

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
GRADUATE COLLEGE

OCTET IN E-FLAT MAJOR, OP. 20 BY FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY
(1809-1847): A TRANSCRIPTION FOR DOUBLE WIND QUINTET

A DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED TO THE GRADUATE FACULTY
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Degree of
DOCTOR OF MUSICAL ARTS

By

Daniel James Harbaugh
Norman, Oklahoma
2022

OCTET IN E-FLAT MAJOR, OP. 20 BY FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY
(1809-1847): A TRANSCRIPTION FOR DOUBLE WIND QUINTET

A DISSERTATION PROPOSAL APPROVED FOR THE
WEITZENHOFFER FAMILY COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS

BY THE COMMITTEE CONSISTING OF

Dr. Marvin Lamb, Chair

Dr. Shanti Simon, Co-Chair

Dr. William Wakefield

Dr. Kash Barker, Graduate College Representative

Acknowledgements

First, I would like to give my deepest gratitude to my committee: Dr. Marvin Lamb, Dr. Shanti Simon, Dr. William Wakefield, and Dr. Kash Barker. Your guidance and mentorship throughout the totality of this degree program has made an immeasurable impact on how I think about and process music, and by extension, life. If I have just a portion of the impact on others that you have had on my life, I will undoubtedly have had a career well served.

Second, I need to acknowledge Dr. Michael Hancock. Thank you for helping me begin my journey at OU. Thank you for challenging me every step of the way and pushing me past where I only thought I could achieve. Thank you sincerely for your continued mentorship.

Next, thank you Brian Britt and Dr. Brian Wolfe for your leadership, encouragement, and musicianship that are put on display every day. I cannot be appreciative enough of the examples you are when it comes to being inspirational and passionate leaders for OU and its students.

My sincerest thank you to my current colleague, Dr. Kevin Baker. I firmly believe God brings people into your lives in necessary, yet often unexpected ways. Although we have been colleagues for a short time, I can undoubtedly say that I would not have reached the finish line without your daily encouragement, perspective, and your superior editing abilities.

A heartfelt thank you to my parents, Bill and Lynn Harbaugh for your constant support, encouragement, and love throughout my entire life. You may have questioned some of the paths that I have taken at times, but the knowledge that you always have been and remain my biggest cheerleaders regardless of the path has always been a source of strength. Also, thank you to my mother and father-in-law, Joe and Connie Stokes. Your encouragement and support throughout this process has been immeasurable.

Finally, I need to thank my family for the trust, support, and love through each step of this journey. Amanda, Charlotte, and William, there are not words that can fully explain how appreciative I am of the path you have allowed me to pursue. The sacrifices that you have given are too numerous to count. Amanda, I will sing to the mountaintops that you have been the true hero of our family throughout this season of life (and I am certain will remain that way far beyond this season). Thank you from the bottom of my heart. I love you all.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....	iv
Abstract.....	vii
List of Figures.....	viii
Chapter 1 – Introduction.....	1
Chapter 2 – Need, Considerations, and Purpose.....	3
Need for Transcription and Study.....	3
Transcription Considerations.....	4
Purpose.....	12
Chapter 3 – Review of Related Literature.....	13
Biographical Information.....	13
Historical Context.....	15
Orchestration Resources.....	16
Analyses of <i>Octet</i> and <i>Nocturno</i>	19
General Orchestration Techniques Used by Mendelssohn.....	23
Original Scores.....	27
Chapter 4 – Transcription Process/Considerations.....	28
Analysis of Mendelssohn Orchestration Techniques for Winds.....	28
Transcription General Techniques.....	33
Movement 1 – Allegro moderato ma con fuoco.....	34
Movement 2 – Andante.....	47
Movement 3 – Allegro leggierissimo.....	55
Movement 4 – Presto.....	65
Chapter 5 – Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations for Further Study.....	77
Summary and Conclusions.....	77
Recommendations for Further Study.....	78
Appendix A – Transcription of <i>Octet in E-Flat Major, Op. 20</i> – Felix Mendelssohn.....	80
Movement 1 – Allegro moderato ma con fuoco.....	81
Movement 2 – Andante.....	163
Movement 3 – Allegro leggierissimo.....	193
Movement 4 – Presto.....	236
Bibliography.....	317

Abstract

Felix Mendelssohn's *Octet in E-flat Major, Op. 20* is widely considered to be a canonic work within chamber string repertoire. Composed when Mendelssohn was just sixteen years old, the Octet was described as “a different kind of art” by contemporary Louis Spohr because of its use of eight independent parts coming together in a collaborative nature rather than approaching the work as two quartets in an antiphonal setting. Knowing that Mendelssohn himself arranged a portion of this work for full orchestra, it is not a leap for this work to be transcribed in other capacities.

Octet in E-flat Major, Op. 20 lends itself very well to a transcription utilizing a double woodwind quintet in the same collaborative nature for which Mendelssohn originally conceived the piece. With only two original compositions exclusively for winds and only a small percentage of the works in his canon previously transcribed or arranged for winds, this transcription lends an additional opportunity for winds players to experience Mendelssohn. Every effort was made to retain the original intent and maintain compositional integrity with Mendelssohn's efforts. Adjustments to voicing due to registration, chord voicings due to personnel and instrument limitations, and slight rhythm alterations due to instrument facility were the primary deviations from the composer's efforts.

List of Figures

Figure 2.1 Mvt. 2 m. 46-47 – Mendelssohn Octet – Original Orchestration for Strings.....	8
Figure 2.2 Mvt. 2 m. 46-47 – Proposed Harbaugh Transcription of Octet.....	9
Figure 2.3 Sample of Rhythmic Notation Consideration.....	10
Figure 4.1 m. 27-29 – Flute Register in Scherzo.....	29
Figure 4.2 m. 20-21 – Coupled Sixteenth and Thirty-Second Notes.....	30
Figure 4.3 Mvt. 1 m. 7-8 – Flute 1 and Clarinet 1 Melodic Jointure.....	35
Figure 4.4 Mvt. 1 m. 20-21 – Flute Register Displacement.....	36
Figure 4.5 Mvt. 1 m. 21-22 – Quartet Call and Response.....	37
Figure 4.6 Mvt. 1 m. 79-80 – Melodic and Transitional Material.....	38
Figure 4.7 Mvt. 1 m. 88-89 – Sixteenth Note Passage Range Solutions.....	39
Figure 4.8 Mvt. 1 m. 102-105 – Flute 1 and Clarinet 1 Melodic Range Solution.....	40
Figure 4.9 Mvt. 1 m. 128-131 – Flute 8va Optional.....	40
Figure 4.10 Mvt. 1 m. 142-143 – Rhythmic Notation and Articulation Alterations.....	42
Figure 4.11 Mvt. 1 m. 172 – Oboe and Horn Rhythmic Alteration.....	43
Figure 4.12 Mvt. 1 m. 213-216 – Violin II Transcribed to Oboe 1.....	43
Figure 4.13 Mvt. 1 m. 219-220 – Octave Displacement in Multiple Instruments.....	44
Figure 4.14 Mvt. 1 m. 262-266 – Flute 1/Clarinet 2 Melodic Amalgamation.....	46
Figure 4.15 Mvt. 2 m. 1-4 – Orchestration Effecting m. 2 Tone Color.....	48
Figure 4.16 Mvt. 2 m. 11 – Horn Articulation.....	49
Figure 4.17 Mvt. 2 m. 19-20 – Orchestration Effecting Articulation and Texture.....	50
Figure 4.18 Mvt. 2 m. 27-29 – Transcription Results of Violin Parts.....	51
Figure 4.19 Mvt. 2 m. 41-42 – Octave Displacement in Flute Descending Lines.....	52
Figure 4.20 Mvt. 2 m. 54-56 – Results of Adjustments due to Range and Difficulty.....	53
Figure 4.21 Mvt. 2 m. 68-69 – Flute Register vs. Texture.....	54
Figure 4.22 Mvt. 2 m. 73-76 – Use of Clarinet 1.....	55
Figure 4.23 Mvt. 3 m. 18-20 – Option for Thirty-Second Note Passages.....	57
Figure 4.24 Mvt. 3 m. 37-40 – Trill, Range, and Articulation Considerations.....	59
Figure 4.25 Mvt. 3 m. 47-50 – Tremolo Translations and Octave Adjustments.....	60
Figure 4.26 Mvt. 3 m. 100 – C Major Chord Voicing.....	61
Figure 4.27 Mvt. 3 m. 107-108 – Horn 2 Rescored Without Ornamentation.....	62

Figure 4.28 Mvt. 3 m. 115-118 – Upper Woodwind Range and Tessitura Solutions.....	63
Figure 4.29 Mvt. 3 m. 211-220 – Flute and Clarinet Combined Melodic Line.....	64
Figure 4.30 Mvt. 3 m. 229-232 – Staccato Addition and Flute/Oboe Note Removal.....	65
Figure 4.31 Mvt. 4 m. 43-44 – Melodic and Harmonic Distribution.....	67
Figure 4.32 Mvt. 4 m. 63-64 – Melodic and Accompanimental Transcription.....	68
Figure 4.33 Mvt. 4 m. 79-80 – Flute and Oboe Double the Melody.....	69
Figure 4.34 Mvt. 4 m. 204-205 – Horn 1 and 2 Scored to Avoid Large Leaps.....	70
Figure 4.35 Mvt. 4 m. 243-244 – Orchestration of A Major ⁷ Chord.....	71
Figure 4.36 Mvt. 4 m. 303-304 – Orchestration of D minor Chord.....	72
Figure 4.37 Mvt. 4 m. 324-327 – Removal of Notes to Facilitate Leaps or Transitions.....	74
Figure 4.38 Mvt. 4 m. 407-413 – Flute and Clarinet Chordal Distribution.....	75
Figure 4.39 Mvt. 4 m. 428-429 – Orchestration of Chords in Final Two Measures.....	76

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Jakob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (1809-1847) was a German composer who while short lived, contributed extensive musical repertoire, including “five symphonies, numerous other orchestral, stage, and chamber works, and hundreds of vocal works ranging from solo song to large scale choral works” during his nearly quarter-century of compositional activity.¹ His *Octet in E-flat Major, Op.20* (1825), composed when he was just sixteen years old, is now considered a canonic work for string chamber ensembles. The *Octet* was composed one year after his *Symphony No. 1* in C minor (1824) and one year after the original edition of his *Nocturno* (1824), which would be rewritten in 1826 after losing the original score. He eventually rescored it for 23 winds in 1838 and re-named it *Overture for Winds, Op. 24*. The *Overture* stands as his earliest original chamber work for winds. It is the first of only two wind chamber works found in the totality of his known repertoire. Additionally, the *Octet* was composed one year prior to the *Overture to A Midsummer Night’s Dream, Op. 21* (1826).

Although the string quartet was a popular genre during this time, Mendelssohn’s use of a double string quartet was quite original. Louis Spohr composed his *Double Quartet in D minor, Op. 65* two years earlier in 1823. Although the instrumentation was the same, Spohr approached the scoring of his work in a significantly different manner. Louis Spohr conceived his work as antiphonal in nature, describing his own work as “two choirs.” Mendelssohn’s *Octet* was described by Spohr as “Collaborative” between all eight instruments and he praised the work as “a different kind of art.”² Also unique in the composition is Mendelssohn’s structuring of this work with a four-movement symphonic form rather than as a smaller scale work that would have

¹ Library of Congress. n.d. “Felix Mendelssohn: Octet in E-flat major, op. 20, for strings.”

² Ibid.

normally been seen from chamber string literature in this time period. Additionally, this work reflects the expressivity that became the trademark of the Romantic Era.

One element of that expressivity came from the interest that people of the time period showed in the mysterious and supernatural and the rejection of industrialism and to emotional subjectivity. Felix Mendelssohn showed those interests as well and the writings of poets such as William Shakespeare and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe heavily influenced Mendelssohn throughout his lifetime. In point of fact, the inspiration for the third movement (Scherzo) of the *Octet* came from a verse in Goethe's poem *Faust*:

Wisps of cloud and mist
Are lit from above
Breeze in the foliage and wind in the reeds
And all is scattered³

Mendelssohn surely must have achieved the expression of those ideals, for his sister, Fanny

Mendelssohn Hensel wrote:

“The whole piece is to be played staccato and *pianissimo*... the trills passing away with the quickness of lightening... one feels so near to the world of spirits, carried away in the air, half inclined to snatch up a broomstick and follow the ariel procession... and at the end... all has vanished.”⁴

Her description aptly describes what the concept of the sounds and images were that her brother was expressing in the music. Those concepts and this music are important for us to place in the libraries of our musicians as we seek to teach, study, inspire and grow.

³ Library of Congress. n.d. “Felix Mendelssohn: Octet in E-flat major, op. 20, for strings.”

⁴ Ibid.

Chapter 2 – Need, Considerations, and Purpose

Need for Transcription and Study

The centerpiece of this dissertation will be a transcription of Mendelssohn's *Octet in E-flat Major, Op. 20* (1825). The *Octet*, originally composed as a double string quartet, will be transcribed into a work for a double woodwind quintet. Additionally, this project will place this work in the context of Mendelssohn's life and career, discussing its structure, form, and purpose, as well as strategies, techniques, and musical considerations used throughout the transcription process.

This dissertation will include information about orchestration techniques used by Mendelssohn in *Overture for Winds, Op. 24*, his only early work written exclusively for winds. As noted above, this work was originally composed just one year prior to the *Octet* (1824) and reconstructed from memory in 1826 after the loss of the original score. The 1824 and 1826 versions were titled as *Nocturno* and were composed for eleven instruments. *Overture for Winds, Op. 24* came about as a rescoring of the *Nocturno* for 23 winds in 1838.

According to the *Wind Repertory Project* online database, there are only sixteen works available for groups consisting exclusively of wind players to experience Mendelssohn. These works are accessible through means of 23 transcriptions/arrangements, five of which are transcriptions of his *Overture for Winds, Op. 24*.⁵ This represents approximately 2.1% of Mendelssohn's total output as compositions available for winds. This project will not only add to the minimal repertoire available for wind performers to experience Mendelssohn, but it will also provide a view into the orchestration techniques for winds he used early in his career.

⁵ "Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy," Wind Repertory Project.

Finally, as we are currently in the midst of a worldwide pandemic, there has been a necessary emphasis in the wind community on programming chamber literature to minimize the number of performers on each piece and create a safer performing environment. I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge that the drive to add a significant work to the chamber wind repertoire was not at least partially influenced by the catastrophic worldwide event currently in our midst.

Transcription Considerations

Before delving into considerations for selecting Mendelssohn's *Octet*, the initial thought process led to question the worthiness of creating a transcription. In his two-part article published in December 1944 and January 1945 titled *Arrangements Have Been Made*, Guy Warrack questions whether arrangements should be made at all and why one should arrange rather than just conceive of a new work. Warrack believes that "the best answer is the simple one: 'Why Not.'"⁶ Warrack also states how he is grateful for additions to the repertory "inasmuch as they have acquainted me with many fine works which I almost certainly would not have known otherwise."⁷ Specifically, he used George Frederic Handel's *Firework Music* (1749) as an example. The original score was "written for forty trumpets, twenty horns, sixteen oboes, sixteen bassoons, eight pairs of kettle-drums, twelve side-drums and flutes and fifes."⁸ Warrack puts arrangements in perspective as he asks the question, "How many of us would know it

⁶ Warrack, Guy. "Arrangements Have Been Made." *The Musical Times* 85, no. 1222 (December 1944). 361.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid., 364.

(Handel's Water Music and Firework Music) if the purists had their way and the music had to be played exactly how Handel wrote it?"⁹

Upon the initial listening of the *Octet*, a work for woodwind quintet was immediately envisioned. Realizing that the original work is an octet, one must recognize the inherent struggle required for a woodwind quintet to cover all parts while conveying the depth of sound desired by Mendelssohn. Wanting to justify the necessity for transcription of this work and knowing that a double woodwind quintet was indeed the instrumentation for which I wanted to proceed, I considered several options in instrumentation.

The first consideration was the validity of straying from Mendelssohn's use of an octet (double quartet) to the proposed use of a ten-voice woodwind quintet. The string quartet and woodwind quintet are both standard instrumentations used in both academia and professional venues, although Mendelssohn used a double quartet as his chosen instrumentation where each of the eight parts in the *Octet* maintain a level of independence. The degree of independence found in the *Octet* allows the possibility of many instrumentations. The double woodwind quintet was chosen because it provides the instrumentation that will best translate Mendelssohn's intent.

Before fully committing to the double woodwind quintet, it was considered to only use eight of the ten possible instruments available. Upon reflection, the justification could not be found to leave out access to a specific tone color in order to maintain the original concept of an octet. Another consideration was the ability of string instruments to create long melodic lines without break due to their lack of need to breathe. Using a double woodwind quintet will allow trading off in melodic and harmonic lines between players and thus allow the long melodic lines to remain in existence while considering physical limitations of wind performers. Further, it was considered whether Mendelssohn himself would approve of his work being transcribed. When

⁹ Warrack, Guy. "Arrangements Have Been Made." *The Musical Times* 85, no. 1222 (December 1944). 364.

taking on a piece that is in the canon for string chamber works, considering the composer is of great importance. Mendelssohn himself used the third movement of this piece and re-orchestrated it for use in one of his own symphonies. He also wrote this in a year of his *Nocturno*, which used a similar instrumentation to the double woodwind quintet (his *Overture* used one less flute with the addition of trumpets and bass horn).¹⁰

A significant consideration in the project will be how to accurately notate the work to preserve and interpret Mendelssohn's intent. Specific and abundant marking of dynamics will be used throughout the piece in order to help the melodic content come through in an appropriate manner – especially in the flute part. Seen in *Figure 2.1* is the dynamics that Mendelssohn provided in his original work. Early in his compositional output, Mendelssohn notated very general dynamics and left a majority of the contrast up to the performers, which was a common practice of the day. As Mendelssohn matured as a composer, he notated many more dynamics to assure his intent, at times with purposeful redundancy.¹¹ The approach taken would not be a departure from anything Mendelssohn would do if he edited the work himself. Additionally, Mendelssohn's original manuscript will be consulted, which has been made available online and is physically housed by the Library of Congress.¹²

The intent is to leave the key signature as E-flat Major. It is an interesting choice of key for a string work as sharp key signatures tend to be more prominent in string works. E-flat Major lends itself well to wind instruments, so there is no need at all to change the tonality.

