third system includes staves for Trumpets, Trombones, and Tuba/Euphonium. The fourth system includes staves for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass voices. The music is characterized by intricate rhythmic patterns, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The page number 48 is centered at the bottom.

This page of musical notation, numbered 69, contains a complex arrangement of musical staves. The notation is organized into several systems, each consisting of multiple staves. The top system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a piano (p) marking. Subsequent systems feature various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation is dense and detailed, with many notes and rests visible across the staves. The page is oriented horizontally, with the musical notation running from left to right.

This page of a musical score contains the following staves and parts:

- Top Section:**
 - Four staves for woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon).
 - Two staves for strings (Violin I, Violin II).
 - Two staves for strings (Viola, Cello).
 - Two staves for strings (Double Bass, Contrabass).
- Middle Section:**
 - Two staves for choir (Soprano, Alto).
 - Two staves for choir (Tenor, Bass).
 - Two staves for piano (Right Hand, Left Hand).
- Bottom Section:**
 - Two staves for percussion (Snare Drum, Cymbal).
 - Two staves for percussion (Toms, Bass Drum).
 - Two staves for percussion (Triangle, Gong).

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A specific measure in the piano part is marked with a box containing the number 5.

Soprano
 Alto
 Tenor
 Bass
 Flute 1 & 2
 Oboe 1 & 2
 Clarinet 1 & 2
 Bassoon 1 & 2
 Trumpet 1 & 2
 Trombone 1 & 2
 Tuba
 Euphonium
 Timp
 Snare
 Cymbals
 Percussion

This page of musical notation, numbered 52, contains a complex arrangement of musical staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The staves are organized into several systems, with some staves featuring longer note values and others showing more complex rhythmic patterns. The notation is presented in a standard musical format, with staves running horizontally across the page. The overall layout is dense and detailed, typical of a professional musical score.

62 J-42 Movement J-42

Flute 1
Flute 2
Oboe 1
Oboe 2
Clarinet 1
Clarinet 2
Bassoon 1
Bassoon 2
Violin 1
Violin 2
Viola
Cello
Double Bass
Soprano 1
Soprano 2
Alto 1
Alto 2
Tenor 1
Tenor 2
Bass 1
Bass 2
Soprano 3
Soprano 4
Alto 3
Alto 4
Tenor 3
Tenor 4
Bass 3
Bass 4

71 J-65 Subdued

The musical score is arranged in systems. The first system includes vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and instrumental parts (Flute 1 & 2, Clarinet 1 & 2, Bassoon 1 & 2, Trumpet 1 & 2, Trombone 1 & 2, Tuba, Euphonium, and Percussion). The second system continues the instrumental parts. The third system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The fourth system continues the instrumental parts. The fifth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The sixth system continues the instrumental parts. The seventh system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The eighth system continues the instrumental parts. The ninth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The tenth system continues the instrumental parts. The eleventh system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The twelfth system continues the instrumental parts. The thirteenth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The fourteenth system continues the instrumental parts. The fifteenth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The sixteenth system continues the instrumental parts. The seventeenth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The eighteenth system continues the instrumental parts. The nineteenth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The twentieth system continues the instrumental parts. The twenty-first system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The twenty-second system continues the instrumental parts. The twenty-third system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The twenty-fourth system continues the instrumental parts. The twenty-fifth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The twenty-sixth system continues the instrumental parts. The twenty-seventh system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The twenty-eighth system continues the instrumental parts. The twenty-ninth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The thirtieth system continues the instrumental parts. The thirty-first system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The thirty-second system continues the instrumental parts. The thirty-third system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The thirty-fourth system continues the instrumental parts. The thirty-fifth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The thirty-sixth system continues the instrumental parts. The thirty-seventh system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The thirty-eighth system continues the instrumental parts. The thirty-ninth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The fortieth system continues the instrumental parts. The forty-first system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The forty-second system continues the instrumental parts. The forty-third system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The forty-fourth system continues the instrumental parts. The forty-fifth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The forty-sixth system continues the instrumental parts. The forty-seventh system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The forty-eighth system continues the instrumental parts. The forty-ninth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The fiftieth system continues the instrumental parts. The fifty-first system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The fifty-second system continues the instrumental parts. The fifty-third system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The fifty-fourth system continues the instrumental parts. The fifty-fifth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The fifty-sixth system continues the instrumental parts. The fifty-seventh system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The fifty-eighth system continues the instrumental parts. The fifty-ninth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The sixtieth system continues the instrumental parts. The sixty-first system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The sixty-second system continues the instrumental parts. The sixty-third system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The sixty-fourth system continues the instrumental parts. The sixty-fifth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The sixty-sixth system continues the instrumental parts. The sixty-seventh system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The sixty-eighth system continues the instrumental parts. The sixty-ninth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The seventieth system continues the instrumental parts. The seventy-first system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The seventy-second system continues the instrumental parts. The seventy-third system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The seventy-fourth system continues the instrumental parts. The seventy-fifth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The seventy-sixth system continues the instrumental parts. The seventy-seventh system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The seventy-eighth system continues the instrumental parts. The seventy-ninth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The eightieth system continues the instrumental parts. The eighty-first system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The eighty-second system continues the instrumental parts. The eighty-third system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The eighty-fourth system continues the instrumental parts. The eighty-fifth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The eighty-sixth system continues the instrumental parts. The eighty-seventh system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The eighty-eighth system continues the instrumental parts. The eighty-ninth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The ninetieth system continues the instrumental parts. The ninety-first system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The ninety-second system continues the instrumental parts. The ninety-third system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The ninety-fourth system continues the instrumental parts. The ninety-fifth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The ninety-sixth system continues the instrumental parts. The ninety-seventh system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The ninety-eighth system continues the instrumental parts. The ninety-ninth system includes the vocal parts and instrumental parts. The hundredth system continues the instrumental parts.

This page of a musical score contains the following parts and staves:

- Vocal Parts:** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass, each with lyrics in English and French.
- String Section:** Violins I & II, Violas, Cellos I & II, and Double Basses.
- Woodwind Section:** Flutes I & II, Oboes I & II, Clarinets I & II, Bassoons, and Contrabassoon.
- Brass Section:** Trumpets I & II, Trombones I & II, and Tuba/Euphonium.
- Percussion:** Timpani, Snare Drum, and Cymbals.
- Piano:** A grand piano accompaniment part.

The score is written for a full orchestra and vocal ensemble. The vocal parts include lyrics in both English and French. The instrumental parts are arranged in a standard orchestral format, with strings at the bottom, woodwinds in the middle, brass above them, and percussion at the top. The piano part is positioned below the vocal parts.

2

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. At the top, there are four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) with lyrics in English. Below the vocal parts are several instrumental staves. The woodwind section includes Flute 1 & 2, Oboe 1 & 2, Clarinet 1 & 2, Bassoon 1 & 2, and Contrabassoon. The brass section includes Trumpet 1-4, Trombone 1-3, and Tuba. The string section includes Violin 1-2, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass. The percussion section includes Snare Drum, Cymbal, and Tom-Tom. The score is written in a single system with measures separated by vertical bar lines. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics for the vocal parts are: "The day that we were born / The day that we were born / The day that we were born / The day that we were born / The day that we were born / The day that we were born".

Intensity

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) are at the top, followed by the string section (Violins, Viola, Cello, Double Bass). The woodwinds (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon) and brass (Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Euphonium) are in the middle. The percussion section is at the bottom. The score is written in a single system with multiple staves. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings. The word 'Intensity' is written above the first staff, indicating a change in dynamics. The page number '58' is centered at the bottom.

101

The musical score is arranged in a system of staves. The top section includes vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon). The middle section features brass instruments (Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba) and percussion (Timpani, Snare, Cymbal, etc.). The bottom section includes additional woodwinds and strings. The score is written in a standard musical notation with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A rehearsal mark '101' is visible at the top right.

This page of musical notation, labeled '09' at the top center, contains a series of musical staves. The notation is dense and complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic values, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with each staff containing a single line of music. The notation is written in a standard musical script, with notes, stems, and beams clearly visible. The overall layout is clean and professional, typical of a printed musical score.

This page of musical notation, page 19, contains multiple systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with each system consisting of multiple staves. The notation is dense and complex, suggesting a high level of musical sophistication. The page is numbered 19 at the top center.

This page contains musical notation for a large ensemble, likely a symphony or concert band. The notation is organized into several systems, each consisting of multiple staves. The top system includes a woodwind section (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons) and a string section. The middle systems feature a brass section (trumpets, trombones, tubas/euphoniums) and a percussion section. The bottom system includes a vocal section (soprano, alto, tenor, bass) and a piano. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, dynamic markings (e.g., *pp*, *ff*), and articulation marks. The page is numbered 79 at the top center.

This page of a musical score, page 63, contains the following staves and parts:

- Top Section:**
 - Flute 1, Flute 2, Flute 3
 - Oboe 1, Oboe 2
 - Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3
 - Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2
 - Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3
 - Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3
 - Euphonium, Tuba
 - Timpani
 - Percussion
- Bottom Section:**
 - Chorus (SATB)
 - Soprano Soloist
 - Alto Soloist
 - Tenor Soloist
 - Bass Soloist

The score features complex musical notation, including various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pp*, *ppp*, *f*, and *sfz*. There are also performance instructions like "by string section" and "orchestra".

151

This page of a musical score contains the following staves and parts:

- Flutes:** Fl. 1, Fl. 2
- Oboes:** Ob. 1, Ob. 2
- Clarinets:** Cl. 1, Cl. 2
- Bassoon:** Bsn.
- Trumpets:** Trp. 1, Trp. 2
- Trombones:** Trom. 1, Trom. 2, Trom. 3
- Euphonium:** Eup.
- Tuba:** Tuba
- Drum Major:** Drum Maj.
- Timpani:** Timpani
- Snare Drum:** Snare
- Cymbals:** Cym.
- Triangle:** Tri.
- Woodblock:** Woodblock
- Maracas:** Maracas
- Shaver:** Shaver
- Castanets:** Castanets
- Conductor:** Conductor

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*. There are also some handwritten annotations and a section labeled "New Music Society Edition" near the bottom right.

Myotomectomy/Chemomyotomectomy
L-24

5146

66

This page of a musical score is organized into several systems of staves. The instruments and parts are labeled on the left side of each staff:

- Flutes:** Flute 1, Flute 2, Flute 3
- Oboes:** Oboe 1, Oboe 2
- Clarinets:** Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2
- Bassoons:** Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2
- String Quartet:** Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Cello
- String Quintet:** Violoncello 1, Violoncello 2, Double Bass
- Woodwinds:** English Horn, Bass Clarinet, Contrabassoon
- Brass:** Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Euphonium, Tuba
- Percussion:** Snare Drum, Cymbal, Tom-Tom, Maracas, Conga, Bongo, Triangle, Tambourine, Castanets, Claves, Shaver, Whistle, Gong, Chimes, Bells, Cuckoo, Anvil, Hammer, Triangle, Tambourine, Castanets, Claves, Shaver, Whistle, Gong, Chimes, Bells, Cuckoo, Anvil, Hammer
- Voice:** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass

The score includes a variety of musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The bottom section of the page features a series of rhythmic patterns, likely for a percussion ensemble, with notes and rests arranged in a grid-like fashion.

Score page 68, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, and rests. The staves are labeled on the left side:

- Flute 1
- Flute 2
- Flute 3
- Oboe 1
- Oboe 2
- Oboe 3
- Clarinet 1
- Clarinet 2
- Clarinet 3
- Bassoon 1
- Bassoon 2
- Bassoon 3
- Trumpet 1
- Trumpet 2
- Trumpet 3
- Trombone 1
- Trombone 2
- Trombone 3
- Euphonium
- Tuba
- Percussion 1
- Percussion 2
- Percussion 3
- Percussion 4
- Percussion 5
- Percussion 6
- Percussion 7
- Percussion 8
- Percussion 9
- Percussion 10
- Percussion 11
- Percussion 12
- Percussion 13
- Percussion 14
- Percussion 15
- Percussion 16
- Percussion 17
- Percussion 18
- Percussion 19
- Percussion 20
- Percussion 21
- Percussion 22
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- Percussion 41
- Percussion 42
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- Percussion 87
- Percussion 88
- Percussion 89
- Percussion 90
- Percussion 91
- Percussion 92
- Percussion 93
- Percussion 94
- Percussion 95
- Percussion 96
- Percussion 97
- Percussion 98
- Percussion 99
- Percussion 100

This page of musical notation is a score for a large ensemble, likely a symphony or a large chamber group. It features multiple staves for various instruments and voices. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, melodic lines, and dynamic markings.

The staves are organized into several systems. The first system includes staves for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2, and Bassoon 3. The second system includes staves for Horn 1, Horn 2, Horn 3, Horn 4, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, Trumpet 4, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Trombone 4, and Tuba. The third system includes staves for Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Percussion 4, Percussion 5, Percussion 6, Percussion 7, Percussion 8, Percussion 9, Percussion 10, Percussion 11, Percussion 12, Percussion 13, Percussion 14, Percussion 15, Percussion 16, Percussion 17, Percussion 18, Percussion 19, Percussion 20, Percussion 21, Percussion 22, Percussion 23, Percussion 24, Percussion 25, Percussion 26, Percussion 27, Percussion 28, Percussion 29, Percussion 30, Percussion 31, Percussion 32, Percussion 33, Percussion 34, Percussion 35, Percussion 36, Percussion 37, Percussion 38, Percussion 39, Percussion 40, Percussion 41, Percussion 42, Percussion 43, Percussion 44, Percussion 45, Percussion 46, Percussion 47, Percussion 48, Percussion 49, Percussion 50, Percussion 51, Percussion 52, Percussion 53, Percussion 54, Percussion 55, Percussion 56, Percussion 57, Percussion 58, Percussion 59, Percussion 60, Percussion 61, Percussion 62, Percussion 63, Percussion 64, Percussion 65, Percussion 66, Percussion 67, Percussion 68, Percussion 69, Percussion 70, Percussion 71, Percussion 72, Percussion 73, Percussion 74, Percussion 75, Percussion 76, Percussion 77, Percussion 78, Percussion 79, Percussion 80, Percussion 81, Percussion 82, Percussion 83, Percussion 84, Percussion 85, Percussion 86, Percussion 87, Percussion 88, Percussion 89, Percussion 90, Percussion 91, Percussion 92, Percussion 93, Percussion 94, Percussion 95, Percussion 96, Percussion 97, Percussion 98, Percussion 99, Percussion 100.

Handwritten musical score on 11 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and beams. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The first staff contains a series of notes, followed by a large, stylized flourish. The second staff contains a series of notes, followed by a large, stylized flourish. The third staff contains a series of notes, followed by a large, stylized flourish. The fourth staff contains a series of notes, followed by a large, stylized flourish. The fifth staff contains a series of notes, followed by a large, stylized flourish. The sixth staff contains a series of notes, followed by a large, stylized flourish. The seventh staff contains a series of notes, followed by a large, stylized flourish. The eighth staff contains a series of notes, followed by a large, stylized flourish. The ninth staff contains a series of notes, followed by a large, stylized flourish. The tenth staff contains a series of notes, followed by a large, stylized flourish. The eleventh staff contains a series of notes, followed by a large, stylized flourish.

This page of a musical score contains the following staves and parts:

- Flutes:** Flute 1, Flute 2, Flute 3, Flute 4
- Oboes:** Oboe 1, Oboe 2
- Clarinets:** Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Clarinet 4
- Bassoons:** Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2
- Trumpets:** Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, Trumpet 4, Trumpet 5, Trumpet 6
- Trombones:** Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3
- Euphonium:** Euphonium
- Tuba:** Tuba
- Drums:** Snare Drum, Cymbal, Tom-Tom
- Percussion:** Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3
- Voice:** Voice

The score includes musical notation such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page number 71 is centered at the bottom.

This page of a musical score contains the following staves and parts:

- Flutes:** Flute 1, Flute 2, Flute 3, Flute 4.
- Oboes:** Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Oboe 3.
- Clarinets:** Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Clarinet 4.
- Bassoons:** Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2, Bassoon 3.
- Trumpets:** Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, Trumpet 4.
- Trombones:** Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3.
- Euphonium:** Euphonium.
- Tuba:** Tuba.
- Drum Major:** Drum Major.
- Drum Corps:** Drum Corps 1, Drum Corps 2, Drum Corps 3, Drum Corps 4.
- Drum Corps 5 & 6:** Drum Corps 5 & 6.
- Drum Corps 7 & 8:** Drum Corps 7 & 8.
- Drum Corps 9 & 10:** Drum Corps 9 & 10.
- Drum Corps 11 & 12:** Drum Corps 11 & 12.
- Drum Corps 13 & 14:** Drum Corps 13 & 14.
- Drum Corps 15 & 16:** Drum Corps 15 & 16.
- Drum Corps 17 & 18:** Drum Corps 17 & 18.
- Drum Corps 19 & 20:** Drum Corps 19 & 20.
- Drum Corps 21 & 22:** Drum Corps 21 & 22.
- Drum Corps 23 & 24:** Drum Corps 23 & 24.
- Drum Corps 25 & 26:** Drum Corps 25 & 26.
- Drum Corps 27 & 28:** Drum Corps 27 & 28.
- Drum Corps 29 & 30:** Drum Corps 29 & 30.
- Drum Corps 31 & 32:** Drum Corps 31 & 32.
- Drum Corps 33 & 34:** Drum Corps 33 & 34.
- Drum Corps 35 & 36:** Drum Corps 35 & 36.
- Drum Corps 37 & 38:** Drum Corps 37 & 38.
- Drum Corps 39 & 40:** Drum Corps 39 & 40.
- Drum Corps 41 & 42:** Drum Corps 41 & 42.
- Drum Corps 43 & 44:** Drum Corps 43 & 44.
- Drum Corps 45 & 46:** Drum Corps 45 & 46.
- Drum Corps 47 & 48:** Drum Corps 47 & 48.
- Drum Corps 49 & 50:** Drum Corps 49 & 50.
- Drum Corps 51 & 52:** Drum Corps 51 & 52.
- Drum Corps 53 & 54:** Drum Corps 53 & 54.
- Drum Corps 55 & 56:** Drum Corps 55 & 56.
- Drum Corps 57 & 58:** Drum Corps 57 & 58.
- Drum Corps 59 & 60:** Drum Corps 59 & 60.
- Drum Corps 61 & 62:** Drum Corps 61 & 62.
- Drum Corps 63 & 64:** Drum Corps 63 & 64.
- Drum Corps 65 & 66:** Drum Corps 65 & 66.
- Drum Corps 67 & 68:** Drum Corps 67 & 68.
- Drum Corps 69 & 70:** Drum Corps 69 & 70.
- Drum Corps 71 & 72:** Drum Corps 71 & 72.
- Drum Corps 73 & 74:** Drum Corps 73 & 74.
- Drum Corps 75 & 76:** Drum Corps 75 & 76.
- Drum Corps 77 & 78:** Drum Corps 77 & 78.
- Drum Corps 79 & 80:** Drum Corps 79 & 80.
- Drum Corps 81 & 82:** Drum Corps 81 & 82.
- Drum Corps 83 & 84:** Drum Corps 83 & 84.
- Drum Corps 85 & 86:** Drum Corps 85 & 86.
- Drum Corps 87 & 88:** Drum Corps 87 & 88.
- Drum Corps 89 & 90:** Drum Corps 89 & 90.
- Drum Corps 91 & 92:** Drum Corps 91 & 92.
- Drum Corps 93 & 94:** Drum Corps 93 & 94.
- Drum Corps 95 & 96:** Drum Corps 95 & 96.
- Drum Corps 97 & 98:** Drum Corps 97 & 98.
- Drum Corps 99 & 100:** Drum Corps 99 & 100.

45 March 18th

Flute 1
Flute 2
Oboe 1
Oboe 2
Clarinet 1
Clarinet 2
Bassoon 1
Bassoon 2
Trumpet 1
Trumpet 2
Trumpet 3
Trombone 1
Trombone 2
Trombone 3
Euphonium
Tuba
Snare Drum
Cymbal
Bass Drum

March 18th
mod. allegro

The musical score on page 74 is arranged in a standard orchestral format. It includes the following parts and staves from top to bottom:

- Flutes:** Flute 1 and Flute 2 (2 staves).
- Oboes:** Oboe 1 and Oboe 2 (2 staves).
- Clarinets:** Clarinet 1 and Clarinet 2 (2 staves).
- Bassoons:** Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 (2 staves).
- Trumpets:** Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, and Trumpet 3 (3 staves).
- Trombones:** Trombone 1, Trombone 2, and Trombone 3 (3 staves).
- Timpani:** Timpani (1 staff).
- String Quartet:** Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Cello (4 staves).
- String Ensemble:** Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Cello (4 staves).
- Choir:** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass (4 staves).

The score contains musical notation including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics for the choir parts are as follows:

Soprano: *Ich bin ein gläubiger Mensch*
 Alto: *Ich bin ein gläubiger Mensch*
 Tenor: *Ich bin ein gläubiger Mensch*
 Bass: *Ich bin ein gläubiger Mensch*