Another consideration in this transcription will be instrument range. In order to accommodate for the wider ranges of the string instruments, the original lines will need to be

¹⁰ Mendelssohn, Felix. *Overture fur Harmoniemusik*.

¹¹ Schmidt-Beste, Thomas. "Preventive and Cautionary Dynamics in the Symphonies of Mendelssohn and his Time." *The Journal of Musicology* 31, no. 1 (Winter 2014). 46.

¹² Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix, and Library of Congress. *Octet, violins 4, violas, violoncellos op. 20, E-flat major.*, monographic, 1825.

divides between the wind instruments. The intent is to keep melodic ideas in one instrument type, but there will be times that I will need to pass harmonic lines back and forth between voices. One example of this can be found in measures 46 and 47 of the second movement sample. In the original work, there are ascending and descending sixteenth note passages in Violin II and III, as well as in both viola parts. Assigning the violin parts to oboe or flute and the viola parts to clarinet creates issues with instruments being incapable of performing the required lower notes. Dividing these parts between flute and clarinet in such a way that, although dropping into their lower range at times, best achieves Mendelssohn's original intent with winds.

Figure 2.1 Mvt. 2 m. 46-47 – Mendelssohn Octet – Original Orchestration for Strings¹³

The image displays a musical score for Mendelssohn's Octet, Mvt. 2, measures 46-47, showing the original orchestration for strings. The score is written for eight parts: Violins I (VI.I), Violins II (VI.II), Violins III (VI.III), Violins IV (VI.IV), Violas I (Vla.I), Violas II (Vla.II), Violoncellos I (Vc.I), and Violoncellos II (Vc.II). The notation is arranged in two systems, with measures 46 and 47. The key signature is E-flat major, and the time signature is 4/4. The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, with some parts having slurs or ties. The Violoncello parts (Vc.I and Vc.II) are written on a single staff, indicating they are played by one player.

¹³ Mendelssohn, Felix. *Octet in E-flat Major*. Felix Mendelssohn Complete Chamber Music for Strings. New York: Dover Publications, 1978.

Figure 2.2 Mvt. 2 m. 46-47 – Proposed Harbaugh Transcription of Octet

This musical score is for an Octet, covering measures 46 and 47. The instrumentation includes Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in B♭ 1, Clarinet in B♭ 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is three flats (B♭, E♭, A♭), and the time signature is 8/8. The score is divided into two measures. In measure 46, Flute 1 and Flute 2 play a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while Oboe 1 and Oboe 2 play a simpler line with quarter and eighth notes. Clarinet in B♭ 1 and Clarinet in B♭ 2 play a more complex line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Horn in F 1 and Horn in F 2 are silent. Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play a simple line with quarter notes. In measure 47, the instrumentation and parts continue, with Flute 1 and Flute 2 playing a similar melodic line, Oboe 1 and Oboe 2 playing a similar line, Clarinet in B♭ 1 and Clarinet in B♭ 2 playing a similar line, and Horn in F 1 and Horn in F 2 remaining silent. Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 continue their simple line with quarter notes.

Another challenge to orchestrating winds is the ability to articulate at fast tempos. Solutions must be considered throughout, especially in the third and fourth movements. With every articulation notated, one must consider if it changes the effect of the overall work. In a few places, adding a slur can work. In other places, consideration will be given to splitting rhythms between like instruments (1e+ in one instrument and 1 +a in its counterpart – see *Figure 2.3*). The overall tempo of each movement must also be considered. Since recordings can be found using a wide array of tempi, suggesting a tempo range for each movement will be necessary and appreciated by most performers. The transcription is intended for advanced performers and therefore a range of acceptable tempi for each movement will allow room for individual interpretation while still achieving Mendelssohn's intent.

Figure 2.3 Sample of Rhythmic Notation Consideration



Finally, consideration was given to whether this is a piece that will be publishable and will be performed. The quality of Mendelssohn's writing has made this a pillar in the chamber string repertoire. Quality transcriptions of this nature are quickly accepted in the wind community. Coupled with the fact that we are in a time where chamber works are prevalent due to being in a pandemic, this work could be immediately publishable and should find play with many of the top ensembles in our field. I recognize that certain movements will be more

accessible than others and could possibly stand alone, but for a complete performance of this piece, endurance will be a factor. This element may limit complete performances to upper echelon ensembles. Additionally, this work is in the public domain and therefore publishers should find it an appealing project for the performers and the consuming public.

Purpose

The purpose of this study is to create a transcription of the four-movement of *Octet in E-flat Major, Op. 20* by Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy for double wind quintet. The intended outcomes will be as follows:

1. To bring a core piece of string chamber literature to the wind idiom.
2. To discuss orchestration techniques used by Mendelssohn in his *Overture for Winds, Op. 24* and *Scherzo in G minor*. These techniques will affect the scoring in the transcription in order to make the work as authentic as possible.
3. To create additional opportunities for wind performers to experience a significant work by Mendelssohn beyond his *Overture for Winds, Op. 24*.
4. To add a significant work to the wind chamber repertoire in a time when chamber music is at the center of performance opportunities due to the ongoing pandemic.

Chapter 3 – Review of Related Literature

In order to fully address all of the necessary information needed to create an authentic transcription of Mendelssohn's *Octet in E-flat Major, Op. 20* for double wind quintet, the background research is separated into six categories. Each of these give either the overarching perspective needed to create a viable transcription or they speak directly to a technique that is needed to complete the transcription. These six categories of literature review will each be addressed individually and are as follows: biographical information about Mendelssohn; Mendelssohn and his work in historical context; analysis of general techniques used by Mendelssohn in his works; analysis specifically of Mendelssohn's *Octet in E-flat Major, Op. 20* and his *Overture for Winds, Op. 24*; general orchestration techniques; and scores of original works.

Biographical Information

It is well documented that Mendelssohn had his family roots in the Jewish faith and that he later converted to Lutheranism. He reflected both his roots and his personal faith through the hyphenation of his last name – Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. In his 2017 thesis, Gregg Lewis Brandon wrote of the statement of personal faith that Mendelssohn crafted as part of his conversion. Brandon noted that the completion of this personal faith document was dated on September 27, 1825, which was in a month of the completion of the *Octet*.¹⁴ Although his faith clearly had impact, some scholars disagree with the degree of impact on his compositions. Leon

¹⁴ Brandon, Gregg Lewis. "Mendelssohn's Public Statement of Faith: *Lobgesang* as Christian Witness." Master's thesis, University of Arizona, 2017. 21.

Botstein's 2009 article *Mendelssohn as a Jew: Revisiting Controversy on the Occasion of the Composer's 200th Birthday*, allows us to look at the possibility that his faith may not have had as much to do with his compositions at all.¹⁵

Musicologist Dr. Michael Cooper, in his publication titled *Knowing Mendelssohn: A Challenge from the Primary Sources*, notes that the knowledge of influence of Mendelssohn's faith in his music may have been muted due to an "increasingly anti-Semitic Europe" in the latter half of the nineteenth century.¹⁶ Even though Mendelssohn was once considered the heir apparent to the German legacies of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, he became a "whipping-boy in the revolutionary fervor" that was growing in Europe after his death.¹⁷

For further perspective on how the *Octet* fit into the greater canon of Mendelssohn or the influence that the *Octet* and other early works contributed to his later musical contributions, one can look to three additional documents that clearly show his path and growth as a musician. First, in the text of *A Mendelssohn Miscellany* by noted Mendelssohn scholar R. Larry Todd, one sees early genius in his musicianship, including the declaration by German Composer Carl Frederick Zelter that Mendelssohn was a "mature musician and in the brotherhood of Bach, Mozart, and Haydn."¹⁸ This declaration by Zelter occurred in 1824, which was when Mendelssohn was only 15 years old and prior to the composition of the *Octet* and the *Overture to A Midsummer Night's Dream*.¹⁹

¹⁵ Botstein, Leon. "Notes from the Editor: Mendelssohn as Jew: Revisiting Controversy on the Occasion of the Composer's 200th Birthday." *The Musical Quarterly* 92, no. 1/2 (Spring-Summer 2009). 2.

¹⁶ Cooper, John Michael. "Knowing Mendelssohn: A Challenge from the Primary Sources." *Music Library Association Notes* 61, no. 1 (September 2004). 37.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Todd, R. Larry. "A Mendelssohn Miscellany." *Music and Letters* 71, no. 1 (February 1990). 52.

¹⁹ Ibid.

Christopher Crier's 1994 *The Rehabilitation of Mendelssohn* discusses how Mendelssohn's output and musicianship fits in the context of other compositions and composers in the first half of the nineteenth century. He proposes that the new technology of recording devices being developed in Europe around this time led to the fame Mendelssohn experienced in his lifetime.²⁰ Finally, in the dissertation of Princeton graduate Dr. Lisa Tkalych, entitled *Felix Mendelssohn as a Romantic Conductor*, the author makes a case for how the influence of Mendelssohn became a bridge between the Classical and Romantic Eras.

Historical Context

Although the modern concept of the wind band did not come to fruition until 1952,²¹ the idea of using wind instruments is long and complex. In his book, *A New History of Wind Music*, prominent conductor and wind band historian Dr. David Whitwell writes of Mendelssohn's use of wind instruments and the influence on later generations. Whitwell leads us to an understanding of Mendelssohn's impact in regard to use of wind instruments in his non-orchestral compositions, as well as patterns in instrument choices in his compositions that would support the use of a double woodwind quintet rather than, for example, a double brass quintet.

Interestingly, Whitwell further states that Mendelssohn appeared to be sensitive to extremely loud noises throughout his career.²² Mendelssohn commented in reference to a Cherubini opera about how the "thunder-clap effects (were) score(d) as if instruments were

²⁰ Grier, Christopher. "The Rehabilitation of Mendelssohn [with Discussion]." *Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce* 142, no. 5455 (December 1994). 45.

²¹ Battisti, Frank L. *The Winds of Change*. 53.

²² Whitwell, David. *A New History of Wind Music*. 26.

nothing and effect everything.”²³ Additionally, Mendelssohn referred to the “three or four trombones blasting away at you as if the human ear could stand anything.”²⁴ Mendelssohn was also extremely conscious of the still primitive state of brass instruments during his lifetime.²⁵ He stated:

“The E-flat for the horns and trumpets I put down trusting luck, and hoping Providence would show the players in some way to do it; if they have new contrivances for it, so much the better.”²⁶

In addition to an output of wind works for small ensembles that often included *piano* and voice, Mendelssohn did compose two works exclusively for winds. His 1824 composition *Overture for Winds, Op. 24* is his earliest work in this idiom and was later followed by a funeral march, *Trauer-Marsch* (1836).²⁷

Orchestration Resources

Arthur Clappé’s *The Principles of Wind-Band Transcription* (1921) offers several concepts that have withstood the test of time. This century-old resource still provides several specific techniques used in many modern transcriptions. In contrast, several passages quickly date the text, such as the use of instruments such as the contra sarrusaphone, which is no longer considered standard in modern wind band instrumentation.²⁸ Clappé suggests sharing scalar and

²³ Moscheles, Felix. *Letters of Felix Mendelssohn to Ignaz and Charlotte Moscheles*. 97.

²⁴ Whitwell, David. *A New History of Wind Music*. 26.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid., 27.

²⁸ Clappé, Arthur. *The Principles of Wind-Band Transcription*. 78.

arpeggiated passages between either common instruments such as clarinet family members,²⁹ or between multiple instruments. Clappé uses the example of an ascending passage connecting the bass clarinet with the soprano clarinet. He also suggests that the scale could have been “extended lower by contra-bass clarinet, contra bassoon, or (the aforementioned) contra sarrusophone, or higher by flute or piccolo.”³⁰

In Chapter 12 of *The Technique of Orchestration* by Kent Kennan, much is discussed about scoring for woodwind instruments. Kennan offers a specific chart that lays out the effectiveness and frequency of doubling woodwinds voices in unison, doubling at the octave and the use of three instruments in multiple octaves. He also provides useful comments that are directed towards the tone quality achieved with many combinations of instruments.³¹

Although Frank Erickson’s *Arranging for the Concert Band* lends examples that are primarily geared towards orchestrating the large ensemble, there are aspects of this source that benefit arranging for a wind chamber ensemble. The early portion of his book describes useful registers for each instrument, as well as briefly addressing quality of tone for each example. A late chapter delving in to transitioning string parts, titled “Transcribing – From the Orchestra,” says to “consider the orchestra score as a general basis for the band piece, maintaining as much of the essence of the original as possible.”³²

Consideration of blend between instruments is a concern that bears addressing from orchestrators and performers alike. This directly impacts certain aspects of how this transcription of the *Octet* should be approached. In the study published in 2017, *Blending Between Bassoon and Horn Players: An Analysis of Timbral Adjustments During Musical Performance*, co-authors

²⁹ Clappé, Arthur. *The Principles of Wind-Band Transcription*. 74.

³⁰ Ibid., 78.

³¹ Kennan, Kent W. *The Technique of Orchestration*. 192.

³² Erickson, Frank. *Arranging for the Concert Band*. 134.

Sven-Amin Lembke, Scott Levine, and Stephen McAdams state how much control the composer has over clarifying blend issues versus how adjustments made by individual performers play into the creation of a homogenous sound from these two instruments. Their results show that “assigning roles to performers yielded the clearest effects for timbral adjustments relating to blend.”³³ This information speaks to how performers do have control over blend not only by simply deciding which instrument will play louder, especially in unison passages, but by varying dynamics throughout the arrangement in order to show which voices should be dominant. In this way, an orchestrator too has the ability to influence ensemble timbre in a clear manner through dynamic control.

In her Master’s Thesis, Roxanne Haskill provides basic methods for transcribing string works to winds. Phrasing, along with bowing and articulation, are two sections in this document that provide suggestions for a transcription consistent with the composer’s intent. Consideration must be given to how breathing in wind players can affect the intended musical phrase. Planned scattered breathing in long phrases should be considered, as well as simply allowing the performer to develop their own interpretation. This is especially true when no phrase markings are available in the original work.³⁴ Additionally, Haskill presents examples of syllabic placements for wind players that directly relate to specific articulations found in string parts.³⁵

Above all, the transcriber’s duty is to give due thought and consideration to the re-creation of the composer’s original intent. Richard Crocker’s *A History of Musical Style* places the early works of Mendelssohn in context of his career output, as well as in context of his

³³ Lembke, Sven-Amin, Scott Levine, and Stephen McAdams. "Blending Between Bassoon and Horn Players: An Analysis of Timbral Adjustments During Musical Performance" *Music Perception: An Interdisciplinary Journal* 35, no. 2 (December 2017). 160.

³⁴ Haskill, Roxanne. “Orchestral Transcriptions as Performed by Wind Bands.” Master’s thesis, University of Massachusetts, Lowell, 1996. 60.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 65.

contemporaries. Crocker describes his early works as “tender, wistful, whimsical, or spritely.”³⁶ When discussing composer intent, these descriptors properly state the emotions that should be conveyed throughout the transcription of the *Octet*. The need to consider composer intent is also echoed by Dr. Timothy Shade in his DMA essay titled, *A Process for Transcribing Orchestral Works for Wind Band: Andre Previn’s “Sallie Chisum Remembers Billy the Kid.”* Shade states that “The transcriber’s goal is to make the music sound as close to the original as possible in another ensemble by representing the composer’s original intent with regard to sonority and timbre.”³⁷

Analyses of *Octet* and *Nocturno*

In Benedict Taylor’s article, *Music History and Self-Consciousness in Mendelssohn’s Octet Op. 20*, he “approaches the *Octet* from the standpoint of its cyclic formal design.”³⁸ The *Octet* shows that it is a transitional work from the Classical Era to the Romantic Era. Taylor wrote:

“In its recall of past music, the *Octet*’s large-scale cyclic trajectory may be understood to constitute a form of musical self-consciousness—the music’s apparent ability to reflect on its own history. Previous themes are heard returning in later stages of the work as if they were memories arising from in the consciousness of the music, a process prefigured in several of Beethoven’s cyclic designs, including those of the *Ninth Symphony*, the *Piano Sonata, Op. 101*, and the *Cello and Piano Sonata, Op. 102, no. 1.*”³⁹

³⁶ Crocker, Richard L. *A History of Musical Style*. 438.

³⁷ Shade, Timothy M. “A Process for Transcribing Orchestral Works for Wind Band: Andre Previn’s *Sallie Chisum Remembers Billy the Kid.*” DMA essay, University of Miami, 2016. 14.

³⁸ Taylor, Benedict. “Musical History and Self-Consciousness in Mendelssohn’s *Octet Op. 20.*” *19th-Century Music* 32, no. 2 (Fall 2008). 132.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 133.

Throughout this article, Taylor shows connection of form through thematic analysis, demonstrating the importance of the *Octet* in the body of Mendelssohn's works, and discussing the influence of Goethe and Shakespeare on Mendelssohn. Taylor closes this article by stating that "The *Octet* is not only 'the first work of Mendelssohn's maturity,' but also the first work in which his historical attitude is encapsulated in the music's actual structure."⁴⁰

In his PhD dissertation titled *The Early Works of Mendelssohn: A Study in the Romantic Sonata Style*, Dr. Gregory Vitercik encompasses much more than just a simple discussion on sonata form and its relation to the Mendelssohn *Octet*, which occurs at length in the third chapter. In the first chapter, he addresses what he calls "The Mendelssohn Problem."⁴¹ Vitercik writes about how many historians discount the early works of Mendelssohn and describe this stage of his compositional output as "youthful spontaneity."⁴² Through this document, Vitercik uses the Mendelssohn *Octet* as a vehicle to dispel the misnomer of this unfair label and show specific examples of how the early works of Mendelssohn, and specifically the *Octet*, are "unquestionable masterpieces."⁴³ The thematic analysis provided by Vitercik in the third chapter undoubtedly provides direction for the ultimate goal of an authentic transcription.

Although not as in depth as the Vitercik dissertation, W. Gilles Whittaker's 1933 article, simply titled *Mendelssohn's Octet*, does propose the question, "could Mendelssohn have composed this work later in his career?" He believes that the youthfulness that many thought to be a detriment could have been the true driving force behind its genius. Whittaker states that "In the handling of eight parts here there is no mere filling up, not halting, no marking time, no

⁴⁰ Taylor, Benedict. "Musical History and Self-Consciousness in Mendelssohn's Octet Op. 20." *19th-Century Music* 32, no. 2 (Fall 2008). 159.

⁴¹ Vitercik, Gregory John. "The Early Works of Felix Mendelssohn: A Study in the Romantic Sonata Style." PhD diss., State University of New York at Stony Brook, 1985. 1.

⁴² Ibid., 6.

⁴³ Ibid., 119.

needless doubling. They proceed as if difficulties did not exist.”⁴⁴ He gives several specific examples throughout the remainder of the article with regards to the treatment of thematic material. In Whitaker’s estimation, most young composers are “apt to think more in themes than of the possibilities of their treatment.”⁴⁵

David Damschroder’s book, *Harmony in Mendelssohn and Schumann*, is a text that focuses on the creation of harmonic analysis through the perspective of the listener and hosts a chapter that compliments the documents written by Gregory Vitercik and Benedict Taylor. The text examines the harmonic language used by the two composers more than their thematic material. In the ninth chapter of Damschroder’s book, *Mendelssohn: Octet in E-flat Major (op. 20), movement 1: In Response to Greg Vitercik and Benedict Taylor*, he states how “Vitercik offers an array of analyses (of) graphs in the Schenkerian sense... Even if his and my examples contrast visually, readers should be able to correlate the two easily.”⁴⁶ Damschroder also says of Taylor’s article that “Though considerations of harmony (my chapter’s focus) are not at the center of his purview, his exploration of the exposition offers many ideas that should be intriguing to ponder in juxtaposition with my reading.”⁴⁷

Dr. R. Larry Todd (Duke University) is considered one of the preeminent Mendelssohn scholars in the United States today. His PhD dissertation, entitled *The Instrumental Music of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: Selected Studies Based on Primary Sources*, provides a great deal of insight not only toward the melodic and harmonic structure of the *Octet*,⁴⁸ but also toward much of the output of Mendelssohn’s early years, both published and unpublished. These works

⁴⁴ Whittaker, W. Gillies. "Mendelssohn's Octet." *The Musical Times* 74, no. 1082 (April 1933). 323.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Damschroder, David. *Harmony in Mendelssohn and Schumann*. 81.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Todd, Ralph Larry. "The Instrumental Music of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: Selected Studies Based on Primary Sources." PhD diss., Yale University, 1979. 256-293.

demonstrate some of the influences in his formative years including examples of how Mendelssohn modeled the classical works of Haydn and Mozart.⁴⁹

Although not a formal structural analysis of Mendelssohn's *Octet*, a video lecture provided by the Library of Congress offers a great deal of perspective on this work from the standpoint of form. The lecture, titled *Revisiting Mendelssohn's Octet*, is presented by Dr. R. Larry Todd. In this lecture, he discusses the form and influences that led to the composition of the *Octet*, as well as how this work influenced his later works. At the 1:16:00 mark, Todd discusses the use of 8-part counterpoint, Faustian influence by providing listening examples from the final movement where Mendelssohn quotes G.F. Handel's *Messiah* and intertwines the borrowed material with a recapitulation of the scherzo movement.⁵⁰

Felix Mendelssohn's Nocturno/Overture, Opus 24: A Study in Context, Composition, and Performance by Dr. Kevin Geraldi is a resource that speaks directly to the structure of a wind work that was composed by Mendelssohn just one year prior to his *Octet*. Geraldi provides valuable insights into the instrumentation and harmonic structure found in Mendelssohn's *Nocturno*. These insights give context to the orchestration techniques Mendelssohn chose to use in compositions for winds at this stage in his career and will directly influence orchestration decisions for the transcription.

In his Master's thesis titled *Formal Procedures in Three Works for String Chamber Ensemble by Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy*, George Austin first provides multiple maps to illustrate the use of sonata form in the first and third movements of the *Octet*, as well as two other works later in his career. Additionally, Austin provides analysis of the scherzo in these

⁴⁹ Todd, Ralph Larry. "The Instrumental Music of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: Selected Studies Based on Primary Sources." PhD diss., Yale University, 1979. 171.

⁵⁰ Todd, R. Larry. 2016. "Revisiting Mendelssohn's Octet." 1:16:00-1:23:00

three works. In the *Octet*, Austin shows how it serves as “a point of departure for the established third movement form.”⁵¹

In her article *On Microscopic Hearing: Fairy Magic, Natural Science, and the Scherzo fantastique*, Francesca Brittan studies specific examples from the third movement of the *Octet*. Through these examples, she attempts to define how that movement became, as Fanny Mendelssohn called it, “ethereal, fanciful, and spirit-like.”⁵² Brittan defines the root of what makes Mendelssohn’s aesthetic different from his predecessors as the “element of contrast,” which can be seen when “delicate textures quickly give way to contrasting material: *fortissimo* explosions, tuneful homophonic themes, and tutti passages.”⁵³ The analyses Austin and Brittan provide lead to deeper understandings of form and style of the *Octet*. The analyses provide perspective necessary to maintain the intended spirit of the *Octet* during the process of transcription.

General Orchestration Techniques Used by Mendelssohn

While literature review revealed no direct analysis of the *Octet* or *Nocturno*, several documents reviewed address these topics more generally in his other compositions and establish much of the material that will be discussed in Chapter three. They establish the melodic and harmonic language, as well as patterns in orchestration techniques, used by Mendelssohn.

Whether it is Mendelssohn’s use of Sonata form, analysis of his *piano* works, or a brief look at

⁵¹ Austin, George Clifford Everard. “Formal procedures in Three Works for String Chamber Ensemble by Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.” Master’s thesis, University of British Columbia, 1982. 41.

⁵² Brittan, Francesca. “On Microscopic Hearing: Fairy Magic, Natural Science, and the Scherzo fantastique.” *Journal of the American Musicological Society* 64, no. 3 (Fall 2011). 527.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, 537.

the chamber works of Fanny Mendelssohn Hensel that were directly influenced by her brother, each one of these sources speak to who he was as a composer.

Mendelssohn scholar Dr. R. Larry Todd provides insight into Mendelssohn and his compositional style in his early years. *From the Composer's Workshop: Two Little-Known Fugues by Mendelssohn* provides an opportunity to look at other works of Mendelssohn composed concurrently with the masterpieces of his teenage years. Todd states that “the *Octet* and *Overture* (“A Midsummer Night’s Dream”) may be placed in their proper critical context, not as isolated examples of artistic and technical perfection, but as works created during an especially fertile period...”⁵⁴ This article provides the opportunity to examine “Mendelssohn’s response to and assimilation of Beethoven’s influence” as well as Mendelssohn’s “abiding interest in counterpoint and Bach.”⁵⁵

In Dr. Robin Garvin’s PhD Dissertation, *Romantic Irony in the String Quartets of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy and Robert Schumann*, the *Octet* is not specifically referenced, but it does study two works that Mendelssohn composed contemporaneously with the *Octet*; the *String Quartet in A Minor, Op. 13* and the *String Quartet in E-flat major, Op. 12*. If a paradox exists in Mendelssohn’s quartets, there could be reason to believe that something of note could exist between his double quartet. Also, the knowledge that these works were both composed in two years of the *Octet* and the latter is composed in the same key, raises the idea that influences found in other works could possibly exist in the *Octet*. For example, the use of baroque and classical techniques and materials in the final movement of the *Octet* could similarly be considered a paradox under her premise.

⁵⁴ Todd, R. Larry. "From the Composer's Workshop: Two Little-Known Fugues by Mendelssohn." *The Musical Times* 131, no. 1766 (April 1990). 183.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

The Influence of Different Structural Features on Felt Musical Tension in Two Piano Pieces by Mozart and Mendelssohn by authors Moritz Lehne, Martin Rohrmeier, Donald Gollman, and Stefan Koelsch analyzes tension and resolution in *piano* works of the aforementioned composers. In this study, the authors attributed “Tension Ratings” as measurement for “different features on subjectively experienced musical tension. Modifications included versions without dynamics and without agogics as well as versions in which the music was reduced to its melodic, harmonic, or outer voice components.”⁵⁶ Although contrast in dynamics, which results in experiencing music to its full potential, is ultimately up to the performers, the results of this study will influence the transcription’s indicated markings, dynamic and otherwise, throughout the work to maximize intended musical effect.

In his PhD dissertation, *The Smoothing-Over of Formal Junctures as a Style Element in Mendelssohn’s Instrumental Music*, Dr. Erez Rapoport writes about multiple aspects of Mendelssohn’s compositional style including the recapitulation in sonata form and the linking of multi-movement works. As this project focuses on the transcription of a multi-movement work, it is important to understand the formal structure of all aspects of the work. In reference to the overall tonality of Mendelssohn multi-movement works, Dr. Rapoport writes that “Mendelssohn sometimes attempted to create a sort of inclusive tonal unity in his multi-movement compositions, notwithstanding the fact that the individual movements also make sense as complete tonal structures.”⁵⁷ Dr. Rapoport does provide specific examples of the overall tonal plan found in two early Mendelssohn string quartets.⁵⁸ The *Octet* was composed in two years of

⁵⁶ Lehne, Moritz, Martin Rohrmeier, Donald Gollmann, and Stefan Koelsch. “The Influence of Different Structural Features on Felt Musical Tension in Two *Piano* Pieces by Mozart and Mendelssohn.” *Music Perception: An Interdisciplinary Journal* 31, no. 2 (December 2013). 171.

⁵⁷ Rapoport, Erez. “The Smoothing-Over of Formal Junctures as a Style Element in Mendelssohn’s Instrumental Music.” PhD diss., The City University of New York, 2004. 247.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 249-256.

these quartets. Analysis of the tonal structure and orchestration techniques in these works helps lead to a deeper understanding of the *Octet*, thus leading to a transcription showing a higher level of authenticity.

Thomas Schmidt-Beste analyzed the use of dynamics in Mendelssohn's symphonies in his 2014 article, *Preventative and Cautionary Dynamics in the Symphonies of Mendelssohn and his Time*. Close examination of the Mendelssohn *Octet* score reveals repetition of dynamics, especially *pianissimo*, in certain phrases Schmidt-Beste addressed. Using Mendelssohn's Third Symphony as an example. Schmidt-Beste states:

Mendelssohn thus uses his dynamic markings to counteract the implied progression of the musical phrase, to restrain the orchestra from shaping the musical phrase, and to foil the expectations of the audience. Furthermore, the suppressed tension of the forced *pianissimo* enhances the contrast with the *fortissimo*. The use of this increase of tension and contrast by what might be called 'preventative' dynamic markings become even more striking."⁵⁹

Although Schmidt-Beste's analysis is specific to this feature's use in the Mendelssohn symphonies, there is no reason to doubt that Mendelssohn uses this technique elsewhere in his works. As the transcription proceeds, the consideration of dynamic contrast and the reemphasis thereof to create restraint and contrast in a performance is vital to its authenticity.

⁵⁹ Schmidt-Beste, Thomas. "Preventive and Cautionary Dynamics in the Symphonies of Mendelssohn and his Time." *The Journal of Musicology* 31, no. 1 (Winter 2014). 46.

Original Scores

The published and manuscript scores to Mendelssohn's *Octet in E-flat Major, Op. 20* are the only direct source material for the transcription. The original manuscript exists in the online archives of the Library of Congress. All other scores that are analyzed in this project are being examined in order to inform the orchestration decisions used throughout the transcription.

Other Mendelssohn works utilized for orchestration choices are his *Overture for Winds, Op. 24*, which is one of two original works for winds and *Scherzo in G minor*, the orchestral transcription that Mendelssohn created as an alternate third movement to the Symphony No. 1. Additionally, I will be examining other transcriptions between strings and winds including the scores to Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's *Serenade for Winds in C minor, K. 388* into his *String Quintet No. 2, K. 406/516b*. Although Mozart's *Serenade* was composed first, these works are quality examples from that general era and can be referenced when considering the techniques needed to adapt orchestrations of wind and string chamber music.

Chapter 4 – Transcription Process/Considerations

Analysis of Early Mendelssohn Orchestration Techniques for Winds

Mendelssohn's early works are full of wind orchestration techniques derived from Classical masters preceding him. Well-known as a student of great composers like Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven, Mendelssohn was aware of their practices in orchestration and adopted many of these techniques in his works while developing his own voice. In particular, the *Scherzo in G minor* and *Overture for Winds*, Op. 24 utilize specific techniques that can be directly applied to this transcription of the *Octet*, Op. 20.

The *Scherzo in G minor* is an arrangement of the third movement of the *Octet* for full orchestra by Mendelssohn. He transcribed this movement as an alternate third movement to his first symphony.⁶⁰ The *Scherzo in G minor* offers insight into how Mendelssohn's approach to instrumentation, frequency of use, tessitura, articulation, and idiomatic rhythmic writing for wind instruments.

The wind instrumentation for the *Scherzo in G minor* is two Flutes, two Oboes, two Clarinets, two Bassoons, two Horns, two Trumpets, and Timpani. Minus the trumpets and timpani, this instrumentation directly equals the double woodwind quintet used in the transcription of the *Octet* for winds. Mendelssohn may not have specifically conceived scoring the *Scherzo* as a double woodwind quintet plus trumpet and timpani, but that is exactly what he ended up doing. Flute, oboe, clarinet, and bassoon were all utilized either independently with melodic material or were found to be in unison with strings supporting the melody. Trumpet was the least utilized instrument in this transcription and primarily was used in unison, thirds, sixths,

⁶⁰ Keller, James M. Program Notes for San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.

and octaves for providing harmonic support. Trumpet was not used in a melodic capacity in Mendelssohn's arrangement. Also, following norms for the time period, timpani only used notes that support the tonic and the dominant chords in G minor, which are the notes G2 and D3.⁶¹

With the exception of the flute parts, each wind instrument was scored primarily in its midrange throughout the *Scherzo*, which allows for maximum control of dynamic range and tone color. Mendelssohn often took the flute into the extremes of its range, especially in the low range of the instrument. The first flute part is scored as high as A6 and D4 and E4 are used multiple times throughout this transcription in both the first and second flute parts. Additionally, C4 can be found for the duration of measure 29 in the second flute part (See Figure 4.1). Each of these instances are found at either a *piano* or *pianissimo* dynamic. This shows that Mendelssohn not only recognized the difficulty of projection at that range, but also was keenly aware of the tone color added by flutes in their breathy, wispy low register. Additionally, with few exceptions, the flute parts are scored in either unison or in octaves.

Figure 4.1 m. 27-29 – Flute Register in Scherzo⁶²



In the wind parts of the *Scherzo*, Mendelssohn does not push the rhythmic limits of the individual instruments. He does include metered tremolos in the second flute part in measures

⁶¹ Mendelssohn, Felix. *Scherzo in G minor from the Octet Op. 20*. Edwardsville, IL: Serenissima Music, Inc, 2021.

⁶² Ibid., 5.

83-89 and trills into grace notes in the first flute and first clarinet parts throughout measures 152-164. The most notable rhythmic occurrence occurs in measure 20 where Mendelssohn overlaps sixteenth notes in the flute part with thirty-second notes in the violin part (See Figure 4.2). This shows Mendelssohn's willingness to allow similar rhythmic ideas to exist simultaneously in a manner that is consistent with the technical ability of each player and instrument as long as the intent is not affected.

Figure 4.2 m. 20-21 – Coupled Sixteenth and Thirty-Second Notes⁶³



In 1824, Mendelssohn composed a work for chamber winds known as *Nocturno*. This work would be rewritten in 1826 after losing the original score. He rescored it for 23 winds in 1838 and re-named it *Overture for Winds, Op. 24*. The *Octet in E-flat Major, Op. 20* was composed one year after the original *Nocturno* and one year prior to the writing of *Nocturno*. The *Overture for Winds* stands as his earliest original work for winds and it is the first of only

⁶³ Mendelssohn, Felix. *Scherzo in G minor from the Octet Op. 20*. Edwardsville, IL: Serenissima Music, Inc, 2021. 4.

two wind chamber works found in the totality of his known repertoire. With the *Overture* having been composed by Mendelssohn in a year of the *Octet*, insight is provided to multiple techniques used by Mendelssohn in context of a work exclusively for winds.