Flute 1

Flute 2

Oboe 1

Oboe 2

Clarinet 1

Clarinet 2

Bassoon 1

Bassoon 2

Trumpet 1

Trumpet 2

Trumpet 3

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Trombone 3

Tuba

Euphonium

Tuba

Euphonium

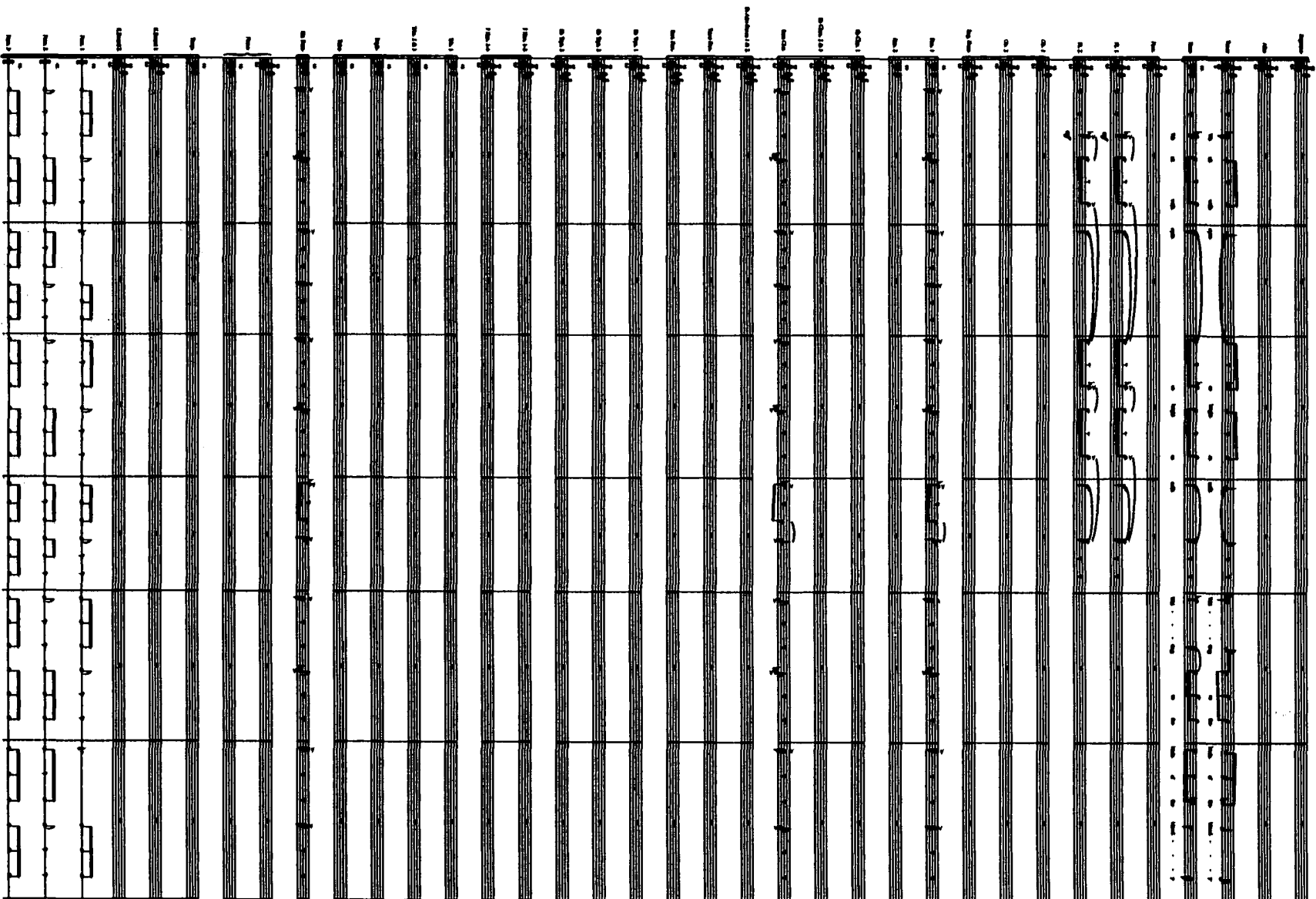
Percussion

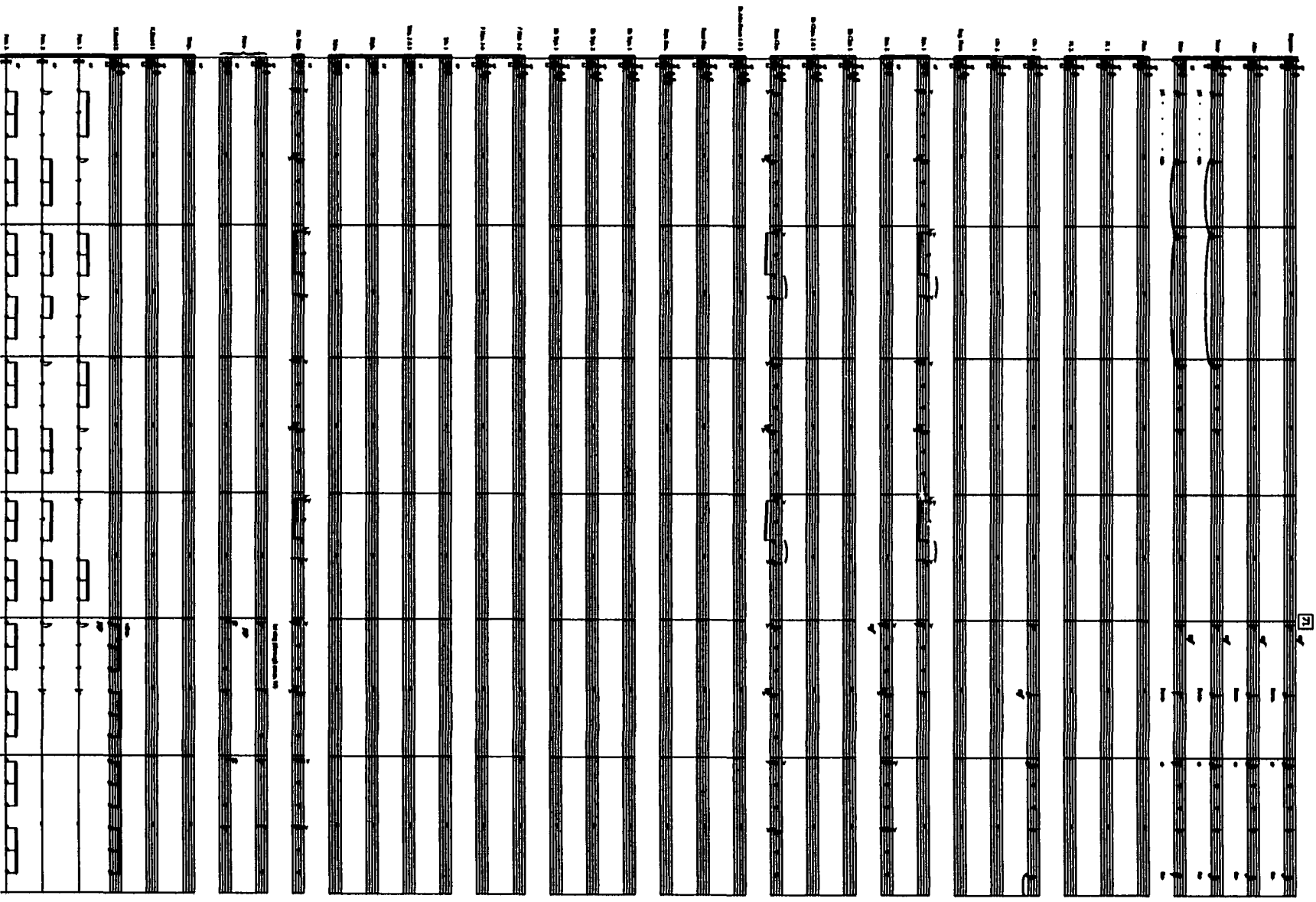
Soprano

Alto

Tenor

Bass





Score page 78, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. The staves are labeled on the left:

- Flute 1
- Flute 2
- Flute 3
- Flute 4
- Flute 5
- Flute 6
- Flute 7
- Flute 8
- Flute 9
- Flute 10
- Flute 11
- Flute 12
- Flute 13
- Flute 14
- Flute 15
- Flute 16
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- Flute 18
- Flute 19
- Flute 20
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- Flute 22
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- Flute 24
- Flute 25
- Flute 26
- Flute 27
- Flute 28
- Flute 29
- Flute 30
- Flute 31
- Flute 32
- Flute 33
- Flute 34
- Flute 35
- Flute 36
- Flute 37
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- Flute 39
- Flute 40
- Flute 41
- Flute 42
- Flute 43
- Flute 44
- Flute 45
- Flute 46
- Flute 47
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- Flute 68
- Flute 69
- Flute 70
- Flute 71
- Flute 72
- Flute 73
- Flute 74
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- Flute 76
- Flute 77
- Flute 78
- Flute 79
- Flute 80
- Flute 81
- Flute 82
- Flute 83
- Flute 84
- Flute 85
- Flute 86
- Flute 87
- Flute 88
- Flute 89
- Flute 90
- Flute 91
- Flute 92
- Flute 93
- Flute 94
- Flute 95
- Flute 96
- Flute 97
- Flute 98
- Flute 99
- Flute 100

A page of musical notation for a 12-part choir. The page contains 12 staves, each with a unique musical line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The staves are arranged in a single column, and the music is written in a standard musical notation style. The page is numbered 12 in the bottom right corner.

This page of a musical score contains the following parts and staves:

- Vocal Parts:** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass, each with a staff and lyrics.
- String Ensemble:** Violins I & II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses.
- Woodwinds:** Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, and Bassoons.
- Brass:** Trumpets, Trombones, and Tuba/Euphonium.
- Percussion:** Timpani and other percussion instruments.
- Piano:** A grand piano accompaniment part.

The score is written in a standard musical notation with various clefs, key signatures, and time signatures. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

This page of a musical score, page 81, contains the following staves and parts:

- Violins 1 & 2:** Two staves at the top, showing complex melodic and rhythmic patterns.
- Violas:** Two staves below the violins, with some parts featuring long, sustained notes.
- Cellos & Double Basses:** Two staves, with the cellos often playing sustained notes and the double basses providing a rhythmic foundation.
- Woodwinds:** Multiple staves for Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, and Bassoons, featuring intricate melodic lines and rhythmic patterns.
- Brass:** Staves for Trumpets, Trombones, and Tuba, with parts that include sustained notes and rhythmic figures.
- Choir:** Four staves at the bottom for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass voices, with lyrics written below the notes.

The score is written in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

80

Violins 1 & 2
Violas
Cellos
Double Basses
Flutes
Oboes
Clarinets
Bassoons
Trumpets
Trombones
Tuba
Euphonium
Tuba/Euphonium
Soprano
Alto
Tenor
Bass

82

This page of a musical score contains the following staves and parts:

- Flutes:** Fl. 1, Fl. 2
- Oboes:** Ob. 1, Ob. 2
- Clarinets:** Cl. 1, Cl. 2
- Bassoon:** Bsn.
- Trumpets:** Trp. 1, Trp. 2, Trp. 3
- Trombones:** Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3
- Euphonium:** Eup.
- Tuba:** Tuba
- Percussion:** Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3, Perc. 4, Perc. 5, Perc. 6, Perc. 7, Perc. 8, Perc. 9, Perc. 10, Perc. 11, Perc. 12, Perc. 13, Perc. 14, Perc. 15, Perc. 16, Perc. 17, Perc. 18, Perc. 19, Perc. 20, Perc. 21, Perc. 22, Perc. 23, Perc. 24, Perc. 25, Perc. 26, Perc. 27, Perc. 28, Perc. 29, Perc. 30, Perc. 31, Perc. 32, Perc. 33, Perc. 34, Perc. 35, Perc. 36, Perc. 37, Perc. 38, Perc. 39, Perc. 40, Perc. 41, Perc. 42, Perc. 43, Perc. 44, Perc. 45, Perc. 46, Perc. 47, Perc. 48, Perc. 49, Perc. 50, Perc. 51, Perc. 52, Perc. 53, Perc. 54, Perc. 55, Perc. 56, Perc. 57, Perc. 58, Perc. 59, Perc. 60, Perc. 61, Perc. 62, Perc. 63, Perc. 64, Perc. 65, Perc. 66, Perc. 67, Perc. 68, Perc. 69, Perc. 70, Perc. 71, Perc. 72, Perc. 73, Perc. 74, Perc. 75, Perc. 76, Perc. 77, Perc. 78, Perc. 79, Perc. 80, Perc. 81, Perc. 82, Perc. 83, Perc. 84, Perc. 85, Perc. 86, Perc. 87, Perc. 88, Perc. 89, Perc. 90, Perc. 91, Perc. 92, Perc. 93, Perc. 94, Perc. 95, Perc. 96, Perc. 97, Perc. 98, Perc. 99, Perc. 100
- Violins:** Viol. 1, Viol. 2
- Violas:** Viola 1, Viola 2
- Cellos:** Cel. 1, Cel. 2
- Double Basses:** Db. 1, Db. 2

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A specific instruction "In Apparent 1st-2nd Hand" is visible at the bottom right of the page.

This page of the musical score, page 84, contains the following parts and staves:

- Violins 1 & 2:** Two staves at the top, showing melodic lines with various note values and rests.
- Violas:** Two staves below the violins, primarily containing rests.
- Cellos & Double Basses:** Two staves below the violas, also primarily containing rests.
- Woodwinds:**
 - Flutes:** Two staves, with the right staff showing a melodic line starting in the fourth measure.
 - Oboes:** Two staves, primarily containing rests.
 - Clarinets:** Two staves, primarily containing rests.
 - Bassoons:** Two staves, primarily containing rests.
- Brass:**
 - Trumpets:** Two staves, with the right staff showing a melodic line starting in the fourth measure.
 - Trombones:** Two staves, primarily containing rests.
 - Tuba/Euphonium:** Two staves, primarily containing rests.
- Choir:** Four staves at the bottom, labeled Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass, showing vocal lines with various note values and rests.

The score is written in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page number 84 is centered at the bottom.

This page of a musical score contains the following parts and staves:

- Flutes:** Flute 1 and Flute 2 (staves 1-2).
- Oboes:** Oboe 1 and Oboe 2 (staves 3-4).
- Clarinets:** Clarinet 1 and Clarinet 2 (staves 5-6).
- Bassoons:** Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 (staves 7-8).
- String Quartet:** Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Cello (staves 9-12).
- String Ensemble:** Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Cello (staves 13-16).
- Woodwinds:** Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2 (staves 17-24).
- Brass:** Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, and Tuba (staves 25-29).
- Voices:** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass (staves 30-33).
- Percussion:** Snare Drum, Cymbal, and Tom (staves 34-36).
- Conductor:** Stave 37.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *f*, *p*, *mf*, *ff*). The page is numbered 85 at the bottom.

Score page 86, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. The notation includes musical notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Staves are labeled on the left:

- Flute 1
- Flute 2
- Clarinet 1
- Clarinet 2
- Bassoon 1
- Bassoon 2
- Trumpet 1
- Trumpet 2
- Trumpet 3
- Trombone 1
- Trombone 2
- Trombone 3
- Baritone
- Bass
- Voice 1
- Voice 2
- Voice 3
- Voice 4
- Voice 5
- Voice 6
- Voice 7
- Voice 8
- Voice 9
- Voice 10
- Voice 11
- Voice 12
- Voice 13
- Voice 14
- Voice 15
- Voice 16
- Voice 17
- Voice 18
- Voice 19
- Voice 20
- Voice 21
- Voice 22
- Voice 23
- Voice 24
- Voice 25
- Voice 26
- Voice 27
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- Voice 51
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- Voice 53
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- Voice 55
- Voice 56
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- Voice 58
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- Voice 60
- Voice 61
- Voice 62
- Voice 63
- Voice 64
- Voice 65
- Voice 66
- Voice 67
- Voice 68
- Voice 69
- Voice 70
- Voice 71
- Voice 72
- Voice 73
- Voice 74
- Voice 75
- Voice 76
- Voice 77
- Voice 78
- Voice 79
- Voice 80
- Voice 81
- Voice 82
- Voice 83
- Voice 84
- Voice 85
- Voice 86
- Voice 87
- Voice 88
- Voice 89
- Voice 90
- Voice 91
- Voice 92
- Voice 93
- Voice 94
- Voice 95
- Voice 96
- Voice 97
- Voice 98
- Voice 99
- Voice 100

Score page 87, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. The notation includes musical notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Staves are labeled on the left:

- Flute 1
- Flute 2
- Oboe 1
- Oboe 2
- Clarinet 1
- Clarinet 2
- Bassoon 1
- Bassoon 2
- Trumpet 1
- Trumpet 2
- Trumpet 3
- Trombone 1
- Trombone 2
- Trombone 3
- Euphonium
- Tuba
- Percussion 1
- Percussion 2
- Percussion 3
- Percussion 4
- Percussion 5
- Percussion 6
- Percussion 7
- Percussion 8
- Percussion 9
- Percussion 10
- Percussion 11
- Percussion 12
- Percussion 13
- Percussion 14
- Percussion 15
- Percussion 16
- Percussion 17
- Percussion 18
- Percussion 19
- Percussion 20
- Percussion 21
- Percussion 22
- Percussion 23
- Percussion 24
- Percussion 25
- Percussion 26
- Percussion 27
- Percussion 28
- Percussion 29
- Percussion 30
- Percussion 31
- Percussion 32
- Percussion 33
- Percussion 34
- Percussion 35
- Percussion 36
- Percussion 37
- Percussion 38
- Percussion 39
- Percussion 40
- Percussion 41
- Percussion 42
- Percussion 43
- Percussion 44
- Percussion 45
- Percussion 46
- Percussion 47
- Percussion 48
- Percussion 49
- Percussion 50
- Percussion 51
- Percussion 52
- Percussion 53
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- Percussion 68
- Percussion 69
- Percussion 70
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- Percussion 85
- Percussion 86
- Percussion 87
- Percussion 88
- Percussion 89
- Percussion 90
- Percussion 91
- Percussion 92
- Percussion 93
- Percussion 94
- Percussion 95
- Percussion 96
- Percussion 97
- Percussion 98
- Percussion 99
- Percussion 100

This page of a musical score contains the following staves and parts:

- Violins I & II:** Two staves at the top, showing melodic lines with various note values and rests.
- Violas:** A single staff below the violins.
- Cellos & Double Basses:** A single staff below the violas.
- Flutes 1 & 2:** Two staves, mostly containing rests.
- Oboes:** A single staff, mostly containing rests.
- Clarinets 1 & 2:** Two staves, mostly containing rests.
- Bassoons:** A single staff, mostly containing rests.
- Trumpets 1 & 2:** Two staves, mostly containing rests.
- Trombones 1, 2, & 3:** A single staff, mostly containing rests.
- Euphonium & Tuba:** A single staff, mostly containing rests.
- Timpani:** A single staff, mostly containing rests.
- Conductor's Staff:** A single staff below the percussion, showing a rhythmic pattern.
- Choir:** Four staves at the bottom, labeled "Soprano", "Alto", "Tenor", and "Bass", showing vocal lines with lyrics.