Although the true instrumentation of the *Nocturno* (1824) is not fully known, the accepted instrumentation for it is the wind octet containing two Clarinets in C, two Oboes, two Bassoons, and two Horns in F, along with an added Flute, Trumpet, and English Bass Horn for eleven parts in total.⁶⁴ When Mendelssohn rewrote the piece in 1826, he more than doubled the original instrumentation by adding two Clarinets in F, two Bassett Horns, two Horns in C, one Contrabassoon, one Trumpet in C, three Trombones, and Percussion for a total of 24 parts. The instrumentation conceived in the *Overture* shows a strong lean toward instruments found either in the woodwind family or in the context of the traditional instrumentation of the woodwind quintet. Mendelssohn scored the *Overture* for one Piccolo, one Flute, two Clarinets in F, two Clarinets in C, two Oboes, two Bassett Horns, two Bassoons, one Contrabassoon, one English Bass Horn, two Horns in F, two Horns in C, two Trumpets in C, one Alto Trombone, one Tenor Trombone, one Bass Trombone, and two Percussion parts that include Tambourine, Triangle, Snare Drum, and Cymbals.

Even with the addition of brass instruments to the *Overture*, Mendelssohn still chooses to primarily keep the melodic content in the woodwind voices. Unlike his *Scherzo* arrangement, the Horns have an opportunity to serve as the melody as well (measures 26-36).⁶⁵ Even with their addition to the *Overture*, trumpets and trombones primarily provide harmonic and rhythmic support. It could be argued that the trumpet does provide melodic content during a fanfarelike arpeggiation from measures 220-222, but that part is doubled by the Clarinet in C. Based on

⁶⁴ Posner, Howard. Program Notes for Los Angeles Philharmonic. Kent Nagano, conductor. Thursday, November 16, 1995.

⁶⁵ Mendelssohn, Felix. *Overture fur Harmoniemusik*. 3.

conductor or performer preference, the choice could be made to shift the balance of that line towards the Clarinet thus negating the Trumpet being considered the prime melodic contributor for those three measures.⁶⁶ As a general technique, Mendelssohn does score many of the melodic lines either at octaves in an instrument group or in unison between varying instrument types.

Mendelssohn's scoring provides evidence that he realized that wind players cannot sustain melismatic passages like their string counterparts due to a finite amount of air that performers can utilize. One piece of evidence can be found in measures 108-111 in the *Overture*. Mendelssohn creates slurred arpeggiated chords that transition between similar instrument after two beats. An example of this is found in the Clarinet in C part in measure 109. Clarinet 1 part performs sixteenth notes throughout the first two beats of the measure while Clarinet 2 part performs sixteenth notes throughout the final two beats. Second, the use of simultaneously ascending and descending sixteenth note lines occurs in measure 161 of the *Overture*. Rather than all lines moving in one direction, this creates textural interest and an increase in tension in the shape of the line. Both the ascending and descending scale patterns are diatonic in nature. These two techniques are similar in application to the second movement of this transcription of the *Octet*, which was discussed on page 7 and shown in Figures 2.1 and 2.2 on pages 8 and 9 in Chapter 2.⁶⁷

Mendelssohn is precise about the articulation and dynamic choices throughout the *Overture*. Consistent with other Mendelssohn works from this time period, he uses the markings *sf*, *sfp*, and *fp* to create accent and emphasis. Only in measures 108-111, 187-192, 196-198, and 220-223 does the marking of an accent appear at all. Additionally, Mendelssohn's use of staccato markings are plentiful throughout the work. A majority of the staccato markings are associated

⁶⁶ Mendelssohn, Felix. *Overture für Harmoniemusik*. 32.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, 14.

with eighth notes in the Allegro Vivace portion of the *Overture*, but he notably includes staccatos during sixteenth note passages in measures 88 and 92 in the flute and certain clarinet parts. At the marked 152 beats per minute, these passages prove to be difficult while single tonguing.⁶⁸

Transcription General Techniques

Throughout the creation of the transcription of Mendelssohn's *Octet in E-flat Major, Op.20* from double string quartet to double woodwind quintet, the goal is to both transcribe the work in a manner that retains the character of the original work and to strongly consider techniques used by Mendelssohn himself in order to maintain its authenticity. As this description of all four movements of the transcription proceeds, consistent attempts were made to follow the general principles listed below:

1. The original key signature was maintained in all movements.
2. In general, the bassoon parts are transcribed directly from the cello and the horn parts are transferred directly from the viola. This is due to the range of each wind instrument fitting in the general range of the respective string instruments. The horn does diverge from the viola part more often than the bassoon diverges from the cello part and when necessary, the clarinets take over the viola lines. Flute and oboe parts tend to be written based on the four violin parts. Clarinet is utilized in a variety of roles because of its wide range. The clarinet parts include segments from all four violin parts, both viola parts, and the cello 1 part at certain points of this transcription.
3. Adjustment to original dynamic markings have been a necessity throughout to assure proper melodic and harmonic lines are presented authentically.

⁶⁸ Mendelssohn, Felix. *Overture fur Harmoniemusik*. 10.

4. Segments of the original *Octet* that utilize all eight players at *forte* and *fortissimo* dynamic levels utilize all ten players in the transcription. The extra instruments are utilized in the construct of the existing chord structure. Segments utilizing a thin texture with minimal instruments are served by the same number of performers, unless tessitura of the passage requires an extra instrument.
5. Mendelssohn's work contains no rehearsal markings. Consequently, letters have been added throughout facilitating ease of rehearsals.
6. Anything diverging from these principles will be presented and described in this section and the following three sections of the document.

Movement 1 – Andante moderato ma con fuoco

The beginning of the first movement brought three necessary adjustments when transcribing the *Octet*. The first quandary came when addressing the range of the opening melody in the Violin I part. Between measures 1-8, the Violin I part is written as low as G3 and as high as A6. To compensate this wide range, the decision was made to utilize both the Flute 1 and Clarinet 1 in creating the melodic line. In measures 1-3, each statement begins on the and of beat two. As transcribed, Clarinet 1 performs the first four eighth notes of the melody, Flute 1 joins on beat 4 and finishes the final notes of the melodic figure. In measures 4 and 8, the melodic figure does continue on where the clarinet resumes the melodic line on beat four and concludes the melodic idea with sixteenth notes leading to beat 1 of the following measures (See Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3 Mvt. 1 m. 7-8 – Flute 1 and Clarinet 1 Melodic Jointure



The second item requiring compromise was originally found in measures 1-9 of the Violin II, III, and IV, and Cello I parts. The metered trills could not be maintained in their original state due to range issues in the woodwind instruments. All three Violin parts contain G3 and B-flat3, outside of the range of flutes or oboes. While maintaining the original chord structure, the three violin parts were rewritten in the accepted range for flutes and oboes.

The final change came in the form of dynamic control. The melody is marked starting at a *mezzo forte* and crescendos to a *forte* in measure 4. The Bassoon 2, Horn, and Clarinet 2 parts are notated as *piano* with crescendo to *mezzo forte* in measure 4. The metered trill parts of Flute 2, Oboe, and Bassoon 1 are all notated as *pianissimo* with crescendo to *mezzo piano* in the fourth measure.

In measure 9, the Bassoons gain the melodic content, and therefore, marked at *mezzo forte*. In measure 10, the *sforzando* is maintained from the original string markings in the Flute, Horn, and Bassoons. In the Oboe and Clarinet parts, the transcription uses a *forte piano* followed by a decrescendo to *pianissimo*. Additionally, the Flute parts have a *mezzo piano* marking on the and of beat two for purposes of ensemble balance.

In measure 12, the melodic line dynamic was raised to a *mezzo forte* rather than the original marking of *piano*. This measure of the melody is doubled between both the flute and horns. Measure 20 had to be adjusted due to a range issue. Originally, the Violin I and II have a

descending sixteenth note scale that begins on B-flat5 and ends on G3. Flutes cannot play a G3. In order to compensate, starting on the third beat of the measure, the Flute part was displaced up one octave from A4 to A5. The scale continues to descend from the A5, with the Flute 1 and 2 parts now ending on G4 on the downbeat of measure 21 (See Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4 Mvt. 1 m. 20-21 – Flute Register Displacement



Measures 21-37 is the first time all players are not performing simultaneously. Mendelssohn divided the octet into two string quartets and utilized them in a call and response manner. The transcription also utilizes two quartets throughout this sixteen measure passage. Oboe 1, Clarinet 1, Horn 1, and Bassoon 1 are included in the first quartet with the second quartet being comprised of Flute 2, Oboe 2, Horn 2, and Bassoon 2 (See Figure 4.5). The Clarinet 2 rejoins in measure 35 and Flute 1 rejoins as the original melody returns in measure 37. In measure 22, the eighth note B-flat on beat one of the Horn 1 part had to be lowered by an octave. This change is needed because of a combination of range and dynamics. Horn can reach a B-flat 5, but it is difficult to do so at an ensemble dynamic level of *piano* in a unison passage while maintaining ensemble balance.

Figure 4.5 Mvt. 1 m. 21-22 – Quartet Call and Response

A

Flute 1

Flute 2

Oboe 1

Oboe 2

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 1

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 2

Horn in F 1

Horn in F 2

Bassoon 1

Bassoon 2

Measures 37-47 are similar to the beginning of this movement in that the main melody is divided between Clarinet 1 and Flute 1. All adaptations that occurred earlier in the work also apply to this segment as well. In measure 48, Flute 1 and 2 have their dynamic adjusted from *piano* to *mezzo piano* in order to facilitate a better level of ensemble balance with the rhythmic energy projected by the horns. This grouping of measures does crescendo to an ensemble *forte* on beat 3 of measure 50. To continue to maintain proper ensemble balance, *mezzo forte* is utilized in the Oboe 2 and Clarinet 1 and 2 parts.

Starting in measure 59, Mendelssohn utilized four instruments playing whole notes. This transcription does utilize six instruments, which fills out the ensemble sound. A *piano* dynamic

level is maintained until a crescendo begins in measure 61. Additionally, the Flute 1 part is marked at *mezzo piano* in order that the melodic content can be properly heard in context with the rest of the ensemble. Originally, the ensemble arrived at a *forte* dynamic level on the downbeat of measure 63. For purposes of ensemble balance, Flute 2, Oboe 1 and 2, Clarinet 1 and 2, and Horn 1 and 2 remain at a *mezzo forte* at this juncture.

In the phrase leading to measure 80, the melodic content is found contained in the Oboe 2 part. In measure 80, a passage occurs that would force the oboe out of range, as it starts on B3. This segment is placed in the Clarinet 1 part as illustrated in Figure 4.6. As this one measure is transitional material, the lack of continuity with the Oboe 2 part minimizes any disruption with timbral change. Due to massive tessitura shifts in the Cello parts in the original *Octet* during measures 84-86, the Cello I part can be found in Bassoon 2 and the Cello II part can be found in Bassoon 1. This allows the bassoons to stay in a more consistent register.

Figure 4.6 Mvt. 1 m. 79-80 – Melodic and Transitional Material



The passage from measures 88-101 was challenging to transcribe. This musical idea combined several individual lines in the Violin parts that descended below C4, string parts that utilized large leaps, and sixteenth note passages that passed between voices and in some cases, overlapped other sixteenth note passages. With the exception of measures 88 and 89, all of the staccato sixteenth note passages were able to be contained in the Flute and Oboe parts. The

staccato sixteenth note passage starting on beat two of measure 88 is found in Clarinet 1 with the passage starting on the fourth beat of the same measure being found in Horn 1. Both are necessities due to range concerns.

Figure 4.7 Mvt. 1 m. 88-89 – Sixteenth Note Passage Range Solutions



The challenge in transcribing measures 102-108 is once again due to range. In the original work, Violin III and IV, all Violas, and all Cellos perform *fortissimo* whole notes while Violin I has melodic content ranging from G3 to A6. In this transcription, Flute 1 begins the melody starting on the downbeat of measure 102. Clarinet 1 joins the melody in unison on beat three of measure 103. Flute 1 and Clarinet 1 act in unison until the fourth beat of measure 104 on a D4. Clarinet 1 continues with the melody through measure 105 (See Figure 4.8). On the downbeat of measure 106, Flute 1 rejoins in unison. Both parts remain in unison with the melody through the downbeat of measure 111.

Figure 4.8 Mvt. 1 m. 102-105 – Flute 1 and Clarinet 1 Melodic Range Solution

The image shows a musical score for measures 102-105 of the first movement. It features two staves: Flute 1 (top) and Clarinet 1 (bottom). Both staves are in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Flute 1 starts in measure 102 with a *ff* dynamic, playing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Clarinet 1 has a whole rest in measure 102 and enters in measure 103 with a *ff* dynamic, playing a similar melodic line. Below these, there are two more staves labeled 'Fl.' and 'B♭ Cl.' which appear to be parts of the same ensemble, continuing the melodic material with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Measure 113 contained two necessary adjustments due to concerns of ensemble balance. While the melody, originally contained in the Cello parts, is maintained at the original *forte* dynamic level in the bassoons, but the whole notes are also doubled at the octave by both flutes in the transcription. The flutes are marked at the original *forte* and should not compete in texture due to the rhythmic activity and melodic interest with the bassoons. The sixteenth notes found in all other voices are reduced to a *mezzo piano* on beat two of measure 113. All voices increase by one dynamic level in measure 122. In measures 129-131, the original Violin 1 part ascends to an E-flat7. To reflect Mendelssohn's original scoring of the *Octet*, the Flute 1 part is marked as "8va Optional (See Figure 4.9)." This is marked as such because although many high level players can play in that register, it is difficult to tune with the ensemble and may not be ultimately necessary to translate the original intent.

Figure 4.9 Mvt. 1 m. 128-131 – Flute 8va Optional

The image shows a musical score for measures 128-131 of the first movement, specifically for Flute 1. The staff is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The music consists of a series of eighth notes with accents. Above the staff, a bracket indicates an "8va Optional" section, with a dashed line showing the notes an octave higher. The dynamic *mf* is marked at the end of the passage in measure 131.

Measure 132 is the second ending. At this juncture, dynamics once again had to be adjusted in accompaniment parts located in both Oboes, Clarinet 2, and both Horns. The original marking is at *forte*, where these parts have been adjusted to *mezzo forte*. Due to a range issue, measures 136-138 combine the melody between Clarinet 1 and Flute 1 by applying the same methodology used at the beginning of the movement. This grouping of measures also adjusts in dynamic markings based on the need for balance in the ensemble. Flute 2 and Oboe 1 are marked at *mezzo piano* while Oboe 2 and Clarinet 2 are marked at *mezzo forte*.

Measures 142-159 utilized two decisions to allow Mendelssohn's intent to come to fruition. The first is a change in rhythmic notation. In measures 142, 144, 146, 148, and 150, The original rhythm in the Violin I and II, Viola I, and Cello II is marked as a half note followed by a double-dotted quarter note and a sixteenth note. In the transcription, a half note followed by a quarter note tied to a dotted eighth note and sixteenth note is found. Although the rhythm sounds exactly the same, modern literature would be more likely to have the changed rhythm depicted. Next, measures 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, and 153-166 all originally have three quarter notes with accents, staccatos, and slurs all found in each measure. The exceptions to this are the accents are no longer found starting at measure 156 and measure 166 only has two quarter notes. To allow wind players to achieve a similar sound in the transcription, the accents are left on all notes but the staccatos and slurs are removed (See Figure 4.10). When the accents are no longer used starting in measure 156, quarter notes with no articulation markings occur in the transcription.

Figure 4.10 Mvt. 1 m. 142-143 – Rhythmic Notation and Articulation Alterations

The image displays a musical score for measures 142 and 143 of the first movement. The score is arranged in ten staves, each representing a different instrument: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in B♭ 1, Clarinet in B♭ 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as rests. Articulation marks, such as accents and slurs, are used throughout the score. The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is present in several measures. The score shows a transition from measure 142 to measure 143, with a double bar line indicating the end of the first measure.

Beginning in measure 169, Violin I and Viola I perform a duet a sixth part from each other. In the transcription this duet is performed by Oboe 1 and Horn 1. On the downbeat of measure 172, the Violin I part shows an eighth note followed by an eighth rest where the Viola 1 part shows a quarter note. The transcription reflects an eighth note followed by an eighth rest in the Oboe 1 and Horn 1 parts. The melodic and harmonic lines are in unison rhythm through measure 172 and afterwards. This change allows full rhythmic continuity between the two parts (See Figure 4.11). Additionally, the eighth note and eighth rest combination are reflected in a similar passage in measure 175.

Figure 4.11 Mvt. 1 m. 172 – Oboe and Horn Rhythmic Alteration



The B-flat in the Oboe 1 part is written 8va from the original part found in Violin II in measures 191-200. This is due to the Oboe and its inability to play in the original register. On the downbeat of measure 200, the Cello I part is marked with an eighth note release after a series of tied whole notes. Violin I, II, III, and both Violas show a quarter note release on the downbeat of measure 200. The transcription reflects all parts releasing to a quarter note to obtain rhythmic continuity.

During measures 209-212, Mendelssohn marked a crescendo in all parts at various times as part of a crescendo from *mezzo forte* to *forte*. Once again, for the sake of uniformity across all parts the transcription reflects the crescendo beginning at the earliest note possible for each instrument near the beginning of measure 210. In measure 213, the Violin II part shows repeated B-flat3 starting on the and of beat three. That pitch is maintained through the and of beat two in measure 216. Due to the lack of range below C4 on an oboe, the Oboe 1 part will perform that segment using B-flat4 rather than B-flat3 (See Figure 4.12).