This page of a musical score, labeled 90, contains the following staves and parts:

- Woodwinds:** Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2, Clarinet in B-flat 1, Clarinet in B-flat 2, Bass Clarinet, Contrabassoon 1 & 2.
- Brass:** Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Euphonium, Tuba.
- Percussion:** Timpani, Snare Drum, Bass Drum, Cymbals, Triangle, Gong, Tam-tam, Chimes, Bells, and various other percussion instruments.
- Strings:** Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Cello, Double Bass.
- Choir:** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass.
- Other:** Piano, Harp, and various other instruments.

The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page number 90 is centered at the bottom.

The musical score is organized into several systems. The first system contains vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The second system includes woodwind and string parts, with specific instrument labels on the left. The third system continues the woodwind and string parts, with some instruments having multiple staves. The fourth system includes Percussion and other auxiliary parts. The score is written in a standard musical notation with notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

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The musical score is arranged in systems. The instruments listed on the left side of the page are:

- Flute 1
- Flute 2
- Oboe 1
- Oboe 2
- Bassoon 1
- Bassoon 2
- Clarinet 1
- Clarinet 2
- Trumpet 1
- Trumpet 2
- Trombone 1
- Trombone 2
- Tuba
- Euphonium
- Drum Major
- Snare Drum
- Bass Drum
- Cymbals
- Tam-tam
- Triangle
- Castanets
- Maracas
- Bongos
- Congas
- Timbales
- Percussion 1
- Percussion 2
- Percussion 3

The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte) are present. The page number 92 is centered at the bottom.

This page of a musical score contains the following staves and parts:

- Flutes:** Fl. 1, Fl. 2
- Oboes:** Ob. 1, Ob. 2
- Clarinets:** Cl. 1, Cl. 2
- Bassoon:** Bsn. Solo
- Trumpets:** Trp. 1, Trp. 2
- Trombones:** Tromb. 1, Tromb. 2, Tromb. 3
- Euphonium/Tuba:** Eup. Solo
- Drum Major:** Dr. Maj. 1, Dr. Maj. 2, Dr. Maj. 3
- Drum Corps:** Dr. Corp. 1, Dr. Corp. 2, Dr. Corp. 3
- Drum Major 1 & 2:** Dr. Maj. 1 & 2
- Drum Major 3:** Dr. Maj. 3
- Drum Major 4:** Dr. Maj. 4
- Drum Major 5:** Dr. Maj. 5
- Drum Major 6:** Dr. Maj. 6
- Drum Major 7:** Dr. Maj. 7
- Drum Major 8:** Dr. Maj. 8
- Drum Major 9:** Dr. Maj. 9
- Drum Major 10:** Dr. Maj. 10
- Drum Major 11:** Dr. Maj. 11
- Drum Major 12:** Dr. Maj. 12
- Drum Major 13:** Dr. Maj. 13
- Drum Major 14:** Dr. Maj. 14
- Drum Major 15:** Dr. Maj. 15
- Drum Major 16:** Dr. Maj. 16
- Drum Major 17:** Dr. Maj. 17
- Drum Major 18:** Dr. Maj. 18
- Drum Major 19:** Dr. Maj. 19
- Drum Major 20:** Dr. Maj. 20
- Drum Major 21:** Dr. Maj. 21
- Drum Major 22:** Dr. Maj. 22
- Drum Major 23:** Dr. Maj. 23
- Drum Major 24:** Dr. Maj. 24
- Drum Major 25:** Dr. Maj. 25
- Drum Major 26:** Dr. Maj. 26
- Drum Major 27:** Dr. Maj. 27
- Drum Major 28:** Dr. Maj. 28
- Drum Major 29:** Dr. Maj. 29
- Drum Major 30:** Dr. Maj. 30
- Drum Major 31:** Dr. Maj. 31
- Drum Major 32:** Dr. Maj. 32
- Drum Major 33:** Dr. Maj. 33
- Drum Major 34:** Dr. Maj. 34
- Drum Major 35:** Dr. Maj. 35
- Drum Major 36:** Dr. Maj. 36
- Drum Major 37:** Dr. Maj. 37
- Drum Major 38:** Dr. Maj. 38
- Drum Major 39:** Dr. Maj. 39
- Drum Major 40:** Dr. Maj. 40
- Drum Major 41:** Dr. Maj. 41
- Drum Major 42:** Dr. Maj. 42
- Drum Major 43:** Dr. Maj. 43
- Drum Major 44:** Dr. Maj. 44
- Drum Major 45:** Dr. Maj. 45
- Drum Major 46:** Dr. Maj. 46
- Drum Major 47:** Dr. Maj. 47
- Drum Major 48:** Dr. Maj. 48
- Drum Major 49:** Dr. Maj. 49
- Drum Major 50:** Dr. Maj. 50
- Drum Major 51:** Dr. Maj. 51
- Drum Major 52:** Dr. Maj. 52
- Drum Major 53:** Dr. Maj. 53
- Drum Major 54:** Dr. Maj. 54
- Drum Major 55:** Dr. Maj. 55
- Drum Major 56:** Dr. Maj. 56
- Drum Major 57:** Dr. Maj. 57
- Drum Major 58:** Dr. Maj. 58
- Drum Major 59:** Dr. Maj. 59
- Drum Major 60:** Dr. Maj. 60
- Drum Major 61:** Dr. Maj. 61
- Drum Major 62:** Dr. Maj. 62
- Drum Major 63:** Dr. Maj. 63
- Drum Major 64:** Dr. Maj. 64
- Drum Major 65:** Dr. Maj. 65
- Drum Major 66:** Dr. Maj. 66
- Drum Major 67:** Dr. Maj. 67
- Drum Major 68:** Dr. Maj. 68
- Drum Major 69:** Dr. Maj. 69
- Drum Major 70:** Dr. Maj. 70
- Drum Major 71:** Dr. Maj. 71
- Drum Major 72:** Dr. Maj. 72
- Drum Major 73:** Dr. Maj. 73
- Drum Major 74:** Dr. Maj. 74
- Drum Major 75:** Dr. Maj. 75
- Drum Major 76:** Dr. Maj. 76
- Drum Major 77:** Dr. Maj. 77
- Drum Major 78:** Dr. Maj. 78
- Drum Major 79:** Dr. Maj. 79
- Drum Major 80:** Dr. Maj. 80
- Drum Major 81:** Dr. Maj. 81
- Drum Major 82:** Dr. Maj. 82
- Drum Major 83:** Dr. Maj. 83
- Drum Major 84:** Dr. Maj. 84
- Drum Major 85:** Dr. Maj. 85
- Drum Major 86:** Dr. Maj. 86
- Drum Major 87:** Dr. Maj. 87
- Drum Major 88:** Dr. Maj. 88
- Drum Major 89:** Dr. Maj. 89
- Drum Major 90:** Dr. Maj. 90
- Drum Major 91:** Dr. Maj. 91
- Drum Major 92:** Dr. Maj. 92
- Drum Major 93:** Dr. Maj. 93
- Drum Major 94:** Dr. Maj. 94
- Drum Major 95:** Dr. Maj. 95
- Drum Major 96:** Dr. Maj. 96
- Drum Major 97:** Dr. Maj. 97
- Drum Major 98:** Dr. Maj. 98
- Drum Major 99:** Dr. Maj. 99
- Drum Major 100:** Dr. Maj. 100

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Violins I
Violins II
Violas
Cellos
Double Basses
Flutes
Oboes
Clarinets
Bassoons
Trumpets
Trombones
Tuba/Euphonium
Choir: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass

Crescendo

This page of a musical score contains the following staves and parts:

- Flutes:** Flute 1, Flute 2, Flute 3, Flute 4
- Oboes:** Oboe 1, Oboe 2
- Clarinets:** Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Clarinet 4
- Bassoons:** Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2
- String Section:** Violins 1 & 2, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses
- Percussion:** Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Triangle, Gong, Chimes, Tom-toms, Bass Drum, Conga, Bongo, Maracas, Shaver, Castanets, Tambourine, Claves, Conga, Bongo, Maracas, Shaver, Castanets, Tambourine, Claves
- Choir:** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass
- Conductor:** Conductor's part

The score is written in a standard musical notation with various dynamics (e.g., *f*, *ff*, *pp*) and articulation marks. The page number 95 is centered at the bottom.

This page of a musical score contains the following staves and parts:

- Violins I & II:** Two staves at the top, showing melodic lines with various note values and rests.
- Violas:** A single staff below the violins, featuring some complex rhythmic patterns.
- Celli & Double Basses:** Two staves below the violas, with a more rhythmic and harmonic accompaniment.
- Woodwinds:** Multiple staves for flutes, oboes, and bassoons, some with intricate melodic passages.
- Brass:** Staves for trumpets and trombones, providing harmonic support and occasional melodic highlights.
- Vocal Parts:** Several staves for vocalists, including solo parts and choral sections, with lyrics written below the notes.
- Percussion:** Staves for various percussion instruments, including timpani and snare drum, marked with rhythmic notation.

The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with clefs, key signatures, and time signatures indicating the tempo and key of the piece. The layout is organized into systems, with each system containing multiple staves for different instruments or voices.

This page of a musical score contains the following staves and parts:

- Woodwinds:** Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2.
- Brass:** Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Euphonium, Tuba.
- Percussion:** Snare Drum, Cymbal, Tom-Tom, Triangle, Gong, Chimes, Suspended Cymbal, Tam-Tam, Gong 2, Gong 3, Gong 4, Gong 5, Gong 6, Gong 7, Gong 8, Gong 9, Gong 10, Gong 11, Gong 12, Gong 13, Gong 14, Gong 15, Gong 16, Gong 17, Gong 18, Gong 19, Gong 20, Gong 21, Gong 22, Gong 23, Gong 24, Gong 25, Gong 26, Gong 27, Gong 28, Gong 29, Gong 30, Gong 31, Gong 32, Gong 33, Gong 34, Gong 35, Gong 36, Gong 37, Gong 38, Gong 39, Gong 40, Gong 41, Gong 42, Gong 43, Gong 44, Gong 45, Gong 46, Gong 47, Gong 48, Gong 49, Gong 50, Gong 51, Gong 52, Gong 53, Gong 54, Gong 55, Gong 56, Gong 57, Gong 58, Gong 59, Gong 60, Gong 61, Gong 62, Gong 63, Gong 64, Gong 65, Gong 66, Gong 67, Gong 68, Gong 69, Gong 70, Gong 71, Gong 72, Gong 73, Gong 74, Gong 75, Gong 76, Gong 77, Gong 78, Gong 79, Gong 80, Gong 81, Gong 82, Gong 83, Gong 84, Gong 85, Gong 86, Gong 87, Gong 88, Gong 89, Gong 90, Gong 91, Gong 92, Gong 93, Gong 94, Gong 95, Gong 96, Gong 97, Gong 98, Gong 99, Gong 100.
- Strings:** Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Cello, Double Bass.
- Choir:** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page number 97 is centered at the bottom.

The musical score on page 98 is arranged in a traditional orchestral format. It features a large ensemble of instruments and voices. The string section at the top includes Violins I & II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses. The woodwind section includes Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, and Bassoons. The brass section includes Trumpets, Trombones, Tuba, Euphonium, Baritone, and Horns. The choir section at the bottom includes Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The score is written in a standard musical notation with various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page number 98 is centered at the bottom.

This page of a musical score contains the following staves and parts:

- Violins:** Violin 1, Violin 2
- Violas:** Viola 1, Viola 2
- Celli:** Cello 1, Cello 2
- Double Basses:** Double Bass 1, Double Bass 2
- Woodwinds:** Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2
- Brass:** Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Euphonium, Tuba
- Percussion:** Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Triangle, Gong, Tam-tam, Chimes, Bells, Caster
- Choir:** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass
- Conductor:** Conductor's part

The score is written in a standard musical notation with various dynamics, articulations, and performance instructions. The page number 99 is centered at the bottom.

This page of musical notation, numbered 100, contains multiple staves of music. The notation is dense and spans the width of the page. It includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The notation is arranged in a standard musical score format, with staves grouped together. The page is oriented horizontally, and the notation is written in black ink on a white background. The page number '100' is located at the top center. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The notation is arranged in a standard musical score format, with staves grouped together. The page is oriented horizontally, and the notation is written in black ink on a white background.

This page of musical notation, numbered 101, contains multiple staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with some staves containing more complex notation than others. The page is oriented horizontally, with the musical staves running vertically. The notation is written in black ink on a white background. The page number 101 is located at the top center of the page.

Discussion

103

This page of a musical score contains the following parts and staves:

- String Section:** Violins I & II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses.
- Woodwind Section:** Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, and Bassoons.
- Brass Section:** Trumpets, Trombones, and Tuba/Euphonium.
- Vocal Parts:** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass.
- Choir:** SATB (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass).

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Lyrics are present for the vocal parts and the choir. The page number 104 is centered at the bottom.

This page of musical notation, page 105, contains multiple staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key features include:

- Dynamic Markings:** 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano) are used throughout the score.
- Boxed-in Sections:** Several sections of the music are enclosed in boxes, likely indicating specific performance techniques or edits.
- Performance Instructions:** Textual instructions are interspersed within the musical staves, providing guidance for the performer.
- Staff Layout:** The notation is organized into multiple systems, each consisting of several staves.

106

34

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The top section includes woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and brass (Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Euphonium, Horn). Below these are the strings (Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass) and a large percussion section. The percussion part includes Snare Drum, Tom-Tom, and Cymbal, with specific notation for rolls and patterns. The score features a variety of musical notations, including sixteenth-note runs, sustained notes, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A rehearsal mark '34' is located at the top of the page, indicating the start of a specific section of the music.

This page of musical notation is for a 12-part choir, with parts numbered 1 through 12 on the right margin. The notation includes vocal staves with lyrics in German. The lyrics are as follows:

1. Ich hab' dich lieb, du meine Liebe,
 2. Ich hab' dich lieb, du meine Liebe,
 3. Ich hab' dich lieb, du meine Liebe,
 4. Ich hab' dich lieb, du meine Liebe,
 5. Ich hab' dich lieb, du meine Liebe,
 6. Ich hab' dich lieb, du meine Liebe,
 7. Ich hab' dich lieb, du meine Liebe,
 8. Ich hab' dich lieb, du meine Liebe,
 9. Ich hab' dich lieb, du meine Liebe,
 10. Ich hab' dich lieb, du meine Liebe,
 11. Ich hab' dich lieb, du meine Liebe,
 12. Ich hab' dich lieb, du meine Liebe,

This page of a musical score, page 110, contains staves for various instruments and voices. The staves are arranged in a system with the following labels on the left: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Euphonium, Tuba/Euphonium, Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass, and Piano. The music is written in 4/4 time and features complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piano part at the bottom of the page features a prominent rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

9

The musical score consists of 16 staves. The first three staves are empty. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a standard musical notation style.

This page of musical notation, page 112, contains a large section of music with many staves and complex notation. The notation is arranged in a multi-staff format, with various musical symbols, notes, and rests visible. The page is divided into several systems of staves, with the most complex notation appearing in the middle section. The notation includes various musical symbols, notes, and rests, suggesting a complex musical composition. The page is numbered 112 at the top center.

This page of musical notation is for a large ensemble, likely a symphony or chamber orchestra. It consists of 18 staves, organized into several systems. The notation includes a variety of musical symbols:

- Staff 1:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 2:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 3:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 4:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 5:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 6:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 7:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 8:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 9:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 10:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 11:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 12:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 13:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 14:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 15:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 16:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 17:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 18:** A single staff with a series of eighth notes.

The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page is numbered 113 at the top center.

71 *Simply unaccompanied / fugue-like*

The musical score is written for a fugue, starting at measure 71. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The score is organized into systems, with each system containing multiple staves. The staves are labeled on the left side, including:

- Voice 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 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.

117

The musical score is arranged in a traditional orchestral format. The staves are grouped as follows from top to bottom:

- Woodwinds:** Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe, Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon, and Contrabassoon.
- Brass:** Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, and Tuba.
- Strings:** Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass.
- Choir:** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass.
- Percussion:** Timpani, Snare Drum, and Cymbal.

The score features complex rhythmic patterns, particularly in the woodwinds and strings, and includes various musical markings such as dynamics, articulation, and performance instructions. The page number 117 is centered at the bottom.

99

Flute 1

Flute 2

Oboe 1

Oboe 2

Clarinet 1

Clarinet 2

Bassoon 1

Bassoon 2

Trumpet 1

Trumpet 2

Trumpet 3

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Trombone 3

Tuba

Euphonium

Timp

Snare

Bass

Cym

Score page 120, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, particularly in the lower staves, and some text annotations such as "in tempo" and "cresc.".

The score is organized into systems of staves. The top system includes staves for voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon). The middle system includes staves for strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, Double Bass) and percussion (Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Tom-Toms). The bottom system includes staves for piano (Piano I, Piano II) and a grand staff (Piano III, Piano IV). The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and includes some text annotations such as "in tempo" and "cresc.".

This page of musical notation, numbered 121, contains multiple staves of music. The notation is dense and spans the width of the page. It includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and it appears to be a score for a large ensemble or orchestra. The page is oriented horizontally, with the staves running vertically. The notation is written in black ink on a white background. The page number 121 is located at the top center of the page.

This page of musical notation is for a large ensemble, likely a symphony or chamber orchestra. It features 24 staves, organized into several systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system (staves 1-4) includes a woodwind section (Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe, Clarinet) and a string section (Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello). The second system (staves 5-8) includes a woodwind section (Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe, Clarinet) and a string section (Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello). The third system (staves 9-12) includes a woodwind section (Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe, Clarinet) and a string section (Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello). The fourth system (staves 13-16) includes a woodwind section (Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe, Clarinet) and a string section (Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello). The fifth system (staves 17-20) includes a woodwind section (Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe, Clarinet) and a string section (Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello). The sixth system (staves 21-24) includes a woodwind section (Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe, Clarinet) and a string section (Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello). The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and dynamic markings clearly visible. The page is numbered 122 at the top center.

This page of a musical score, page 123, contains the following staves and parts:

- Flutes:** Flute 1, Flute 2, Flute 3, Flute 4, Flute 5, Flute 6, Flute 7, Flute 8, Flute 9, Flute 10, Flute 11, Flute 12, Flute 13, Flute 14, Flute 15, Flute 16, Flute 17, Flute 18, Flute 19, Flute 20, Flute 21, Flute 22, Flute 23, Flute 24, Flute 25, Flute 26, Flute 27, Flute 28, Flute 29, Flute 30, Flute 31, Flute 32, Flute 33, Flute 34, Flute 35, Flute 36, Flute 37, Flute 38, Flute 39, Flute 40, Flute 41, Flute 42, Flute 43, Flute 44, Flute 45, Flute 46, Flute 47, Flute 48, Flute 49, Flute 50, Flute 51, Flute 52, Flute 53, Flute 54, Flute 55, Flute 56, Flute 57, Flute 58, Flute 59, Flute 60, Flute 61, Flute 62, Flute 63, Flute 64, Flute 65, Flute 66, Flute 67, Flute 68, Flute 69, Flute 70, Flute 71, Flute 72, Flute 73, Flute 74, Flute 75, Flute 76, Flute 77, Flute 78, Flute 79, Flute 80, Flute 81, Flute 82, Flute 83, Flute 84, Flute 85, Flute 86, Flute 87, Flute 88, Flute 89, Flute 90, Flute 91, Flute 92, Flute 93, Flute 94, Flute 95, Flute 96, Flute 97, Flute 98, Flute 99, Flute 100.
- Woodwinds:** Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Oboe 3, Oboe 4, Oboe 5, Oboe 6, Oboe 7, Oboe 8, Oboe 9, Oboe 10, Oboe 11, Oboe 12, Oboe 13, Oboe 14, Oboe 15, Oboe 16, Oboe 17, Oboe 18, Oboe 19, Oboe 20, Oboe 21, Oboe 22, Oboe 23, Oboe 24, Oboe 25, Oboe 26, Oboe 27, Oboe 28, Oboe 29, Oboe 30, Oboe 31, Oboe 32, Oboe 33, Oboe 34, Oboe 35, Oboe 36, Oboe 37, Oboe 38, Oboe 39, Oboe 40, Oboe 41, Oboe 42, Oboe 43, Oboe 44, Oboe 45, Oboe 46, Oboe 47, Oboe 48, Oboe 49, Oboe 50, Oboe 51, Oboe 52, Oboe 53, Oboe 54, Oboe 55, Oboe 56, Oboe 57, Oboe 58, Oboe 59, Oboe 60, Oboe 61, Oboe 62, Oboe 63, Oboe 64, Oboe 65, Oboe 66, Oboe 67, Oboe 68, Oboe 69, Oboe 70, Oboe 71, Oboe 72, Oboe 73, Oboe 74, Oboe 75, Oboe 76, Oboe 77, Oboe 78, Oboe 79, Oboe 80, Oboe 81, Oboe 82, Oboe 83, Oboe 84, Oboe 85, Oboe 86, Oboe 87, Oboe 88, Oboe 89, Oboe 90, Oboe 91, Oboe 92, Oboe 93, Oboe 94, Oboe 95, Oboe 96, Oboe 97, Oboe 98, Oboe 99, Oboe 100.
- Brass:** Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, Trumpet 4, Trumpet 5, Trumpet 6, Trumpet 7, Trumpet 8, Trumpet 9, Trumpet 10, Trumpet 11, Trumpet 12, Trumpet 13, Trumpet 14, Trumpet 15, Trumpet 16, Trumpet 17, Trumpet 18, Trumpet 19, Trumpet 20, Trumpet 21, Trumpet 22, Trumpet 23, Trumpet 24, Trumpet 25, Trumpet 26, Trumpet 27, Trumpet 28, Trumpet 29, Trumpet 30, Trumpet 31, Trumpet 32, Trumpet 33, Trumpet 34, Trumpet 35, Trumpet 36, Trumpet 37, Trumpet 38, Trumpet 39, Trumpet 40, Trumpet 41, Trumpet 42, Trumpet 43, Trumpet 44, Trumpet 45, Trumpet 46, Trumpet 47, Trumpet 48, Trumpet 49, Trumpet 50, Trumpet 51, Trumpet 52, Trumpet 53, Trumpet 54, Trumpet 55, Trumpet 56, Trumpet 57, Trumpet 58, Trumpet 59, Trumpet 60, Trumpet 61, Trumpet 62, Trumpet 63, Trumpet 64, Trumpet 65, Trumpet 66, Trumpet 67, Trumpet 68, Trumpet 69, Trumpet 70, Trumpet 71, Trumpet 72, Trumpet 73, Trumpet 74, Trumpet 75, Trumpet 76, Trumpet 77, Trumpet 78, Trumpet 79, Trumpet 80, Trumpet 81, Trumpet 82, Trumpet 83, Trumpet 84, Trumpet 85, Trumpet 86, Trumpet 87, Trumpet 88, Trumpet 89, Trumpet 90, Trumpet 91, Trumpet 92, Trumpet 93, Trumpet 94, Trumpet 95, Trumpet 96, Trumpet 97, Trumpet 98, Trumpet 99, Trumpet 100.
- Other Instruments:** Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Trombone 4, Trombone 5, Trombone 6, Trombone 7, Trombone 8, Trombone 9, Trombone 10, Trombone 11, Trombone 12, Trombone 13, Trombone 14, Trombone 15, Trombone 16, Trombone 17, Trombone 18, Trombone 19, Trombone 20, Trombone 21, Trombone 22, Trombone 23, Trombone 24, Trombone 25, Trombone 26, Trombone 27, Trombone 28, Trombone 29, Trombone 30, Trombone 31, Trombone 32, Trombone 33, Trombone 34, Trombone 35, Trombone 36, Trombone 37, Trombone 38, Trombone 39, Trombone 40, Trombone 41, Trombone 42, Trombone 43, Trombone 44, Trombone 45, Trombone 46, Trombone 47, Trombone 48, Trombone 49, Trombone 50, Trombone 51, Trombone 52, Trombone 53, Trombone 54, Trombone 55, Trombone 56, Trombone 57, Trombone 58, Trombone 59, Trombone 60, Trombone 61, Trombone 62, Trombone 63, Trombone 64, Trombone 65, Trombone 66, Trombone 67, Trombone 68, Trombone 69, Trombone 70, Trombone 71, Trombone 72, Trombone 73, Trombone 74, Trombone 75, Trombone 76, Trombone 77, Trombone 78, Trombone 79, Trombone 80, Trombone 81, Trombone 82, Trombone 83, Trombone 84, Trombone 85, Trombone 86, Trombone 87, Trombone 88, Trombone 89, Trombone 90, Trombone 91, Trombone 92, Trombone 93, Trombone 94, Trombone 95, Trombone 96, Trombone 97, Trombone 98, Trombone 99, Trombone 100.
- Voices:** Soprano 1, Soprano 2, Soprano 3, Soprano 4, Soprano 5, Soprano 6, Soprano 7, Soprano 8, Soprano 9, Soprano 10, Soprano 11, Soprano 12, Soprano 13, Soprano 14, Soprano 15, Soprano 16, Soprano 17, Soprano 18, Soprano 19, Soprano 20, Soprano 21, Soprano 22, Soprano 23, Soprano 24, Soprano 25, Soprano 26, Soprano 27, Soprano 28, Soprano 29, Soprano 30, Soprano 31, Soprano 32, Soprano 33, Soprano 34, Soprano 35, Soprano 36, Soprano 37, Soprano 38, Soprano 39, Soprano 40, Soprano 41, Soprano 42, Soprano 43, Soprano 44, Soprano 45, Soprano 46, Soprano 47, Soprano 48, Soprano 49, Soprano 50, Soprano 51, Soprano 52, Soprano 53, Soprano 54, Soprano 55, Soprano 56, Soprano 57, Soprano 58, Soprano 59, Soprano 60, Soprano 61, Soprano 62, Soprano 63, Soprano 64, Soprano 65, Soprano 66, Soprano 67, Soprano 68, Soprano 69, Soprano 70, Soprano 71, Soprano 72, Soprano 73, Soprano 74, Soprano 75, Soprano 76, Soprano 77, Soprano 78, Soprano 79, Soprano 80, Soprano 81, Soprano 82, Soprano 83, Soprano 84, Soprano 85, Soprano 86, Soprano 87, Soprano 88, Soprano 89, Soprano 90, Soprano 91, Soprano 92, Soprano 93, Soprano 94, Soprano 95, Soprano 96, Soprano 97, Soprano 98, Soprano 99, Soprano 100.
- Other:** Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Percussion 4, Percussion 5, Percussion 6, Percussion 7, Percussion 8, Percussion 9, Percussion 10, Percussion 11, Percussion 12, Percussion 13, Percussion 14, Percussion 15, Percussion 16, Percussion 17, Percussion 18, Percussion 19, Percussion 20, Percussion 21, Percussion 22, Percussion 23, Percussion 24, Percussion 25, Percussion 26, Percussion 27, Percussion 28, Percussion 29, Percussion 30, Percussion 31, Percussion 32, Percussion 33, Percussion 34, Percussion 35, Percussion 36, Percussion 37, Percussion 38, Percussion 39, Percussion 40, Percussion 41, Percussion 42, Percussion 43, Percussion 44, Percussion 45, Percussion 46, Percussion 47, Percussion 48, Percussion 49, Percussion 50, Percussion 51, Percussion 52, Percussion 53, Percussion 54, Percussion 55, Percussion 56, Percussion 57, Percussion 58, Percussion 59, Percussion 60, Percussion 61, Percussion 62, Percussion 63, Percussion 64, Percussion 65, Percussion 66, Percussion 67, Percussion 68, Percussion 69, Percussion 70, Percussion 71, Percussion 72, Percussion 73, Percussion 74, Percussion 75, Percussion 76, Percussion 77, Percussion 78, Percussion 79, Percussion 80, Percussion 81, Percussion 82, Percussion 83, Percussion 84, Percussion 85, Percussion 86, Percussion 87, Percussion 88, Percussion 89, Percussion 90, Percussion 91, Percussion 92, Percussion 93, Percussion 94, Percussion 95, Percussion 96, Percussion 97, Percussion 98, Percussion 99, Percussion 100.