Figure 4.12 Mvt. 1 m. 213-216 – Violin II Transcribed to Oboe 2



Beginning in measure 213, Mendelssohn composed a series of slurred sixteenth notes that start in the Cello I. Other instruments join in beginning with the Viola II in measure 214, followed by Cello II in measure 215, Viola I on beat 3 in measure 215, and all Violins on beat 3 in measure 216. This is in unison at various octaves and lasts until the downbeat of measure 221. The range varies throughout this passage. Adjustments in octave had to be made for this to be consistently in range for all instruments. In order to make the octave leaps plausible for all instruments, a sixteenth note would be eliminated to facilitate the leap. One such example is found in measure 219 in the Oboe 2. During the sixteenth notes in the third beat, A3 can be found in the original work. For the Oboe 2 to be able to perform this passage, the second sixteenth note in beat 2 was eliminated (E-flat4). The Oboe 2 then reenters on the and of beat two on D5 and thus performs that portion of the melismatic figure in the instruments idiomatic range one octave higher than intended (See Figure 4.13). Similar adjustments are made at different points in Flute 2, Oboe 1, and Horn 1 in measure 219, and Oboe 1 and 2 in measure 220.

Figure 4.13 Mvt. 1 m. 219-220 – Octave Displacement in Multiple Instruments



Measures 221-231 is a recapitulation of the first eleven measures of this movement. All changes that apply in measures 1-11 also apply to this segment. Between measures 232-234,

several notes originally found in the Violin IV part extend below C4, once again taking them out of range for an oboe. Affecting only the Oboe 2 part, any note that was originally below C4 was raised up one octave in order to assure it is in the natural range of the oboe. Also beginning at measure 232, another adjustment in dynamic marking is necessary. The oscillating sixteenth notes found in all Oboe and Clarinet parts are now marked at *pianissimo* rather than *piano*. Additionally, a *forte piano* followed by a decrescendo is utilized in the same fashion as measures 10 and 11.

In measure 238, a *forte piano* is now found in the Oboe 1 part. This is followed by a diminuendo marking in measure 240. The *forte piano* in measure 238 aligns with the Bassoon 2 part and the diminuendo is originally found in all other parts. This again provides consistency in markings and interpretation for all parts. A crescendo was added to all parts starting on the downbeat of measure 261. The crescendo previously started in various points and now provides for consistency in interpretation.

Like previous passages, the need to pass melodic content between Flute 1 and Clarinet 2 due to issues of instrument range is again a necessity in the content between measures 262-269. The original passage begins on the downbeat of measure 262 on A-flat6 in the Violin 1 part. This passage descends to G3 by the downbeat of measure 265, where it once again begins to ascend in range. The transcription utilizes the Flute 1 from the beginning of the passage in measure 262 through the third beat of measure 264 on a D4. At this juncture, Clarinet 2 joins Flute 1 on beat three of 264 and continues the passage without Flute 1 until the downbeat of measure 266 (See Figure 4.14). Flute 1 then restarts the passage on G4 and continues the passage without Clarinet 2 through its completion on the downbeat of measure 269.

Figure 4.14 Mvt. 1 m. 262-266 – Flute 1/Clarinet 2 Melodic Amalgamation

Flute 1

ff con fuoco

Clarinet 2

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

ff con fuoco

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

f

Similar to measure 113, the original Violin I part is doubled in Flute 1 and 2 at the octave, providing more depth of sound against a thickly scored instrumentation. Additionally, to help with balance issues that will likely occur, all Oboe, Clarinet, and Horn parts have been marked at *mezzo piano* rather than the original *forte*. This dynamic shift is also reflected in measure 280 as all instruments increase their dynamic from either *forte* to *fortissimo* or *mezzo piano* to *mezzo forte*.

Measures 299-323 close this first movement. Although no dynamic changes occur from the original work throughout these final moments, a minimal number of adjustments to voicing in chords did need to occur. Each of these is due to either revoicing during chords that had to be changed due to range issues or adding voices in chords due to transcribing the work from 8 instruments to 10 instruments. In all instances, no chord or rhythm was changed, and the root of each chord remained true to the original.

Movement 2 – Andante

The second movement begins with Horn 1 and 2 performing the original Viola parts. The second measure diverges slightly from the original. Mendelssohn had the melody continue in the Viola I. In this transcription, Clarinet 2 performs the melody in harmony with Bassoon 1. The reason for this shift in color is due to the leap in the third measure. In the original work, the final note for Viola I in measure 2 is E-flat³. This is followed by an A-flat⁴ on the downbeat of measure 3. This leap of a perfect twelfth is much easier to keep consistent on a clarinet rather than on a horn. Additionally, the D⁴ that appears in Horn 1 is not in the original work. This was added for three purposes. First, the addition of the dotted half note matches rhythmically what is already occurring in Horn 2. Second, D⁴ fits in the chord structure and remains a perfect fourth above Horn 2. Finally, D⁴ is the note that would have been played to start the melodic content in measure 2. By sustaining this note, Clarinet 2 enters slightly underneath the Horn 1 sound and grow, thus creating a smoother transition of tone color from Horn 1 to Clarinet 2 (See Figure 4.15).

Figure 4.15 Mvt. 2 m. 1-4 – Orchestration Effecting m. 2 Tone Color

Andante

The musical score is for measures 1-4 of Mvt. 2, showing orchestration for measures 1-4. The key signature is Bb major (two flats) and the time signature is 8/8. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score shows measures 1 through 4. Measures 1 and 2 are mostly rests for the woodwinds. Measures 3 and 4 feature various woodwind entries, many marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Flute 1 enters in measure 4 with a half note. Flute 2 enters in measure 4 with a half note. Oboe 1 enters in measure 4 with a half note. Clarinet in Bb 1 enters in measure 4 with a half note. Clarinet in Bb 2 enters in measure 3 with a half note. Horn in F 1 enters in measure 3 with a half note. Horn in F 2 enters in measure 3 with a half note. Bassoon 1 enters in measure 3 with a half note. Bassoon 2 enters in measure 4 with a half note.

Both Viola parts in measure 11 from beat four through six show a staccato marking underneath a slur, showing slight articulation at the beginning of each eighth note while still each note needs to be connecting each note. On the same segment in the transcription, the eighth notes in both Horn parts are marked with a tenuto, also showing the needed length of the individual note while assuring an articulated beginning to each note which might not occur under a slur (See Figure 4.16).

Figure 4.16 Mvt. 2 m. 11 – Horn Articulation



Measure 19 brings both a texture and rhythmic shift in the second movement. Sixteenth note triplets can be heard in Clarinet 2, Horn 1 and 2, and Bassoon 1. Many of these sixteenth note triplets occur in the original as multiple repeated notes on one line. These have a staccato and a slur over each note. The transcription does not include any articulation markings at all in the instances of repeated notes. Staccato would imply space between notes and use of tenuto would create too legato of a feel. A firm, but not pointed, articulation is the intent for each note.

An additional shift in expected instrumentation also occurs at measure 19. Originally, the melody in this segment was composed as a duet in unison between Violin I and Cello I. The Cello I part does not translate well directly to Bassoon 1 as it goes to the extreme of the high end of the bassoon register. Due to the register issue, Clarinet 1 became the choice to be in duet with Flute 1 through measure 19 and the first half of measure 20. Additionally, for reasons of the content conceivably getting lost in the texture, the Violin II part starting on beat four of measure 19 is scored in the transcription between Flute 2 and Oboe 1 in unison starting on G5 and Oboe 2 doubling at the octave and starting on G4 (See Figure 4.17).

Figure 4.17 Mvt. 2 m. 19-20 – Orchestration Effecting Articulation and Texture



In measures 27-29, Mendelssohn scored six instruments in unison (Violin II and III, Viola I and II, and Cello I and II) and two additional instruments adding two ascending sixteenth notes four separate times, creating rhythmic and harmonic interest (Violin I and IV). Even with ten instruments available for the transcription, only five instruments are available to play the primary unison melodic content (Clarinet 1, Horn 1 and 2, and Bassoon 1 and 2). Violin I and IV had five notes necessary to complete each chord found in the two ascending sixteenth note passages. These short passages are scored utilizing Flute 1 and 2, Oboe 1 and 2, and Clarinet 2. The tessitura distance between low instruments and high instruments provide enough space for balance even with all instruments marked at a *fortissimo* (See Figure 4.18).

Figure 4.18 Mvt. 2 m. 27-29 – Transcription Results of Violin Parts

Measures 41-48 are marked with ascending and descending scale passages that outline and affirm tonality. Originally, these passages occur in all string parts except Cello I and II. As transcribed, these passages primarily are shared in Flute 1 and 2 and Clarinet 1 and 2, with the main melody and harmony appearing in Oboe 1 and 2. Illustrated in Figures 2.1 and 2.2, the proposed voicing in the flute parts is an issue because of acceptable instrument ranges. Passing portions of scale patterns between the flute and clarinet is a necessity. To avoid the flutes from becoming lost in the texture due to range issues, the choice was made to create octave leaps in the Flute 1 and 2 parts (See Figure 4.19). During these passages, neither Horn 1 or 2 is playing, Bassoon 1 and 2 are sustaining dotted half notes to establish and maintain tonality, and the lowest note found in Oboe 1 and 2 is E-flat⁵. Even with Mendelssohn's penchant for scoring

both Flute 1 and 2 down to C4, D4 and E-flat4 in his *Scherzo in G minor*, the flute scoring became necessary due to texture.

Figure 4.19 Mvt. 2 m. 41-42 – Octave Displacement in Flute Descending Lines



Measures 54-60 proved to be a section where the primary goals and techniques for transcription set forth earlier in this chapter could not be applied. Range, technical abilities, and ensemble balance and blend are at the forefront of the decision process when transcribing the *Octet*. Especially through measure 58, the overall tessitura is low. This causes range issues using Flute 1 and 2 and Oboe 1 and 2. Mendelssohn also utilized combinations of colors between Viola and Cello. Finally, many of the arpeggiations can be performed in Horn 1 and 2, but they ultimately will be more consistently accurate if performed by Clarinet 1 or 2 or Bassoon 1.

In measures 54 and 55, the Violin III and IV and Viola I parts are combined and appear in Horn 1 and 2. Without needing any octave change, this placed both parts in the middle of their accepted range. If the original Viola II part would have been placed in either Horn 1 or 2, that would have caused an octave leap at the beginning of measure 55 in the middle of a series of sixteenth note triplets. Although playable by high level musicians, the ease of placing the sixteenth note triplets with Clarinet 2 for measure 54 and then passing off the musical line to Bassoon 1 in measure 55 leaves less room for error. In measure 56, Mendelssohn composed

slurred sixteenth note arpeggiated triplets in Viola I and Cello I. These parts are in unison and are in the warm chalumeau register of Clarinet 1 and 2 (See Figure 4.20).

Figure 4.20 Mvt. 2 m. 54-56 – Results of Adjustments due to Range and Difficulty

The image displays a musical score for measures 54-56 of the second movement. The score is arranged in two systems. The first system includes parts for Clarinet in Bb 1, Clarinet in Bb 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, and Bassoon 1. The second system includes parts for Bb Cl. 1, Bb Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, and Bsn. The Clarinet in Bb 2 part features a complex arpeggiated triplet pattern. The Bassoon 1 part has a similar triplet pattern. The Bb Cl. 1 and Bb Cl. 2 parts have a complex arpeggiated triplet pattern. The Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 parts have a complex arpeggiated triplet pattern. The Bsn. part has a complex arpeggiated triplet pattern.

Measures 68-75 had several moments that once again diverged from the guidelines set forth previously in the chapter. First, the transcribed measure 68 scores Flute 1 and 2 on F-sharp⁴ and D₄, respectively. Because of the register, flutes might have difficulty projecting at an acceptable level. However, only two of four instruments perform at this juncture. Additionally, as other instruments enter and the texture thickens, the register of Flute 1 and 2 does ascend in range. Finally, based on Mendelssohn's own scoring style at this point of his career, he was not afraid to write for flute in this register against a full complement of other instruments (See Figure 4.21).

Figure 4.21 Mvt. 2 m. 68-69 – Flute Register vs. Texture

The image displays a musical score for measures 68 and 69 of Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 4, Movement 2. The score is written for a woodwind section, including Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in B♭ 1, Clarinet in B♭ 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is two flats (B♭ major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The score shows the following details:

- Flute 1:** Measures 68 and 69 feature a melodic line with triplets and slurs. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present at the start of measure 68.
- Flute 2:** Measures 68 and 69 feature a melodic line with triplets and slurs. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present at the start of measure 68.
- Oboe 1 and Oboe 2:** Both oboes play a simple melodic line in measure 68, with rests in measure 69.
- Clarinet in B♭ 1 and Clarinet in B♭ 2:** Both clarinets play a simple melodic line in measure 68, with rests in measure 69.
- Horn in F 1 and Horn in F 2:** Both horns play a simple melodic line in measure 68, with rests in measure 69.
- Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2:** Both bassoons play a simple melodic line in measure 68, with rests in measure 69.

At measure 68, Mendelssohn scores the bass line with Cello I and the upbeat sixteenth notes in Violin I, II, and III. In measures 69-70, Viola I and II join them in the upbeat sixteenth notes while Violin IV plays a legato melody starting on B-flat3. The original plan for the transcription would have dictated that Bassoon 1 perform the Cello I line, Horn 1 and 2 perform the Viola I and II parts, and Clarinet 1 or 2 perform the legato melody as it starts on a note outside the range of either of the upper woodwind instruments. Instead, Bassoon 2 performs the Cello I part with Horn 2 and Bassoon 1 playing the Viola I and II parts respectively. This allows Horn 1 to enter in measure 69 with the legato melody. Not utilizing Clarinet 1 also allows the performer to briefly rest prior to their re-entry with the melodic line in measure 73, which was originally scored for Violin I. To avoid transitioning between flute and clarinet in the middle of a

solo due to range, this use of Clarinet 1 allows for a smoother transition into measures 73-75 and thus, a smoother transition to the reprisal of measure 41 at measure 76 (See Figure 4.22). Measure 76 until the final notes of this movement in measure 102 contain material and conceptualization of scoring that is previously used in the movement.

Figure 4.22 Mvt. 2 m. 73-76 – Use of Clarinet 1

The image displays a musical score for measures 73-76 of Movement 2. The score is written for a woodwind ensemble, including Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in Bb 1, Clarinet in Bb 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The music is in 3/4 time. The score shows various dynamics such as *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). The Clarinet in Bb 1 part is highlighted, showing its role in the transition between measures. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Movement 3 – Allegro leggierissimo

The third and fourth movements both present issues of tempo from Mendelssohn's *Octet* to this transcription. These issues arise because of the requirements of double tonguing, which is not standard technique on all wind instruments. String players can articulate faster than wind players because of physical limitations. Accepted tempo for the original *Octet* begins around 132

beats per minute. The marking for the third movement of the transcription will be a minimum of 120 beats per minute. This will allow flexibility for ensembles that can go at a faster tempo to do so, but will still guide performers to choose a reasonable pace.

The downbeat of measure 17 originally has an inconsistent articulation marking between multiple instruments. Violin I and II and Cello II all have an eighth note. Violin III has an eighth note with a staccato, while Viola II has a sixteenth note. For the purposes of the transcription, all instruments have a sixteenth note on the downbeat of measure 17.

Measures 18, 20, and 22 all have four thirty-second notes spread between multiple instruments. Acknowledging that this is more difficult to execute on some instruments than others, there is a note in the score that gives the option for a performer to perform sixteenth notes rather than thirty-second notes (See Figure 4.23). This decision can be on a performer-by-performer basis. As previously discussed in this chapter, Mendelssohn scored sixteenth notes in flute while strings performed thirty-second notes in his own arrangement of this movement. This sets a precedent by Mendelssohn that both can occur simultaneously.

Figure 4.23 Mvt. 3 m. 18-20 – Option for Thirty-Second Note Passages

The image displays a musical score for measures 18-20 of a piece, specifically focusing on the option for thirty-second note passages. The score is written for a woodwind ensemble and includes parts for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in Bb 1, Clarinet in Bb 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation shows various rhythmic patterns, including thirty-second notes, which are indicated by a note with a '32' in a circle. A footnote at the bottom states: "*If 32nd notes cannot be performed, substitute 16th notes".

At measure 24, a dynamic marking of *mezzo piano* was added exclusively in the Flute 1 part of the transcription. This change allows for the melodic content to be better in balance with the totality of the ensemble. Additionally, the Oboe 1 part has a change in dynamic marking for the same purpose in measure 33. At this juncture, Oboe 1 has a *piano* dynamic marking to better signal its accompanimental role to Flute 1. The Oboe 1 part was originally voiced in the Violin IV part.

Measures 37-42 addresses three separate issues in translating string works to winds. First, the Violin III and IV parts had trills that span the duration of these six measures. The Violin III part is doubled between Horn 1 and Clarinet 2, while the Violin IV part is scored with Horn 2. Recognizing that a clarinet can trill with more ease than a horn, the trill exclusively appears in

only the Clarinet 2 part. Clarinet 2 provides the effect of the trill while the horn parts are able to produce the structural stability of the chords. Second, the Violin II part is a series of accompanimental arpeggiations spanning from A3 to D6. Considering a flute or oboe cannot produce the entirety of that range, the Violin II part has been scored in a manner that the Flute 2 and Clarinet 1 share the necessary notes. This is similar to the opening statements of the first movement between Flute 1 and Clarinet 1. Third, the articulations found in the melodic line of Violin I was inconsistent in itself. Measures 37, 39, and 41 all had a similar pattern featuring two sets of rhythms consisting of an eighth note followed by two sixteenth notes. Measure 37 and 41 have staccatos over each of these notes while measure 39 has a slur marked over the staccato notes. In the transcription, the slur has been removed and each of the three measures are now consistently articulated (See Figure 4.24).

Figure 4.24 Mvt. 3 m. 37-40 – Trill, Range, and Articulation Consierations

The image displays a musical score for measures 37-40 of a piece, featuring woodwind parts. The score is written for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in B♭ 1, Clarinet in B♭ 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is one flat (B♭) and the time signature is 3/4. The woodwinds are primarily playing eighth-note patterns, with some trills indicated by a 'tr' symbol. The Clarinet in B♭ 2 has a trill in measure 38. The Horns in F 1 and 2 play sustained notes. The Bassoons play eighth-note patterns, with Bassoon 1 having a trill in measure 38. The Flutes and Oboes play eighth-note patterns, with Flute 1 having a trill in measure 38.

Measures 43-54 once again had three major adjustments needed for this string version to properly translate to winds. First, due to five of the eight parts in the original work performing tremolos, including one found in the Violin IV part descending as low as A3 which is out of the range of an oboe, the choice was made to score the effect into the Flute 2, Clarinet 1 and 2, and Bassoon 1 parts. Rather than placing the Violin IV part in one instrument, the notes found in that tremolo are adapted to sustained pitches in Horn 1 and 2. Second, as stated before, Bassoon 1 is performing tremolos throughout this passage. The choice was made to place the Cello I part found between measures 49-52 with Horn 1. This passage is scored one octave higher than originally written, as the lowest note found in the Cello I part is D2. Finally, the overall Violin I

part translates well to Flute 1 during this passage, with the exception of one note. In measure 47, the A3 originally found on the and of beat 1 in the Violin I part appears in the transcribed Flute 1 part as A4, as A3 is outside the range of a flute (See Figure 4.25).

Figure 4.25 Mvt. 3 m. 47-50 – Tremolo Translations and Octave Adjustments

Throughout measures 65 through the downbeats of measures 69 and 72 (measure 69 being the beginning of the first ending and measure 72 being the beginning of the second ending), Mendelssohn scored all notes as a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth rest. In the transcription these rhythms are now notated as eighth notes with a staccato on each note. This rhythmic change is also intertwined with multiple instruments in measures 74-75, 78-79, 83-87, and 90-95.

String instruments have the ability to play multiple notes at one time, where wind instruments can only perform one note at a time. The downbeat of measure 100 had fifteen notes scored between six individual instruments by Mendelssohn. The notes combined to form a C Major chord. As the compliment of wind instruments offered in a double woodwind quintet could not perform a literal translation due to less than fifteen instruments being available, an even distribution of notes in the C Major chord to all instruments became the initial priority, followed by voicing concerns caused by notes directly following the chord. Adjustments in voicing of chords similar to measure 100 also occur at measures 104, 108, and 112 (See Figure 4.26).

Figure 4.26 Mvt. 3 m. 100 – C Major Chord Voicing

The musical score for Figure 4.26 shows the C Major chord voicing for measures 100, 101, and 102. The instruments listed are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in Bb 1, Clarinet in Bb 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is two flats (Bb and Eb) and the time signature is 3/4. The score shows the distribution of the C Major chord notes across the instruments. In measure 100, the notes are distributed as follows: Flute 1 (C4), Flute 2 (E4), Oboe 1 (G4), Oboe 2 (Bb4), Clarinet in Bb 1 (C5), Clarinet in Bb 2 (E5), Horn in F 1 (G5), Horn in F 2 (Bb5), Bassoon 1 (C6), and Bassoon 2 (E6). In measure 101, the notes are: Flute 1 (C4), Flute 2 (E4), Oboe 1 (G4), Oboe 2 (Bb4), Clarinet in Bb 1 (C5), Clarinet in Bb 2 (E5), Horn in F 1 (G5), Horn in F 2 (Bb5), Bassoon 1 (C6), and Bassoon 2 (E6). In measure 102, the notes are: Flute 1 (C4), Flute 2 (E4), Oboe 1 (G4), Oboe 2 (Bb4), Clarinet in Bb 1 (C5), Clarinet in Bb 2 (E5), Horn in F 1 (G5), Horn in F 2 (Bb5), Bassoon 1 (C6), and Bassoon 2 (E6).

Measures 96-115, marked as rehearsal letter F in the transcription, feature a series of trills and grace notes found in multiple voices. In this section, two adjustments from the original markings occur in the transcription. First, starting in measure 107 and ending on the downbeat of measure 108 there is an eighth note with a trill followed by a grace note that is leading to another eighth note. This can be originally found in the Cello II voice. Both the trill and grace notes have been removed in its rescoring into the Horn 2 part. Removal of the trill is because of a combination of the speed of the passage and Horn 2 being in the lower portion of its register. The grace notes are removed because of the leap of a fourth that occurs between the last grace note and the downbeat of measure 108 (See Figure 4.27). The clarity of the primary notes without the ornamentation is of greater need than what the ornamentation provide for the listener. Second, the trill originally in the Viola II part on the and of beat two in measure 112 was marked with a flat sign. The flat sign removal is due to redundancy with the existing key signature.

Figure 4.27 Mvt. 3 m. 107-108 – Horn 2 Rescored Without Ornamentation



The original Violin I part between measures 116 and 119 has large leaps and has a range between B-flat3 and E-flat6. The leaps are first in the staff, then above the staff, then back in the staff, and then below the staff. The pattern repeats twice. To avoid large leaps with one wind instrument and to also acknowledge the tone difference that occurs in different registers of the violin, the transcription reflects Flute 1 playing the notes above the staff, Oboe 1 playing the notes in the staff, and Clarinet 1 playing the notes below the staff (See Figure 4.28). A similar

occurrence is echoed in measures 114-115 where Mendelssohn scored the notes above the staff with Violin I, the notes contained in the staff in Violin II, and the notes below the staff with Violin III.

Figure 4.28 Mvt. 3 m. 115-118 – Upper Woodwind Range and Tessitura Solutions



Measure 138 has a dynamic change in the Flute 2 voice of the transcription. Changing from *pianissimo* to *mezzo piano* is necessary as Flute 2 performs the melodic content needing to stand out for ensemble balance. In measure 149, a slur was added to Flute 1 between F-sharp5 and G5. This did not appear in the Violin I part originally, but is needed consistency with several other parts composed throughout the movement. On the downbeat of measure 156 in the Violin II part, there is a G3 notated in the original score. For purposes of that note not being accessible with the range of a flute, the note appears as a G4 in the Flute 2 part of the transcription.

Beginning in measure 211, using sixteenth notes, Mendelssohn composed a descending scale pattern for three measures followed by a combination of an ascending scale in thirds with an interjection of a descending triad in every other measure. This pattern, from measure 211 to its conclusion on the downbeat of measure 220, exclusively appears in Violin I. With concerns of sustaining breath for an extended amount of time, combined with the use of a three and a half octave range, the transcription scored a combination of Flute 1, Flute 2, and Clarinet 1 in order to

form a continuous musical line. Each instrument performs a section of the passage that extends no longer than three measures (See Figure 4.29).

Figure 4.29 Mvt. 3 m. 211-220 – Flute and Clarinet Combined Melodic Line

The musical score for measures 211-220 of Movement 3 is presented in two systems. The first system contains measures 211, 212, and 213, with Flute 1 playing a melodic line. The second system contains measures 214, 215, and 216, with Clarinet 1 playing a melodic line. The third system contains measures 217, 218, and 219, with Flute 2 playing a melodic line. The final measure (220) is a whole rest for all instruments. The dynamic marking 'mp' (mezzo-piano) is present in measures 214, 217, and 218.

The final segment of this movement closes with two adjustments from Mendelssohn's original scoring. First, with the exception of the Flute 1 part in measures 242-243, all notes are originally scored as a sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth rest. This is in the same manner as segments previously discussed in measures 65-95. As with the previous section, all notes appear in the transcription as an eighth note marked with a staccato. Also, the and of beat one in measure 231 is omitted in Flute 1 and 2 and Oboe 1 and 2 due to the notes outside of the range of those instruments. As all instruments are unison at this juncture, the omitted note appears in six other voices. Thus, the original intent is retained (See Figure 4.30).

Figure 4.30 Mvt. 3 m. 229-232 – Staccato Addition and Flute/Oboe Note Removal

The image displays a musical score for measures 229-232 of Movement 3. The score is written for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments listed on the left are: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in B♭ 1, Clarinet in B♭ 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is one flat (B♭ major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The score shows a sequence of notes across four measures. In measures 229 and 230, the woodwinds play a series of eighth notes. In measures 231 and 232, the woodwinds play a series of eighth notes, but the Flute 1 and Oboe 1 parts have a staccato mark above the first note, indicating a change in articulation. The brass parts (Horns and Bassoons) play a series of eighth notes throughout the measures.

Movement 4 – Presto

The largest factor inhibiting the performance of the fourth movement is selecting a tempo that wind players can comfortably perform all aspects without losing the integrity of the movement. The suggested tempo for this movement in cut time will be half note equals minimum 60 beats per minute. Notes will be added encouraging performers to perform the movement as fast as possible. This will allow performers flexibility in their own interpretation of tempo while maintaining a spritely style and pacing.

The first eight measures of this fourth movement are in line with the orchestration techniques offered earlier in this chapter. Cello I and II are transcribed directly to Bassoon 1 and 2. In measure 9 the choice was made to transcribe Viola II into Clarinet 2 rather than Horn 1 or 2. The singular factor that led to this decision is the ability of the reed sound of the clarinet to be a closer match in tone to the bassoon than that of the horn. Horn 1 and 2 do not enter until measure 23 as part of a cadence leading to an E-flat major chord on the down beat of measure 25.

At measure 25, Horn 1 and 2 reinforce the Bassoon 1 and 2 part with eighth notes on B-flat (Sounding as E-flat). Bassoon 1 is scored performing an E-flat³ along with Horn 2. Bassoon 2 is scored one octave below and Horn 1 is scored one octave above. An additional adjustment in the transcribing process comes following the ensemble unison melody from measures 33-42. Originally Mendelssohn scored Violin I-IV playing eighth notes on B-flat in multiple octave while Viola I and II and Cello I and II continue through measure 48 with the melody. To echo that equal divide, Flute 1 and 2, Oboe 1 and 2, and Clarinet 1 play the unison notes in multiple octaves, while Clarinet 2, Horn 1 and 2, and Bassoon 1 and 2 continue with the melodic content (See Figure 4.31).

Figure 4.31 Mvt. 4 m. 43-44 – Melodic and Harmonic Distribution

The image displays a musical score for measures 43 and 44 of the fourth movement. The score is arranged in a system with ten staves, each labeled with an instrument name on the left. The instruments are: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in B♭ 1, Clarinet in B♭ 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is three flats (B♭, E♭, A♭) and the time signature is common time (C). In measure 43, Flute 1 and Flute 2 play a rapid sixteenth-note melody. Oboe 1 and Oboe 2 play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Clarinet in B♭ 1 and Clarinet in B♭ 2 play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Horn in F 1 and Horn in F 2 play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. In measure 44, the melody continues in the flutes, while the other instruments continue their accompaniment. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a double bar line at the end of measure 44.

In measure 63, Mendelssohn composed Violin III and IV, Viola I and II, and Cello I and II as accompanimental parts with Violin II being the only melodic line. For purposes of ensemble balance in the transcription, Flute 2 and Oboe 1 perform the melody in unison, while only five voices, rather than the original six, play the accompaniment (See Figure 4.32).

Figure 4.32 Mvt. 4 m. 63-64 – Melodic and Accompanimental Transcription

The image displays a musical score for measures 63 and 64 of a piece. The score is written for a large ensemble, including Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in Bb 1, Clarinet in Bb 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into two measures. In measure 63, Flute 1 has a whole rest, while Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in Bb 1, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2 all play a half note. In measure 64, Flute 1 has a half note, while Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in Bb 1, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2 all have whole rests. Dynamics are indicated: *f* (forte) for measures 63 and 64, and *p* (piano) for measure 64.

Measure 79 is one example of an area that, even though Mendelssohn would write flute parts low in their range amidst thick scoring, the choice was made to double Flute 1 with Oboe 1 for added volume. The ensemble is scored to be at a *piano* dynamic and Flute 1 alone would likely get lost among the combination of other instruments scored in the same range (See Figure 4.33).

Figure 4.33 Mvt. 4 m. 79-80 – Flute and Oboe Double the Melody

The image displays a musical score for measures 79 and 80 of a symphony. The score is written for a woodwind section, including Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in B♭ 1, Clarinet in B♭ 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody is primarily carried by Flute 1 and Oboe 1, with Flute 2 and Oboe 2 providing harmonic support. The Clarinet in B♭ 1 and Bassoon 1 play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Horn in F 1 and Horn in F 2 play a sustained chord. The Bassoon 2 plays a melodic line in the lower register. The score is divided into two measures, with measure 79 on the left and measure 80 on the right. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

In measure 90, Violin II is marked with a staccato on beat 1. As this part is transcribed to Flute 2, the staccato has been removed, creating consistency between both the other instrument with the same rhythm in unison during measures 89-90 and with similar rhythmic ideas that occur in the following three measures. The staccato appearing in the Violin II part, which is also transcribed to Flute 2, is similarly removed in measure 93.

In Mendelssohn's original work, measures 99-136 are marked at either a *piano* or *pianissimo* dynamic level and are thinly orchestrated. The transcription makes no such change since, just as in the original work, there is no full complement of instruments scored again until

measure 137. The succeeding phrase starting at measure 137 and ending on the downbeat of measure 145 follows the exact dynamic shaping as Mendelssohn's original.

The downbeat of the Violin I part in measure 193 is quarter note B-flat³. As that line is transcribed to Flute 1, it has been scored to an attainable B-flat⁴. Similarly, Horn 1 has an E-flat⁵ and Horn 2 has a C⁵ in its part for the second note of measure 204. These notes are originally scored one octave lower, which is still in the range of a horn (See Figure 4.34). The choice to write these notes one octave higher is for the purpose of avoiding the large leap that would have occurred otherwise on the downbeat of measure 205. Measure 205 through the downbeat of measure 213 are marked at a *fortissimo* dynamic. In order for the half notes originally found in Violin I to consistently be heard through the texture, Flute 1 and 2 are both scored to split the Violin I part in octaves for strengthening the impact.

Figure 4.34 Mvt. 4 m. 204-205 – Horn 1 and 2 Scored to Avoid Large Leaps



The downbeat of measure 243 presents a challenge in transcribing the string part to wind instruments due to the ability for string instruments to play more than one note at a time. Mendelssohn scored an A Major⁷ chord with fourteen notes spread across seven instruments. The only instrument that originally does not perform in this chord is Violin IV, which is silent on the downbeat and then proceeds to perform eighth notes over the next four measures. With nine

wind instruments available and several of the fourteen notes doubled, only E4 is omitted. E5 does appear with Flute 2 (See Figure 4.35). This trend of more notes than instruments available occurs every four measures between 243 and 259.

Figure 4.35 Mvt. 4 m. 243-244 – Orchestration of A Major⁷ Chord

The musical score for measures 243-244 illustrates the orchestration of an A Major⁷ chord. The score is written for ten wind instruments: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in Bb 1, Clarinet in Bb 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab) and the time signature is common time (C). The chord consists of the notes A4, C#5, E5, G5, and A5. The score shows various instruments playing these notes, with some doubling and some instruments playing sustained notes. The Clarinet in Bb 2 has a melodic line in the second measure. The dynamic marking 'ff' is present in several parts.

Violin I and Violin II are scored in measure 271 as G3 and B-flat3, respectively. The G3 is scored as a G4 in both the Flute 1 and 2 parts, while the B-flat3 can be found one octave higher in the Oboe 1 part. Additionally, Clarinet 1 is still able to perform the B-flat3 in its original octave in unison at the octave with Oboe 1. In the original work during measures 276-289, accents are inconsistently used on half notes, dotted half notes, and whole notes. The

transcription utilizes accents consistently on all half, dotted half, and whole notes throughout this segment to achieve consistent style from all wind instruments with the same rhythms.

Similar to measure 243, measure 303 begins a series of five half notes creating a D minor chord. These chords are originally voiced with the Violin I, II, III, and IV parts, as well as Viola I. These five instruments combine to perform eight notes in this chord. However, in the transcription, only seven instruments are available. Four of the original eight notes are D. The D's span over three octaves. A D4 was removed from the original voicing and the other 7 notes are transcribed in their original octaves utilizing Flute 1 and 2, Oboe 1 and 2, Clarinet 1 and 2, and Horn 1 (See Figure 4.36).

Figure 4.36 Mvt. 4 m. 303-304 – Orchestration of D minor Chord

The image displays a musical score for measures 303 and 304 of a piece, specifically focusing on the orchestration of a D minor chord. The score is written for seven wind instruments: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in Bb 1, Clarinet in Bb 2, and Horn 1. The key signature is two flats (Bb and Eb), and the time signature is 4/4. In measure 303, each instrument plays a half note, all of which are accented. The notes are: Flute 1 (D5), Flute 2 (D5), Oboe 1 (D5), Oboe 2 (D5), Clarinet in Bb 1 (Bb4), Clarinet in Bb 2 (Bb3), and Horn 1 (Bb2). In measure 304, each instrument plays a half note, all of which are also accented. The notes are: Flute 1 (D5), Flute 2 (D5), Oboe 1 (D5), Oboe 2 (D5), Clarinet in Bb 1 (Bb4), Clarinet in Bb 2 (Bb3), and Horn 1 (Bb2).