This page of musical notation, numbered 125, contains multiple staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with some staves containing more complex notation, including slurs and ties. The page is oriented horizontally, with the musical staves running vertically. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a professional musical score.

This page of musical notation, numbered 126, contains multiple staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with some staves showing more complex notation, including slurs and ties. The page is oriented horizontally, with the musical staves running vertically. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a professional musical score.

148 Überweisung

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The top section contains woodwinds (Flutes 1 & 2, Oboes 1 & 2, Clarinets 1 & 2, Bassoons 1 & 2), followed by brass (Horns 1-4, Trumpets 1-3, Trombones 1-3, Tuba, Euphonium, Timp, and Percussion). The bottom section is for the vocal ensemble (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and the string section (Violins 1 & 2, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses). The score begins at measure 148, marked 'Überweisung'. The music is characterized by dense, rhythmic textures, particularly in the woodwinds and strings, with frequent use of sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) are used throughout. The vocal parts enter later in the section, with specific lyrics provided for each part.

This page of a musical score, numbered 128, contains a complex arrangement of musical staves. The notation is dense, featuring a variety of note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is organized into several systems, each containing multiple staves. The instruments represented include woodwinds (flutes, oboes, bassoons, clarinets), strings (violins, violas, cellos, double basses), and percussion (timpani, snare drum, cymbals, etc.). The notation includes many slurs, ties, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). The overall layout is typical of a professional musical score, with clear staff lines and legible notation.

Opus. 10, No. 10 140 J-48

The musical score is for a piece titled "Opus. 10, No. 10" with the number "140" and the letter "J-48" in the top right corner. The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and piano. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. The score is divided into systems, with the first system starting at measure 140. The piano part is at the bottom, with multiple staves. The woodwind and brass parts are in the middle, and the string parts are at the top. The score ends with a double bar line and a fermata over the final notes.

IV. In The Ruins Of New York

[illegible]

Score page 132, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. The staves are organized into systems, with labels on the left indicating the instrument or voice part. The notation includes musical notes, rests, and other musical symbols.

Labels on the left side of the staves (from top to bottom):

- Flute 1
- Flute 2
- Flute 3
- Flute 4
- Flute 5
- Flute 6
- Flute 7
- Flute 8
- Flute 9
- Flute 10
- Flute 11
- Flute 12
- Flute 13
- Flute 14
- Flute 15
- Flute 16
- Flute 17
- Flute 18
- Flute 19
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- Flute 24
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- Flute 78
- Flute 79
- Flute 80
- Flute 81
- Flute 82
- Flute 83
- Flute 84
- Flute 85
- Flute 86
- Flute 87
- Flute 88
- Flute 89
- Flute 90
- Flute 91
- Flute 92
- Flute 93
- Flute 94
- Flute 95
- Flute 96
- Flute 97
- Flute 98
- Flute 99
- Flute 100

22 Subtotal

The musical score is organized into systems. The first system includes staves for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Euphonium, Percussion, and various string sections. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The 'Subtotal' section is marked at the top right of the first system.

Soprano
 Alto
 Tenor
 Bass
 Piano
 Violins I
 Violins II
 Violas
 Cellos
 Double Basses
 Flutes
 Oboes
 Clarinets
 Bassoons
 Trumpets
 Trombones
 Tuba/Euphonium
 Timpani
 Snare Drum
 Cymbals
 Triangle
 Gong
 Chimes
 Piano
 Choir
 SATB
 Piano
 Piano
 Piano

135

Violins 1
Violins 2
Violas
Cellos
Double Basses
Flutes
Oboes
Clarinets
Bassoons
Trumpets
Trombones
Tuba/Euphonium
Soprano
Alto
Tenor
Bass

Handwritten musical score on page 137. The score is written on multiple staves, organized into systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is divided into sections, with some staves labeled on the left side, including:

- Handwritten musical notation (top system)
- Handwritten musical notation (second system)
- Handwritten musical notation (third system)
- Handwritten musical notation (fourth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (fifth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (sixth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (seventh system)
- Handwritten musical notation (eighth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (ninth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (tenth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (eleventh system)
- Handwritten musical notation (twelfth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (thirteenth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (fourteenth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (fifteenth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (sixteenth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (seventeenth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (eighteenth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (nineteenth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (twentieth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (twenty-first system)
- Handwritten musical notation (twenty-second system)
- Handwritten musical notation (twenty-third system)
- Handwritten musical notation (twenty-fourth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (twenty-fifth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (twenty-sixth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (twenty-seventh system)
- Handwritten musical notation (twenty-eighth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (twenty-ninth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (thirtieth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (thirty-first system)
- Handwritten musical notation (thirty-second system)
- Handwritten musical notation (thirty-third system)
- Handwritten musical notation (thirty-fourth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (thirty-fifth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (thirty-sixth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (thirty-seventh system)
- Handwritten musical notation (thirty-eighth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (thirty-ninth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (fortieth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (forty-first system)
- Handwritten musical notation (forty-second system)
- Handwritten musical notation (forty-third system)
- Handwritten musical notation (forty-fourth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (forty-fifth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (forty-sixth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (forty-seventh system)
- Handwritten musical notation (forty-eighth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (forty-ninth system)
- Handwritten musical notation (fiftieth system)

This page contains a musical score for a large ensemble. The top section includes vocal parts with lyrics in both English and Spanish. Below the vocal parts are numerous staves for various instruments, including strings, woodwinds, and percussion. The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing rests or specific performance instructions.

Vocal Parts and Lyrics:

- Top Vocal Part:**
 - English: "I'm not a man, I'm a woman"
 - Spanish: "Yo no soy un hombre, soy una mujer"
- Second Vocal Part:**
 - English: "I'm not a man, I'm a woman"
 - Spanish: "Yo no soy un hombre, soy una mujer"
- Third Vocal Part:**
 - English: "I'm not a man, I'm a woman"
 - Spanish: "Yo no soy un hombre, soy una mujer"
- Fourth Vocal Part:**
 - English: "I'm not a man, I'm a woman"
 - Spanish: "Yo no soy un hombre, soy una mujer"

Instrumental Parts:

- Strings:** Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass.
- Woodwinds:** Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Saxophone.
- Percussion:** Snare Drum, Cymbal, Tom, Conga, Bongo, Maracas, Tambourine, Shaker, Castanets, Triangles, Candles, etc.

63

Fl.
 Ob.
 Clar.
 Bassoon
 Horn
 Trumpet
 Trombone
 Tuba
 Euphonium
 T.C.
 B.C.
 Perc.
 Snare
 Tom
 Cym.
 Bells
 Triangle
 Castanets
 Maracas
 Tambourine
 Gong
 Chimes
 Steel Drums
 Banjo
 Guitar
 Bass
 Piano
 Harp
 Strings

This page of a musical score is organized into several systems of staves. The top system includes staves for Violins I and II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses. The second system contains staves for Flutes I and II, Oboes I and II, Clarinets I and II, and Bassoons. The third system is for the Brass section, including Trumpets I and II, Horns I and II, and Trombones I and II. The fourth system is for Percussion, with staves for Snare Drum, Cymbals, and other percussion instruments. The score is written in a standard musical notation with various notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Score page 143, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. The notation includes musical notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The staves are organized into systems, with labels on the left side identifying the instruments and voices.

Labels on the left side of the staves include:

- Voice 1
- Voice 2
- Voice 3
- Voice 4
- Voice 5
- Voice 6
- Voice 7
- Voice 8
- Voice 9
- Voice 10
- Voice 11
- Voice 12
- Voice 13
- Voice 14
- Voice 15
- Voice 16
- Voice 17
- Voice 18
- Voice 19
- Voice 20
- Voice 21
- Voice 22
- Voice 23
- Voice 24
- Voice 25
- Voice 26
- Voice 27
- Voice 28
- Voice 29
- Voice 30
- Voice 31
- Voice 32
- Voice 33
- Voice 34
- Voice 35
- Voice 36
- Voice 37
- Voice 38
- Voice 39
- Voice 40
- Voice 41
- Voice 42
- Voice 43
- Voice 44
- Voice 45
- Voice 46
- Voice 47
- Voice 48
- Voice 49
- Voice 50
- Voice 51
- Voice 52
- Voice 53
- Voice 54
- Voice 55
- Voice 56
- Voice 57
- Voice 58
- Voice 59
- Voice 60
- Voice 61
- Voice 62
- Voice 63
- Voice 64
- Voice 65
- Voice 66
- Voice 67
- Voice 68
- Voice 69
- Voice 70
- Voice 71
- Voice 72
- Voice 73
- Voice 74
- Voice 75
- Voice 76
- Voice 77
- Voice 78
- Voice 79
- Voice 80
- Voice 81
- Voice 82
- Voice 83
- Voice 84
- Voice 85
- Voice 86
- Voice 87
- Voice 88
- Voice 89
- Voice 90
- Voice 91
- Voice 92
- Voice 93
- Voice 94
- Voice 95
- Voice 96
- Voice 97
- Voice 98
- Voice 99
- Voice 100

Flute 1

Flute 2

Oboe

Clarinet in Bb

Bassoon

Contrabassoon

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Double Bass

Trumpet 1

Trumpet 2

Trumpet 3

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Trombone 3

Tuba

Percussion 1

Percussion 2

Percussion 3

Choir 1

Choir 2

Choir 3

V. The Heavenly City

Jo-154 Fellowship

The musical score is arranged in a system of staves. The instruments and voices included are:

- Trumpet 1
- Trumpet 2
- Trumpet 3
- Flute 1
- Flute 2
- Clarinet 1
- Clarinet 2
- Clarinet 3
- Alto Saxophone 1
- Alto Saxophone 2
- Alto Saxophone 3
- Tenor Saxophone 1
- Tenor Saxophone 2
- Tenor Saxophone 3
- Bass Saxophone 1
- Bass Saxophone 2
- Bass Saxophone 3
- Drum 1
- Drum 2
- Drum 3
- Drum 4
- Drum 5
- Drum 6
- Drum 7
- Drum 8
- Drum 9
- Drum 10
- Drum 11
- Drum 12
- Drum 13
- Drum 14
- Drum 15
- Drum 16
- Drum 17
- Drum 18
- Drum 19
- Drum 20
- Drum 21
- Drum 22
- Drum 23
- Drum 24
- Drum 25
- Drum 26
- Drum 27
- Drum 28
- Drum 29
- Drum 30
- Drum 31
- Drum 32
- Drum 33
- Drum 34
- Drum 35
- Drum 36
- Drum 37
- Drum 38
- Drum 39
- Drum 40
- Drum 41
- Drum 42
- Drum 43
- Drum 44
- Drum 45
- Drum 46
- Drum 47
- Drum 48
- Drum 49
- Drum 50
- Drum 51
- Drum 52
- Drum 53
- Drum 54
- Drum 55
- Drum 56
- Drum 57
- Drum 58
- Drum 59
- Drum 60
- Drum 61
- Drum 62
- Drum 63
- Drum 64
- Drum 65
- Drum 66
- Drum 67
- Drum 68
- Drum 69
- Drum 70
- Drum 71
- Drum 72
- Drum 73
- Drum 74
- Drum 75
- Drum 76
- Drum 77
- Drum 78
- Drum 79
- Drum 80
- Drum 81
- Drum 82
- Drum 83
- Drum 84
- Drum 85
- Drum 86
- Drum 87
- Drum 88
- Drum 89
- Drum 90
- Drum 91
- Drum 92
- Drum 93
- Drum 94
- Drum 95
- Drum 96
- Drum 97
- Drum 98
- Drum 99
- Drum 100

12

Flute 1
Flute 2
Oboe
Clarinet in B-flat
Bassoon
Horn 1
Horn 2
Horn 3
Horn 4
Trumpet 1
Trumpet 2
Trumpet 3
Trumpet 4
Trombone 1
Trombone 2
Trombone 3
Tuba
Euphonium
Timp
Snare
Bass
Perc

This page of a musical score, page 147, contains the following staves and parts:

- String Section:** Violins I & II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses.
- Woodwind Section:** Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, and Bassoons.
- Brass Section:** Trumpets, Trombones, and Tuba/Euphonium.
- Choir:** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass.
- Percussion:** Timpani and other percussion instruments.

The score is written in 4/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including melodic lines, harmonic textures, and rhythmic patterns. The page number 147 is centered at the bottom.

Flute 1

Flute 2

Oboe 1

Oboe 2

Clarinet 1

Clarinet 2

Bassoon 1

Bassoon 2

Trumpet 1

Trumpet 2

Trumpet 3

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Trombone 3

Euphonium

Tuba

Snare Drum

Cymbal

Bass Drum

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Double Bass

Chorus 1

Chorus 2

Chorus 3

Chorus 4

Chorus 5

Chorus 6

Chorus 7

Chorus 8

Chorus 9

Chorus 10

Chorus 11

Chorus 12

Chorus 13

Chorus 14

Chorus 15

Chorus 16

Chorus 17

Chorus 18

Chorus 19

Chorus 20

Chorus 21

Chorus 22

Chorus 23

Chorus 24

Chorus 25

Chorus 26

Chorus 27

Chorus 28

Chorus 29

Chorus 30

Chorus 31

Chorus 32

Chorus 33

Chorus 34

Chorus 35

Chorus 36

Chorus 37

Chorus 38

Chorus 39

Chorus 40

Chorus 41

Chorus 42

Chorus 43

Chorus 44

Chorus 45

Chorus 46

Chorus 47

Chorus 48

Chorus 49

Chorus 50

Chorus 51

Chorus 52

Chorus 53

Chorus 54

Chorus 55

Chorus 56

Chorus 57

Chorus 58

Chorus 59

Chorus 60

Chorus 61

Chorus 62

Chorus 63

Chorus 64

Chorus 65

Chorus 66

Chorus 67

Chorus 68

Chorus 69

Chorus 70

Chorus 71

Chorus 72

Chorus 73

Chorus 74

Chorus 75

Chorus 76

Chorus 77

Chorus 78

Chorus 79

Chorus 80

Chorus 81

Chorus 82

Chorus 83

Chorus 84

Chorus 85

Chorus 86

Chorus 87

Chorus 88

Chorus 89

Chorus 90

Chorus 91

Chorus 92

Chorus 93

Chorus 94

Chorus 95

Chorus 96

Chorus 97

Chorus 98

Chorus 99

Chorus 100

27 Driving

The musical score is arranged in a system of staves. The top section includes staves for strings (Violins I & II, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses) and woodwinds (Flutes, Clarinets, Saxophones). Below these are staves for brass (Trumpets, Trombones, Tuba/Euphonium) and percussion (Timpani, Snare, Cymbals, etc.). The bottom section includes staves for voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The notation is dense, with many beamed notes indicating fast passages. Dynamic markings such as 'pp' and 'f' are used throughout. At the bottom of the page, there are some handwritten-style notes and markings, including 'Loud horn group playing alone' and 'Loud horn group playing alone'.

30

The musical score is arranged in systems. The first system includes vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon). The second system continues with woodwinds and adds strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, Double Bass). The third system includes brass (Trumpet I, Trumpet II, Trombone I, Trombone II, Tuba, Euphonium) and percussion. The fourth system features strings and a piano part. The fifth system includes strings and a piano part. The sixth system includes strings and a piano part. The seventh system includes strings and a piano part. The eighth system includes strings and a piano part. The ninth system includes strings and a piano part. The tenth system includes strings and a piano part. The eleventh system includes strings and a piano part. The twelfth system includes strings and a piano part. The thirteenth system includes strings and a piano part. The fourteenth system includes strings and a piano part. The fifteenth system includes strings and a piano part. The sixteenth system includes strings and a piano part. The seventeenth system includes strings and a piano part. The eighteenth system includes strings and a piano part. The nineteenth system includes strings and a piano part. The twentieth system includes strings and a piano part.

This page of a musical score, page 151, contains the following staves and parts:

- Voices:** Soprano 1, Soprano 2, Alto 1, Alto 2, Tenor 1, Tenor 2, Bass 1, Bass 2.
- Woodwinds:** Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2.
- Brass:** Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Euphonium, Tub.
- Percussion:** Snare, Cym.
- Other:** Piano, Harp.

The score features complex musical notation, including various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

A page of musical notation for a 12-part choir. The page contains 12 staves, each with a unique musical part. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. The staves are arranged in a single column, and the music is written in a standard musical notation style. The page is numbered 12 in the bottom right corner.

152 *Powerfully*

The musical score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and choir. The music is in 4/4 time and features a powerful, driving melody in the upper strings and woodwinds, supported by a rhythmic pattern in the lower strings and brass. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The page number 153 is centered at the bottom.

153

This page of a musical score, page 154, contains the following staves and parts:

- Vocal Parts:** Soprano (Sopr.), Alto (Alto), Tenor (Tenor), and Bass (Bass).
- Woodwinds:** Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Bsn.).
- Brass:** Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), and Tuba (Tub.).
- Percussion:** Snare (Snr.), Cymbal (Cym.), Tom (Tom), and Bass Drum (B.D.).

The score is written in a complex, multi-measure format, with many notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The notation is dense, particularly in the woodwind and brass sections, which feature many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal parts are more sparse, with long rests and occasional melodic lines. The percussion parts are also sparse, with occasional hits and sustained sounds.

This page of a musical score, page 155, contains the following staves and parts:

- Vocal Parts:** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass.
- Woodwinds:** Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Bsn.).
- Strings:** Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Cello (Vcl.), and Double Bass (Db. Bass).
- Percussion:** Piano (Pno.), Timpani (Timp.), Snare (Snare), and Cymbal (Cym.).

The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols. The page number 155 is centered at the bottom.

Violins 1 & 2
Violas
Cellos
Double Basses
Flutes
Oboes
Clarinets
Bassoons
Trumpets
Trombones
Tuba/Euphonium
Soprano
Alto
Tenor
Bass

156

J-60 74 J-66 Refrains

The musical score is written for a large ensemble. The first system includes staves for Flute 1 & 2, Oboe 1 & 2, Clarinet 1 & 2, Bassoon 1 & 2, Trumpet 1 & 2, Trombone 1 & 2, Tuba 1 & 2, Euphonium 1 & 2, and Timp. The second system includes staves for Violin 1 & 2, Viola 1 & 2, Cello 1 & 2, and Double Bass 1 & 2. The music is written in 4/4 time and features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Score page 158, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. The notation includes complex musical symbols, clefs, and dynamic markings.

Staves are labeled on the left side:

- Flute 1
- Flute 2
- Clarinet 1
- Clarinet 2
- Bassoon 1
- Bassoon 2
- Trumpet 1
- Trumpet 2
- Trumpet 3
- Trombone 1
- Trombone 2
- Trombone 3
- Baritone
- Bass
- Voice 1
- Voice 2
- Voice 3
- Voice 4
- Voice 5
- Voice 6
- Voice 7
- Voice 8
- Voice 9
- Voice 10
- Voice 11
- Voice 12
- Voice 13
- Voice 14
- Voice 15
- Voice 16
- Voice 17
- Voice 18
- Voice 19
- Voice 20
- Voice 21
- Voice 22
- Voice 23
- Voice 24
- Voice 25
- Voice 26
- Voice 27
- Voice 28
- Voice 29
- Voice 30
- Voice 31
- Voice 32
- Voice 33
- Voice 34
- Voice 35
- Voice 36
- Voice 37
- Voice 38
- Voice 39
- Voice 40
- Voice 41
- Voice 42
- Voice 43
- Voice 44
- Voice 45
- Voice 46
- Voice 47
- Voice 48
- Voice 49
- Voice 50
- Voice 51
- Voice 52
- Voice 53
- Voice 54
- Voice 55
- Voice 56
- Voice 57
- Voice 58
- Voice 59
- Voice 60
- Voice 61
- Voice 62
- Voice 63
- Voice 64
- Voice 65
- Voice 66
- Voice 67
- Voice 68
- Voice 69
- Voice 70
- Voice 71
- Voice 72
- Voice 73
- Voice 74
- Voice 75
- Voice 76
- Voice 77
- Voice 78
- Voice 79
- Voice 80
- Voice 81
- Voice 82
- Voice 83
- Voice 84
- Voice 85
- Voice 86
- Voice 87
- Voice 88
- Voice 89
- Voice 90
- Voice 91
- Voice 92
- Voice 93
- Voice 94
- Voice 95
- Voice 96
- Voice 97
- Voice 98
- Voice 99
- Voice 100

30

The musical score on page 159 is a complex orchestral and vocal arrangement. It begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) are written in a grand staff with a common key signature. The instrumental parts include Flute 1 & 2, Clarinet 1 & 2, Violin 1 & 2, Viola 1 & 2, Cello 1 & 2, and Double Bass. The score is characterized by extensive use of ties and slurs, indicating long, sustained melodic lines. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests. The page number 159 is centered at the bottom.

This page of a musical score, page 160, contains the following staves and parts:

- Violins 1 & 2:** Two staves with complex rhythmic patterns.
- Violas:** One staff with complex rhythmic patterns.
- Cellos & Double Basses:** Two staves with complex rhythmic patterns.
- Flutes:** One staff with complex rhythmic patterns.
- Oboes:** One staff with complex rhythmic patterns.
- Clarinets:** One staff with complex rhythmic patterns.
- Bassoons:** One staff with complex rhythmic patterns.
- Trumpets:** One staff with complex rhythmic patterns.
- Trombones:** One staff with complex rhythmic patterns.
- Tuba & Euphonium:** One staff with complex rhythmic patterns.
- Choir:** Four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) with complex rhythmic patterns.