Beginning in measure 313, the Viola I part is transcribed to Clarinet 1 and 2 and is performed at the octave through measure 320. Similarly, Viola II is transcribed to Horn 1 and 2

and is performed in unison until the final half note of measure 320, where they are scored at the octave. These changes are necessary to both maintain the *fortissimo* dynamic prescribed originally by Mendelssohn as well as for balance, as this will reinforce lines that would have otherwise been lost in the texture. Also, in this musical segment, Violin I performs a G3 whole note in measure 316 and a quarter note A-flat3 on the downbeat of measure 319. This part is transposed to Flute 1 one octave higher due to instrument range concerns.

From measure 321 until the downbeat of measure 327, multiple modifications occur in the course of transcription. At the beginning of the section, six instruments originally perform a unison eighth note melismatic figure with two instruments (Violin I and II) adding half notes in octaves, all at a *fortissimo* dynamic. By measure 325, all instruments are playing the unison melismatic figure. Having ten instruments available in the transcription, the choice was made to have seven instruments perform the unison melismatic figure and three instruments perform the half notes in octaves (Flute 1 and 2 and Oboe 2). Flute 2 and Oboe 2 double the lower octave. In some cases in this segment, the long melismatic line takes instruments out of their natural range. Due to this, octave displacements are needed. Horn 2 and Clarinet 2 each have an eighth note removed in order to facilitate an octave leap more easily in measure 324, as does Oboe 1 and 2 in measure 325 and Horn 1 in measure 326. Clarinet 1 also has an eighth note removed and an octave leap added in measure 326. This occurs not because of range, but due to the need for a smooth transition into a run of eighth notes in measure 327 (See Figure 4.37).

Figure 4.37 Mvt. 4 m. 324-327 – Removal of Notes to Facilitate Leaps or Transitions

The image displays a musical score for measures 324-327 of a piece, likely from a symphony. The score is arranged in a system with ten staves, each labeled with an instrument: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in B♭ 1, Clarinet in B♭ 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B♭ and E♭) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. Notably, the Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 parts feature a *sf* (sforzando) marking in measure 327. The Flute 1 and Flute 2 parts show a trill in measure 327. The Horn in F 1 and Horn in F 2 parts have a *f* (forte) marking in measure 327. The Oboe 1 and Oboe 2 parts have a *f* (forte) marking in measure 327. The Clarinet in B♭ 1 and Clarinet in B♭ 2 parts have a *f* (forte) marking in measure 327. The Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 parts have a *sf* (sforzando) marking in measure 327. The score illustrates the removal of notes to facilitate leaps or transitions, as indicated by the caption.

Measures 357-360 required two octave adjustments. First, the trill lasting for all of measure 357-358, originally scored in Violin I starting on a D-flat4, is found in Flute 2 starting on D-flat5. Because of the natural range of the flute, performing a trill starting on D-flat4 is much more difficult to facilitate than a trill starting one octave higher. Additionally, the half notes originally found in Viola I and II in measures 359-360 are scored in the Horn 1 and 2 parts one octave lower than originally written. This change allows both Horn parts to be in a more comfortable register rather than in the extreme upper register.

Two other octave transpositions occur in measures 377-378 and 382. Both involve an A-flat3 that appear in the transcription as A-flat4. First, the A-flat3 in question appears in measure 377-378 originally in the Violin III part. The tied whole notes appear in the transcription in Flute

2 and Oboe 2. Horn 1 still maintains the A-flat in its original octave. Next, the A-flat3 that originally is scored in Violin III appears in the transcription as A-flat4 in Flute 2.

Once again, Mendelssohn scored nine pitches throughout measures 388-390. With only eight wind instruments available to perform these nine pitches, the B-flat3 originally scored with Viola II does not appear in the transcription. The B-flat does appear one octave higher in the Clarinet 1 part. Similarly in measure 392, the C-flat4 found originally in Violin III does not appear in the transcription. However, this pitch can be found one octave lower with Bassoon 1. Finally in measure 396, the D-flat4 that is scored with Viola II is not found in the transcription. This pitch is still found one octave higher in Flute 2.

From the pickup to measure 404 through the downbeat of measure 407, Clarinet 1 is doubling the Flute 1 one octave lower for reenforcing the melody against a thick overall texture. This part is originally found in the Violin II. Starting with the anacrusis to measure 408, Clarinet 1 is scored playing the part originally found in Violin IV, which is a harmonizes with Flute 1. At this point, Clarinet 2 begins to double the Flute 1 part one octave lower and continues this practice through the downbeat of measure 413 (See Figure 4.38).

Figure 4.38 Mvt. 4 m. 407-413 – Flute and Clarinet Chordal Distribution

The image displays a musical score for measures 407-413, featuring four staves: Flute 1, Flute 2, Clarinet in Bb 1, and Clarinet in Bb 2. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Flute 1 and Clarinet in Bb 1 play a melodic line with slurs and accents. Flute 2 and Clarinet in Bb 2 provide harmonic support with chords and sustained notes. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). The score is written in a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

The final adjustments in the transcribing process occur in measures 428-429, which are the penultimate and final measures of the work. These two measures consist of a combined three E-flat Major chords. The first E-flat Major chord has seventeen notes consisting of eight individual pitches as part of the voicing with the highest note being G5, whereas the second chord also has seventeen notes consisting of nine individual pitches, and its highest note is B-flat5. The final chord has thirteen notes consisting of eight individual pitches with the highest note being E-flat5. Each of these chords has E-flat2 as its lowest pitch. Maintaining the integrity of the highest and lowest notes, each chord still maintains the same number of individual pitches, but instead are spread between ten notes due to the limitations of wind instruments only being able to play one note at a time (See Figure 4.39).

Figure 4.39 Mvt. 4 m. 428-429 – Orchestration of Chords in Final Two Measures

The image displays a musical score for measures 428 and 429, illustrating the orchestration of three E-flat Major chords. The score is written for ten wind instruments: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in B♭ 1, Clarinet in B♭ 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation shows the distribution of notes for each instrument across the two measures, with some instruments playing multiple notes to represent the chords. The score is presented in a standard musical notation format with staves and clefs.

Chapter 5 – Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations for Further Study

Summary and Conclusions

The transcription of Felix Mendelssohn's *Octet in E-flat Major, Op.20* provides an opportunity for wind players to experience first-hand a canonic work from the chamber string genre. Since Mendelssohn composed a work for chamber winds during this same compositional time-frame and the fact that he scored an orchestral arrangement of the third movement of the Octet, there is ample evidence of Mendelssohn's approach to wind orchestration. With those examples as models for this project, there can be a high level of confidence in the authenticity of the approaches used to create this transcription. The value of the transcription is heightened further as an addition to the wind repertoire since The *Octet* can now provide experiential access and not merely theoretical study in classical era style as well as aspects that firmly look towards the future of romanticism.

When the process of this transcription began, tone color and the replication of long musical lines were the principal concerns in its construction. As this transcription developed, the realization that much more consideration of issues such as the replication of double stops, tremolos, the translation of spiccato to winds and overall tempo as it relates to the ability to execute articulations would need to be considered. While tone color still played a major factor in every decision that was made, the realization that it could not be the primary factor in several decisions became apparent at an early stage. This transcription of the *Octet* combines careful thought regarding what can be physically executed by top performers along with providing some optional considerations in moments where the overall intent of the work will not be affected by a change in rhythm or articulation that would make it more accessible to less skilled players who

would benefit from experiencing this work. The goal was to bring this work to a whole new group of performers and to make that group as large and inclusive as possible while still maintaining the integrity of the original composition.

Recommendations for Further Study

The development of this transcription and the reasons for doing so give rise to thoughts of other gems of the repertoire of this era that would benefit modern performers if they were transcribed. While there are many composers whose works could be included in this list, fully realizing Mendelssohn's contributions into transcription and manageable performance settings is not yet complete.

Performances and documents containing analysis and study of Mendelssohn's *Overture for Winds, Op. 24* (1824/1826), his earliest work originally for winds, are plentiful. His other original work for winds, *Trauermarsch, Op. 103* (1836), suffers from a lack of study and common performance. A study of this work could contain harmonic analysis, a comparison of orchestration techniques used between the two original works, comparisons to other later works in his career, influences found in this work from other contemporary composers, and placing this piece in context of other works for harmoniemusik to further enhance historical context for the wind band.

Although Mendelssohn was only alive for a comparatively short time, he has a lengthy catalogue of works and very few of these pieces have been transcribed for winds to perform. Mendelssohn's ability to make long, beautiful melodies that are quite accessible to listeners, his colorful and creative tone colors, his technical demands and the need for wind players to

experience this style of musical creativity are all worth further effort on the part of scholars and arrangers. Transcribing a greater number of Mendelssohn works can provide opportunities for wind players at a multitude of experience levels to experience the genius behind his compositions while advancing wind playing.

Felix Mendelssohn

Octet, Op. 20

Transcribed for Double Woodwind Quintet
by
Daniel J. Harbaugh

Allegro moderato ma con fuoco

Flute 1

Flute 2

Oboe 1

Oboe 2

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 1

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 2

Horn in F 1

Horn in F 2

Bassoon 1

Bassoon 2

pp

mf

cresc.

mp

f

p

cresc.

mf

pp

cresc.

mf

p

cresc.

mf

pp

cresc.

mf

1

2

3

4

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 5 through 8. The score is written for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is 4/4. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2.

Measure 5: Fl. 1 has a half note G4 with an accent. Fl. 2 has a half note G4. Ob. 1 and Ob. 2 have a half note G4, marked *subito pp*. B♭ Cl. 1 has a half note G4, marked *subito pp*. B♭ Cl. 2 has a half note G4, marked *mf*. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 have a half note G4, marked *subito p*. Bsn. 1 has a half note G4, marked *subito p*. Bsn. 2 has a half note G4, marked *subito p*.

Measure 6: Fl. 1 has a half note A4 with an accent. Fl. 2 has a half note A4. Ob. 1 and Ob. 2 have a half note A4, marked *cresc.*. B♭ Cl. 1 has a half note A4, marked *cresc.*. B♭ Cl. 2 has a half note A4, marked *cresc.*. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 have a half note A4, marked *cresc.*. Bsn. 1 has a half note A4, marked *cresc.*. Bsn. 2 has a half note A4, marked *cresc.*.

Measure 7: Fl. 1 has a half note B4 with an accent. Fl. 2 has a half note B4. Ob. 1 and Ob. 2 have a half note B4, marked *mp*. B♭ Cl. 1 has a half note B4, marked *mp*. B♭ Cl. 2 has a half note B4, marked *mf*. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 have a half note B4, marked *mf*. Bsn. 1 has a half note B4, marked *mp*. Bsn. 2 has a half note B4, marked *mf*.

Measure 8: Fl. 1 has a half note C5 with an accent. Fl. 2 has a half note C5. Ob. 1 and Ob. 2 have a half note C5, marked *mp*. B♭ Cl. 1 has a half note C5, marked *mp*. B♭ Cl. 2 has a half note C5, marked *mf*. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 have a half note C5, marked *mf*. Bsn. 1 has a half note C5, marked *mp*. Bsn. 2 has a half note C5, marked *mf*.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 10-13. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sf*, *mp*, *mf*, *pp*, *fp*, and *subito pp*. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Horns) and brasses (Bassoons) are shown with their respective parts. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B♭ and E♭) and a common time signature (C).

84

A

This musical score is for a woodwind and brass ensemble, spanning measures 19 to 22. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score includes parts for Flute 1 and 2, Oboe 1 and 2, B-flat Clarinet 1 and 2, Horn 1 and 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The dynamics are marked as follows: *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *p* (piano). The score features a variety of musical textures, including rapid sixteenth-note passages in the woodwinds and brass, and more melodic lines in the flutes and oboes. Measure 19 begins with a *f* dynamic. Measures 20 and 21 feature *ff* dynamics in the woodwinds and brass. Measure 22 concludes with a *p* dynamic. The score is marked with a box containing the letter 'A' above measure 19.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

19

20

21

22

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

23 24 25 26

This musical score page contains measures 23 through 26 for a woodwind and brass section. The instruments listed on the left are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score is written for measures 23, 24, 25, and 26. Flute 1 has whole rests in all measures. Flute 2 plays a melodic line starting in measure 23. Oboe 1 and B♭ Clarinet 1 play a fast sixteenth-note pattern in measure 23, followed by a melodic line in measures 24-26. Oboe 2 and B♭ Clarinet 2 play a melodic line starting in measure 24. Horn 1 and Horn 2 play a melodic line starting in measure 24. Bassoon 1 plays a fast sixteenth-note pattern in measure 23, followed by a melodic line in measures 24-26. Bassoon 2 plays a melodic line starting in measure 24.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

27 28 29 30

This musical score page contains staves for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score spans measures 27 to 30. Flute 1 is mostly silent. Flute 2 plays a melodic line with slurs. Oboe 1 and B♭ Clarinet 1 play similar patterns with slurs and ties. Oboe 2 and B♭ Clarinet 2 are mostly silent. Horn 1 plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Horn 2 plays a simple melodic line. Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play supporting parts with slurs and ties. Measure numbers 27, 28, 29, and 30 are printed below the Bassoon 2 staff.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

31
 32 *cresc.*
 33 *f dim.*
 35 *p*
 36

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 31-36. The score includes parts for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score features various dynamics including *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). Crescendos (*cresc.*) are marked in measures 32 and 33. The score is divided into measures 31 through 36, with measure numbers 31, 32, 33, 35, and 36 explicitly labeled below the staff.

B

B

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B $\flat$ Cl. 1

B $\flat$ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

37

38

39

40

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 41-43. The score includes dynamics such as *pp*, *mf*, *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, and *mp*. The instruments are Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats).

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble, measures 45-47. The score is written for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *f* (forte). The woodwinds play melodic lines, while the brass instruments provide harmonic support and rhythmic patterns. Measure 45 shows the woodwinds entering with a melodic phrase, and the brass instruments providing a rhythmic accompaniment. Measures 46 and 47 continue the melodic development in the woodwinds, with the brass instruments maintaining their rhythmic pattern.

Fl. 1 *mp* *cresc.* *f*
 Fl. 2 *mp* *cresc.* *f*
 Ob. 1 *pp* *cresc.* *mf*
 Ob. 2 *pp* *cresc.* *mf*
 B♭ Cl. 1 *pp* *cresc.* *mf*
 B♭ Cl. 2 *pp* *cresc.* *mf*
 Hn. 1 *pp* *cresc.* *mf*
 Hn. 2 *mf* *sf* *cresc.* *sf* *sf* *f* *sf*
 Bsn. 1 *fp* *cresc.* *f*
 Bsn. 2 *fp* *cresc.* *f*

48 49 50

*Staccato Sixteenth Notes May Be
 Performed as Eighth Notes (m.48-51)

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 52-54. The score is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (B♭ and E♭). The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (*p*, *dim.*). A rehearsal mark 'C' is present above the first staff in measure 52. The page number 93 is centered at the bottom.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 55-58. The score includes parts for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score features various musical notations including rests, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and slurs. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *cresc.* (crescendo). Measure numbers 55, 56, 57, and 58 are indicated at the bottom of the Bassoon 2 staff.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 59-62. The score is for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes dynamic markings (*mp*, *p*, *cresc.*) and articulation (accents). Measure numbers 59, 60, 61, and 62 are indicated at the bottom of the Bassoon 2 staff.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble, measures 63-66. The score is in 3/4 time and features a variety of dynamics and articulations.

Dynamics and markings include: *mf*, *f*, *cresc.*, *ff*, *sf*, *fz*, and *ff*.

Measure 63: Fl. 1 and 2 play a melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise. Ob. 1 and 2 play a sustained note on G4. B♭ Cl. 1 and 2 play a sustained note on G3. Hn. 1 and 2 play a sustained note on G3. Bsn. 1 and 2 play a melodic line starting on G2, moving up stepwise.

Measure 64: Fl. 1 and 2 continue their melodic line. Ob. 1 and 2 continue their sustained note. B♭ Cl. 1 and 2 continue their sustained note. Hn. 1 and 2 continue their sustained note. Bsn. 1 and 2 continue their melodic line.

Measure 65: Fl. 1 and 2 continue their melodic line. Ob. 1 and 2 continue their sustained note. B♭ Cl. 1 and 2 continue their sustained note. Hn. 1 and 2 continue their sustained note. Bsn. 1 and 2 continue their melodic line.

Measure 66: Fl. 1 and 2 continue their melodic line. Ob. 1 and 2 continue their sustained note. B♭ Cl. 1 and 2 continue their sustained note. Hn. 1 and 2 continue their sustained note. Bsn. 1 and 2 continue their melodic line.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble, measures 67-70. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Horns) and brasses (Bassoons) are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando), *ff* (fortissimo), *fpp* (fortissimissimo), and *p* (piano). The woodwinds play a melodic line, while the brasses provide harmonic support. The score is written for two parts of each instrument.

Measures 67, 68, 69, and 70 are indicated at the bottom of the page.

D

Fl. 1 *p* *sf pp* *mp*

Fl. 2 *sf pp*

Ob. 1 *p* *p*

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1 *p*

B♭ Cl. 2 *pp* *p*

Hn. 1 *p*

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1 *sf pp*

Bsn. 2 *sf pp*

71 72 73 74 75

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

sf pp

p

p

sf pp

76 77 78 79 80

Musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble, measures 81-85. The score is written for the following instruments: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats).