Flute 1

Flute 2

Oboe 1

Oboe 2

Bassoon 1

Bassoon 2

Clarinet 1

Clarinet 2

Bass Clarinet

Saxophone 1

Saxophone 2

Saxophone 3

Trumpet 1

Trumpet 2

Trumpet 3

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Trombone 3

Euphonium

Tuba

Percussion 1

Percussion 2

Percussion 3

105 J-54 Band 106 J-55

The musical score is arranged in two systems, J-54 and J-55, separated by a double bar line. The instruments and parts include:

- Woodwinds:** Flute 1, Flute 2, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Saxophone 1, Saxophone 2, Saxophone 3.
- Brass:** Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Tuba 1, Tuba 2, Tuba 3.
- Percussion:** Snare, Cymbal, Bass Drum, and other percussion parts.
- Vocals:** Four vocal staves at the bottom, labeled with lyrics.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics for the vocal parts are:

- Vocal 1: "I'm a band leader"
- Vocal 2: "I'm a band leader"
- Vocal 3: "I'm a band leader"
- Vocal 4: "I'm a band leader"

This page of a musical score, page 163, contains the following staves and parts:

- Top Section (Measures 1-4):** Includes staves for Soprano (Sop.), Alto (Alt.), Tenor (Ten.), Bass (Bass.), and Piano (Pno.).
- Second Section (Measures 5-8):** Includes staves for Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), and Cello (Vcl.).
- Third Section (Measures 9-12):** Includes staves for Double Bass (Kontrabaß), Double Bass II (Kontrabaß II), and Double Bass III (Kontrabaß III).
- Fourth Section (Measures 13-16):** Includes staves for Double Bass IV (Kontrabaß IV), Double Bass V (Kontrabaß V), and Double Bass VI (Kontrabaß VI).
- Fifth Section (Measures 17-20):** Includes staves for Double Bass VII (Kontrabaß VII), Double Bass VIII (Kontrabaß VIII), and Double Bass IX (Kontrabaß IX).
- Sixth Section (Measures 21-24):** Includes staves for Double Bass X (Kontrabaß X), Double Bass XI (Kontrabaß XI), and Double Bass XII (Kontrabaß XII).
- Seventh Section (Measures 25-28):** Includes staves for Double Bass XIII (Kontrabaß XIII), Double Bass XIV (Kontrabaß XIV), and Double Bass XV (Kontrabaß XV).
- Eighth Section (Measures 29-32):** Includes staves for Double Bass XVI (Kontrabaß XVI), Double Bass XVII (Kontrabaß XVII), and Double Bass XVIII (Kontrabaß XVIII).
- Ninth Section (Measures 33-36):** Includes staves for Double Bass XIX (Kontrabaß XIX), Double Bass XX (Kontrabaß XX), and Double Bass XXI (Kontrabaß XXI).
- Tenth Section (Measures 37-40):** Includes staves for Double Bass XXII (Kontrabaß XXII), Double Bass XXIII (Kontrabaß XXIII), and Double Bass XXIV (Kontrabaß XXIV).
- Eleventh Section (Measures 41-44):** Includes staves for Double Bass XXV (Kontrabaß XXV), Double Bass XXVI (Kontrabaß XXVI), and Double Bass XXVII (Kontrabaß XXVII).
- Twelfth Section (Measures 45-48):** Includes staves for Double Bass XXVIII (Kontrabaß XXVIII), Double Bass XXIX (Kontrabaß XXIX), and Double Bass XXX (Kontrabaß XXX).
- Thirteenth Section (Measures 49-52):** Includes staves for Double Bass XXXI (Kontrabaß XXXI), Double Bass XXXII (Kontrabaß XXXII), and Double Bass XXXIII (Kontrabaß XXXIII).
- Fourteenth Section (Measures 53-56):** Includes staves for Double Bass XXXIV (Kontrabaß XXXIV), Double Bass XXXV (Kontrabaß XXXV), and Double Bass XXXVI (Kontrabaß XXXVI).
- Fifteenth Section (Measures 57-60):** Includes staves for Double Bass XXXVII (Kontrabaß XXXVII), Double Bass XXXVIII (Kontrabaß XXXVIII), and Double Bass XXXIX (Kontrabaß XXXIX).
- Sixteenth Section (Measures 61-64):** Includes staves for Double Bass XL (Kontrabaß XL), Double Bass XLI (Kontrabaß XLI), and Double Bass XLII (Kontrabaß XLII).
- Seventeenth Section (Measures 65-68):** Includes staves for Double Bass XLIII (Kontrabaß XLIII), Double Bass XLIV (Kontrabaß XLIV), and Double Bass XLV (Kontrabaß XLV).
- Eighteenth Section (Measures 69-72):** Includes staves for Double Bass XLVI (Kontrabaß XLVI), Double Bass XLVII (Kontrabaß XLVII), and Double Bass XLVIII (Kontrabaß XLVIII).
- Nineteenth Section (Measures 73-76):** Includes staves for Double Bass XLIX (Kontrabaß XLIX), Double Bass L (Kontrabaß L), and Double Bass LI (Kontrabaß LI).
- Twentieth Section (Measures 77-80):** Includes staves for Double Bass LII (Kontrabaß LII), Double Bass LIII (Kontrabaß LIII), and Double Bass LIV (Kontrabaß LIV).
- Twenty-first Section (Measures 81-84):** Includes staves for Double Bass LV (Kontrabaß LV), Double Bass LVI (Kontrabaß LVI), and Double Bass LVII (Kontrabaß LVII).
- Twenty-second Section (Measures 85-88):** Includes staves for Double Bass LVIII (Kontrabaß LVIII), Double Bass LIX (Kontrabaß LIX), and Double Bass LX (Kontrabaß LX).
- Twenty-third Section (Measures 89-92):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXI (Kontrabaß LXI), Double Bass LXII (Kontrabaß LXII), and Double Bass LXIII (Kontrabaß LXIII).
- Twenty-fourth Section (Measures 93-96):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXIV (Kontrabaß LXIV), Double Bass LXV (Kontrabaß LXV), and Double Bass LXVI (Kontrabaß LXVI).
- Twenty-fifth Section (Measures 97-100):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXVII (Kontrabaß LXVII), Double Bass LXVIII (Kontrabaß LXVIII), and Double Bass LXIX (Kontrabaß LXIX).
- Twenty-sixth Section (Measures 101-104):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXX (Kontrabaß LXX), Double Bass LXXI (Kontrabaß LXXI), and Double Bass LXXII (Kontrabaß LXXII).
- Twenty-seventh Section (Measures 105-108):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXIII (Kontrabaß LXXIII), Double Bass LXXIV (Kontrabaß LXXIV), and Double Bass LXXV (Kontrabaß LXXV).
- Twenty-eighth Section (Measures 109-112):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXVI (Kontrabaß LXXVI), Double Bass LXXVII (Kontrabaß LXXVII), and Double Bass LXXVIII (Kontrabaß LXXVIII).
- Twenty-ninth Section (Measures 113-116):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXIX (Kontrabaß LXXIX), Double Bass LXXX (Kontrabaß LXXX), and Double Bass LXXXI (Kontrabaß LXXXI).
- Thirtieth Section (Measures 117-120):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXII (Kontrabaß LXXXII), Double Bass LXXXIII (Kontrabaß LXXXIII), and Double Bass LXXXIV (Kontrabaß LXXXIV).
- Thirty-first Section (Measures 121-124):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXV (Kontrabaß LXXXV), Double Bass LXXXVI (Kontrabaß LXXXVI), and Double Bass LXXXVII (Kontrabaß LXXXVII).
- Thirty-second Section (Measures 125-128):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXVIII (Kontrabaß LXXXVIII), Double Bass LXXXIX (Kontrabaß LXXXIX), and Double Bass LXXXX (Kontrabaß LXXXX).
- Thirty-third Section (Measures 129-132):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXI (Kontrabaß LXXXXI), Double Bass LXXXXII (Kontrabaß LXXXXII), and Double Bass LXXXXIII (Kontrabaß LXXXXIII).
- Thirty-fourth Section (Measures 133-136):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXIV (Kontrabaß LXXXXIV), Double Bass LXXXXV (Kontrabaß LXXXXV), and Double Bass LXXXXVI (Kontrabaß LXXXXVI).
- Thirty-fifth Section (Measures 137-140):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXVII (Kontrabaß LXXXXVII), Double Bass LXXXXVIII (Kontrabaß LXXXXVIII), and Double Bass LXXXXIX (Kontrabaß LXXXXIX).
- Thirty-sixth Section (Measures 141-144):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXX (Kontrabaß LXXXXX), Double Bass LXXXXXI (Kontrabaß LXXXXXI), and Double Bass LXXXXXII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXII).
- Thirty-seventh Section (Measures 145-148):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXXIII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXIII), Double Bass LXXXXXIV (Kontrabaß LXXXXXIV), and Double Bass LXXXXXV (Kontrabaß LXXXXXV).
- Thirty-eighth Section (Measures 149-152):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXXVI (Kontrabaß LXXXXXVI), Double Bass LXXXXXVII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXVII), and Double Bass LXXXXXVIII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXVIII).
- Thirty-ninth Section (Measures 153-156):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXXIX (Kontrabaß LXXXXXIX), Double Bass LXXXXXX (Kontrabaß LXXXXXX), and Double Bass LXXXXXXI (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXI).
- Fortieth Section (Measures 157-160):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXXXII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXII), Double Bass LXXXXXXIII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXIII), and Double Bass LXXXXXXIV (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXIV).
- Forty-first Section (Measures 161-164):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXXXV (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXV), Double Bass LXXXXXXVI (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXVI), and Double Bass LXXXXXXVII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXVII).
- Forty-second Section (Measures 165-168):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXXXVIII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXVIII), Double Bass LXXXXXXIX (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXIX), and Double Bass LXXXXXXX (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXX).
- Forty-third Section (Measures 169-172):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXXXXI (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXXI), Double Bass LXXXXXXXII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXXII), and Double Bass LXXXXXXXIII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXXIII).
- Forty-fourth Section (Measures 173-176):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXXXXIV (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXXIV), Double Bass LXXXXXXXV (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXXV), and Double Bass LXXXXXXXVI (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXXVI).
- Forty-fifth Section (Measures 177-180):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXXXXVII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXXVII), Double Bass LXXXXXXXVIII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXXVIII), and Double Bass LXXXXXXXIX (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXXIX).
- Forty-sixth Section (Measures 181-184):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXXXXX (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXXX), Double Bass LXXXXXXXXI (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXXXI), and Double Bass LXXXXXXX XII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXX XII).
- Forty-seventh Section (Measures 185-188):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXXXX XIII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXX XIII), Double Bass LXXXXXXX XIV (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXX XIV), and Double Bass LXXXXXXX XV (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXX XV).
- Forty-eighth Section (Measures 189-192):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXXXX XVI (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXX XVI), Double Bass LXXXXXXX XVII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXX XVII), and Double Bass LXXXXXXX XVIII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXX XVIII).
- Forty-ninth Section (Measures 193-196):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXXXX XIX (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXX XIX), Double Bass LXXXXXXX XX (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXX XX), and Double Bass LXXXXXXX XXI (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXX XXI).
- Fiftieth Section (Measures 197-200):** Includes staves for Double Bass LXXXXXXX XXII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXX XXII), Double Bass LXXXXXXX XXIII (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXX XXIII), and Double Bass LXXXXXXX XXIV (Kontrabaß LXXXXXXX XXIV).

This page of a musical score, numbered 164, contains the following staves and parts:

- Woodwinds:** Flute 1 & 2, Oboe 1 & 2, Clarinet 1 & 2, Bassoon 1 & 2.
- Brass:** Trumpet 1, 2, & 3; Trombone 1, 2, & 3; Tuba; Euphonium; Timp.
- Strings:** Violin 1 & 2; Viola; Violoncello; Double Bass.
- Percussion:** Snare Drum, Cymbal, Tom-tom, Triangle, Gong, Chimes, Bells, Maracas, Tambourine, Castanets, Claves, Conga, Bongos, Djembe, Kalimba, Xylophone, Maracas, Tambourine, Castanets, Claves, Conga, Bongos, Djembe, Kalimba, Xylophone.
- Voice:** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass.

The score features complex musical notation, including various note values, rests, and dynamic markings, indicating a detailed orchestral and choral arrangement.

126 J-154 Poco Adagio

The musical score is for a piece titled "J-154" with the tempo marking "Poco Adagio". It is page 126 of the score. The instrumentation includes:

- Flutes:** Flute 1, Flute 2, Flute 3
- Oboes:** Oboe 1, Oboe 2
- Clarinets:** Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3
- Bassoons:** Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2
- Horns:** Horn 1, Horn 2, Horn 3, Horn 4
- Trumpets:** Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3
- Trombones:** Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3
- Tuba/Euphonium:** Tuba/Euphonium 1, Tuba/Euphonium 2
- Percussion:** Snare Drum, Cymbal, Tom-Tom, Triangle, Gong, Chimes, Bells, Maracas, Tambourine, Castanets, Claves, Conga, Bongos, Djembe, Kalimba, Xylophone, Maracas, Tambourine, Castanets, Claves, Conga, Bongos, Djembe, Kalimba, Xylophone

The score is written in a standard musical notation with staves for each instrument group. The tempo is marked "Poco Adagio".

This page of musical notation, numbered 991, contains a dense arrangement of musical staves. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic values including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and ties. The staves are organized into several systems, with some staves containing multiple measures of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The overall layout is typical of a professional musical score, with a clear and legible presentation of the musical material.

This page of a musical score, page 167, contains the following parts and staves:

- Violins 1 & 2:** Two staves at the top, showing complex melodic and rhythmic patterns.
- Violas:** One staff below the Violins.
- Cellos & Double Basses:** Two staves below the Violas.
- Woodwinds:** Multiple staves including Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, and Bassoons, with various melodic and rhythmic parts.
- Brass:** Multiple staves including Trumpets, Trombones, Tuba, and Euphonium, with various melodic and rhythmic parts.
- Choir:** Four staves at the bottom for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass voices, with various melodic and rhythmic parts.

Flute 1
 Flute 2
 Oboe
 Clarinet 1
 Clarinet 2 & 3
 Bassoon
 Bassoon 2
 Trumpet 1
 Trumpet 2
 Trumpet 3
 Trombone 1
 Trombone 2
 Trombone 3
 Tuba
 Euphonium
 Baritone
 Percussion 1
 Percussion 2
 Percussion 3
 Percussion 4
 Percussion 5
 Percussion 6
 Percussion 7
 Percussion 8
 Percussion 9
 Percussion 10
 Percussion 11
 Percussion 12
 Percussion 13
 Percussion 14
 Percussion 15
 Percussion 16
 Percussion 17
 Percussion 18
 Percussion 19
 Percussion 20
 Percussion 21
 Percussion 22
 Percussion 23
 Percussion 24
 Percussion 25
 Percussion 26
 Percussion 27
 Percussion 28
 Percussion 29
 Percussion 30
 Percussion 31
 Percussion 32
 Percussion 33
 Percussion 34
 Percussion 35
 Percussion 36
 Percussion 37
 Percussion 38
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