Measure 81: Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 play a melodic line starting on G4. Ob. 1 and Ob. 2 play a sustained note on G4. B♭ Cl. 1 plays a sustained note on G3. B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, and Hn. 2 play a melodic line starting on G3. Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2 play a melodic line starting on G2.

Measure 82: Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 play a melodic line starting on A4. Ob. 1 and Ob. 2 play a sustained note on G4. B♭ Cl. 1 plays a sustained note on G3. B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, and Hn. 2 play a melodic line starting on A3. Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2 play a melodic line starting on A2.

Measure 83: Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 play a melodic line starting on B4. Ob. 1 and Ob. 2 play a sustained note on G4. B♭ Cl. 1 plays a sustained note on G3. B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, and Hn. 2 play a melodic line starting on B3. Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2 play a melodic line starting on B2.

Measure 84: Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 play a melodic line starting on C5. Ob. 1 and Ob. 2 play a sustained note on G4. B♭ Cl. 1 plays a sustained note on G3. B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, and Hn. 2 play a melodic line starting on C4. Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2 play a melodic line starting on C3.

Measure 85: Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 play a melodic line starting on D5. Ob. 1 and Ob. 2 play a sustained note on G4. B♭ Cl. 1 plays a sustained note on G3. B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, and Hn. 2 play a melodic line starting on D4. Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2 play a melodic line starting on D3.

Dynamics: *mp* (mezzo-piano) for Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 in measure 81. *sf* (sforzando) and *pp* (pianissimo) for B♭ Cl. 1 in measure 81. *p* (piano) for B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, and Hn. 2 in measure 81. *sf* and *pp* for Bsn. 1 in measure 81. *pp* for Bsn. 2 in measure 81.

E

Musical score for measures 86-89, featuring woodwinds and brass. The score is in E-flat major (three flats) and 4/4 time. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, B-flat Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is E-flat major (three flats). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure 86 shows the woodwinds and bassoons playing. Measure 87 continues the woodwind and bassoon parts. Measure 88 features a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and a trill in the Bassoon 2 part. Measure 89 continues the woodwind and bassoon parts, with a trill in the Bassoon 2 part.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

86

87

88

89

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

This musical score page contains measures 90, 91, and 92. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The woodwinds (Flutes 1 & 2, Oboes 1 & 2) and brasses (B♭ Clarinets 1 & 2, Horns 1 & 2, Baritone Saxophones 1 & 2) are all playing in the treble clef. The woodwinds and B♭ Clarinets play a complex, fast-moving melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The Horns and Baritone Saxophones play a more rhythmic, dotted-note pattern. The Baritone Saxophone 2 part includes dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte), and articulation markings: *acc.* (accents) and *sfz* (sforzando).

Musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble, measures 93-95. The score is written for the following instruments: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats).

Measure 93: Fl. 1 plays a melodic line starting on G4, marked *mf*. Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, and B♭ Cl. 2 play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 play a melodic line starting on G4, marked *mf*. Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2 play a bass line starting on G2.

Measure 94: Fl. 1 continues its melodic line, marked *cresc.*. Fl. 2, Ob. 1, and Ob. 2 play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked *cresc.*. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 play a melodic line starting on G4, marked *cresc.*. Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2 play a bass line starting on G2.

Measure 95: Fl. 1 continues its melodic line, marked *cresc.*. Fl. 2, Ob. 1, and Ob. 2 play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked *cresc.*. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 play a melodic line starting on G4, marked *cresc.*. Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2 play a bass line starting on G2.

Musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble, measures 96-99. The score is written for the following instruments: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score features various dynamics including *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano). Fl. 1 plays a melodic line with a long note in measure 96 and a half note in measure 97. Fl. 2 plays a rapid sixteenth-note passage in measure 96. Ob. 1 and Ob. 2 play a melodic line starting in measure 96. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play a melodic line starting in measure 96. Hn. 1 plays a melodic line starting in measure 96. Hn. 2 plays a melodic line starting in measure 96. Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2 play a melodic line starting in measure 96. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

100 101 102

ff *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

Musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble, measures 100-102. The score is written for ten parts: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 2/2. The score shows measures 100, 101, and 102. In measure 100, Flute 1 and 2 play a half note G4. Oboe 1 and 2 play a half note G4. B♭ Clarinet 1 and 2 play a half note G4. Horn 1 and 2 play a half note G4. Bassoon 1 and 2 play a half note G4. In measure 101, Flute 1 and 2 play a half note G4. Oboe 1 and 2 play a half note G4. B♭ Clarinet 1 and 2 play a half note G4. Horn 1 and 2 play a half note G4. Bassoon 1 and 2 play a half note G4. In measure 102, Flute 1 and 2 play a half note G4. Oboe 1 and 2 play a half note G4. B♭ Clarinet 1 and 2 play a half note G4. Horn 1 and 2 play a half note G4. Bassoon 1 and 2 play a half note G4. The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is present in measures 101 and 102 for all parts.

This musical score page features ten staves for woodwind and brass instruments, arranged in two systems of five. The instruments are Flute 1 (Fl. 1), Flute 2 (Fl. 2), Oboe 1 (Ob. 1), Oboe 2 (Ob. 2), and B♭ Clarinet 1 (B♭ Cl. 1) in the first system; and B♭ Clarinet 2 (B♭ Cl. 2), Horn 1 (Hn. 1), Horn 2 (Hn. 2), Baritone 1 (Bsn. 1), and Baritone 2 (Bsn. 2) in the second system. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score spans measures 103 to 105. In measure 103, Fl. 1 plays a rapid sixteenth-note pattern, while B♭ Cl. 1 and Bsn. 2 play sustained notes. In measure 104, Fl. 1 continues its pattern, and B♭ Cl. 1 and Bsn. 2 remain sustained. In measure 105, Fl. 1 has a whole rest, while Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2 all play melodic lines. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) for B♭ Cl. 1 in measure 103, and *f* (forte) for Fl. 2, Ob. 1, B♭ Cl. 1, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2 in measure 105. Measure numbers 103, 104, and 105 are printed below the Bsn. 2 staff.

Fl. 1 *ff*
 Fl. 2 *ff*
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2 *ff*
 B♭ Cl. 1 *ff*
 B♭ Cl. 2 *ff*
 Hn. 1 *ff*
 Hn. 2 *ff*
 Bsn. 1 *ff*
 Bsn. 2 *ff*

109 110 111

This musical score page contains measures 109, 110, and 111 for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments listed on the left are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is written in treble and bass staves. Measures 109 and 110 feature complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Measure 111 shows a transition with some instruments playing rests. Dynamics include fortissimo (ff) for several parts.

Fl. 1 G >
 Fl. 2 >
 Ob. 1 >
 Ob. 2 *ff* *f* *mp*
 B♭ Cl. 1 *f* *mp*
 B♭ Cl. 2 *f* *mp*
 Hn. 1 *f* *mp*
 Hn. 2 *f* *mp*
 Bsn. 1 *f* *mp*
 Bsn. 2 *f*

112 113 114

*Sixteenth Notes May Be Performed
 as Eighth Notes (m.113-122)

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

The score shows measures 115, 116, and 117. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Horns) play a melodic line starting in measure 115, with a forte (*sf*) dynamic in measure 116. The strings (Bassoons) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

This musical score page contains measures 118, 119, and 120 for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments are arranged in ten staves: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measures 118 and 119 feature dense woodwind textures with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the oboes, clarinets, and horns. The flutes play melodic lines with some rests. The bassoons play a more active role with eighth-note patterns. Measure 120 shows a change in texture, with the woodwinds playing more sustained notes and the bassoons featuring a prominent, accented half-note chord. Measure numbers 118, 119, and 120 are indicated below the bassoon staves.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble, measures 121-123. The score is written for ten parts: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the notation. The score is divided into three measures. Measure 121 shows the woodwinds and horns playing a melodic line, while the bassoons play a rhythmic pattern. Measure 122 shows a dynamic shift to *ff* (fortissimo) for the woodwinds and horns, and *mf* (mezzo-forte) for the bassoons. Measure 123 shows the woodwinds and horns playing a melodic line, while the bassoons play a rhythmic pattern. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble, measures 124-126. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measures 124 and 125 feature a complex woodwind texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the flutes and oboes, and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the clarinets and bassoons. The horns play a melodic line with grace notes. Measure 126 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a more active woodwind texture.

8^{va} if able

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B $\flat$ Cl. 1

B $\flat$ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

127 128 129 130 131

mf

p

p

mf

p

p

fpp

fp

Fl. 1 *f*
 Fl. 2 *f*
 Ob. 1 *f*
 Ob. 2 *mp*
 B♭ Cl. 1 *mp*
 B♭ Cl. 2 *mp*
 Hn. 1 *mf*
 Hn. 2 *mf*
 Bsn. 1 *f*
 Bsn. 2 *f*

Measures 132, 133, 134, and 135 are indicated at the bottom of the Bsn. 2 staff.

This musical score page contains measures 136 through 139 for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments are arranged in two parts for each: Flute 1 and 2, Oboe 1 and 2, B♭ Clarinet 1 and 2, Horn 1 and 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 136 features a variety of dynamics: *mp* for Oboe 1, *f* for Flute 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, and Bassoon 2, and *mf* for B♭ Clarinet 2 and Horn 1. Measure 137 continues with *f* for Flute 1, Oboe 2, and Bassoon 1, and *sf* for Bassoon 2. Measure 138 shows *f* for Flute 1, Oboe 2, and Bassoon 1, and *sf* for Bassoon 2. Measure 139 features *f* for Flute 1, Oboe 2, and Bassoon 1, and *sf* for Bassoon 2. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks such as accents and slurs.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B $\flat$ Cl. 1

B $\flat$ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

H

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

140

141

142

This musical score page contains staves for Flute 1 and 2, Oboe 1 and 2, B-flat Clarinet 1 and 2, Horn 1 and 2, and Bassoon 1 and 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is divided into three measures: 140, 141, and 142. In measure 140, the woodwinds play a melodic line while the brasses provide harmonic support. In measure 141, the woodwinds continue their melodic line, and the brasses play a rhythmic pattern. In measure 142, the woodwinds play a melodic line, and the brasses play a rhythmic pattern. The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is present in measures 141 and 142 for all instruments. A rehearsal mark 'H' is located above the first staff in measure 141.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

143 144 145 146

This musical score page contains measures 143 through 146 for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments listed on the left are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is written in a standard musical notation with staves for each instrument. Measures 143 and 145 feature woodwinds and brass playing chords with accents, while measures 144 and 146 feature woodwinds and bassoons playing rapid sixteenth-note passages.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

147 148 149 150

This musical score page contains measures 147 through 150. The instrumentation includes two flutes (Fl. 1, Fl. 2), two oboes (Ob. 1, Ob. 2), two B-flat clarinets (B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2), two horns (Hn. 1, Hn. 2), and two bassoons (Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measures 147 and 148 feature woodwinds and brass playing chords with accents. Measures 149 and 150 show a transition with sustained notes in the woodwinds and a more active bassoon part.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

151 152 153 154 155

f

This musical score page contains measures 151 through 155 for a woodwind and brass section. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B♭ major (two flats). Measures 151 and 152 feature long, sustained notes in the woodwinds and brass, with some woodwinds playing sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 153 and 154 continue with sustained notes and some woodwinds playing eighth-note patterns. Measure 155 features a strong *f* (forte) dynamic marking and includes a *f* (forte) marking in the Bassoon 2 part. The page number 120 is centered at the bottom.

I

This musical score segment covers measures 156 to 162. The instrumentation includes Flute 1 and 2, Oboe 1 and 2, Bassoon 1 and 2, Horn 1 and 2, and Clarinet in Bb 1 and 2. The key signature is Bb major (two flats). The score shows a variety of musical textures, including melodic lines, sustained notes, and rests. Dynamics such as *dim.*, *mf*, and *p* are used to indicate volume changes. A crescendo hairpin is visible in the Oboe 1 part, leading to a sustained note in measure 161. The bottom of the page shows measure numbers 156 through 162.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

163 164 165 166 167 168 169

fp
dim.
pp
dim.
pp
dim.
pp
dim.
pp
fp
p
fp
pp
fp

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

dim.

170 171 172 173 174 175

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a symphony orchestra, covering measures 170 through 175. The score is written for ten parts: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in B♭ 1, Clarinet in B♭ 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is three flats (B♭, E♭, A♭), and the time signature is 4/4. Flute 1 has a melodic line with slurs and a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking in measure 175. Oboe 1 plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Horn 1 and Horn 2 have sustained notes with some movement. Bassoon 2 has a melodic line starting in measure 173. Measures 170 and 171 are mostly rests for most instruments. Measure 172 has some activity in the woodwinds. Measure 173 introduces a new melodic line for Bassoon 2. Measure 174 continues the woodwind activity. Measure 175 concludes the passage with a diminuendo for Flute 1.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

dim.

p

pp

dim.

p

pp

dim.

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 176 to 182. The instrumentation includes Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has three flats (B♭, E♭, A♭). In measure 176, Oboe 1 and Horn 1 play a melodic line with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. In measure 177, Bassoon 2 has a *dim.* marking. Measures 178-182 feature a complex texture with various instruments playing sustained notes and moving lines. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo) for several instruments in measures 178, 179, and 182.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2 *pp*
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1 *pp*
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190

This musical score page contains measures 183 through 190. The instrumentation includes Flute 1, Flute 2 (marked *pp*), Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1 (marked *pp*), Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score features various musical notations including whole, half, quarter, and eighth notes, rests, and slurs. Flute 2 and Horn 1 have *pp* (pianissimo) markings. The measures are numbered 183 to 190 at the bottom.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198

This musical score page contains staves for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is 4/4. Flute 1 has whole rests. Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, and Bassoon 1 play sustained half notes with long slurs. B♭ Clarinet 2 and Horn 1 play eighth-note patterns starting in measure 193. Horn 2 and Bassoon 2 play sustained half notes. Measures 191-198 are indicated at the bottom of the Bassoon 2 staff. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) for several instruments.

K

This musical score segment covers measures 199 to 203. The instrumentation includes Flute 1 and 2, Oboe 1 and 2, Clarinet in B-flat 1 and 2, Horn 1 and 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score shows various musical notations including whole, half, quarter, and eighth notes, rests, and slurs. Dynamics such as *p* (piano) are indicated. The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line, while the brass instruments provide harmonic support with sustained notes and rests.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 204-208. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measures 204-206 show woodwinds (Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2) playing a melodic line, while Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 are silent. Measures 207-208 show the brass instruments (Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2) joining in with a similar melodic line. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

204 205 206 207 208

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

mf

cresc.

mf

cresc.

mf

cresc.

mf

cresc.

mf

cresc.

mf

cresc.

209

210

211

This musical score page contains measures 209, 210, and 211 for a woodwind and brass section. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has three flats (B♭, E♭, A♭). Flute 1 and Oboe 2 are mostly silent. Flute 2 plays a melodic line. Oboe 1 plays a complex, fast-moving line with crescendos. B♭ Clarinets 1 and 2 play a steady eighth-note pattern. Horn 1 has a melodic line with a crescendo. Horn 2 plays a steady eighth-note pattern. Bassoons 1 and 2 play a steady eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *mf* and *cresc.* (crescendo).

130

This musical score page contains measures 215 and 216 for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments are arranged in two systems. The first system includes Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, and B♭ Cl. 2. The second system includes Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). In measure 215, Fl. 1 has a whole rest, while Fl. 2 and Ob. 1 play a half note G4. Ob. 2 has a whole rest. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play a half note G3. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 play a half note G3. Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2 play a half note G2. In measure 216, all instruments play a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The dynamics for measures 215 and 216 are *ff* (fortissimo). Measure numbers 215 and 216 are indicated below the bassoon staves.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

215

216

ff

This musical score page contains staves for ten instruments: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B♭ and E♭) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *f* (forte). Slurs and phrasing marks are used to indicate musical phrases. The score is divided into two systems, with measures 217 and 218 clearly marked at the bottom of the respective staves.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

L

mf

pp

pp

pp

p

p

p

pp

fp

220

221

This musical score page contains staves for ten instruments: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). The score is divided into two measures, 220 and 221. In measure 220, all instruments play a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. In measure 221, the instruments have different parts: Flute 1 has a rest followed by a quarter note; Flute 2, Oboe 1, and Oboe 2 play a sixteenth-note pattern starting on the second beat; B♭ Clarinet 1 and B♭ Clarinet 2 play a quarter note followed by a half note; Horn 1 and Horn 2 play a quarter note followed by a half note; Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play a quarter note followed by a half note. Dynamic markings include *mf* for Flute 2, *pp* for Oboe 1, Oboe 2, and B♭ Clarinet 1, *p* for Horn 1 and Horn 2, and *fp* for Bassoon 2. A first ending bracket labeled *L* is above the Flute 1 staff in measure 221. Measure numbers 220 and 221 are at the bottom of the staves.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

222

223 *cresc.*

224

225

cresc.

f

mf

cresc.

mp

subito pp

cresc.

mp

subito pp

cresc.

mp

subito pp

cresc.

mf

subito p

cresc.

mf

subito p

cresc.

mf

subito p

cresc.

mp

subito pp

mf

subito p

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

226
 227
 228
 229

cresc.
f
mp
mp
subito pp
subito pp
subito pp
cresc.
mf
subito pp
cresc.
mf
mf
cresc.
mp
mf
mf

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 226-229. The score includes parts for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score features various dynamics including *cresc.*, *f*, *mp*, *subito pp*, and *mf*. Measure numbers 226, 227, 228, and 229 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

Fl. 1 *sf mp sf mp p cresc.*
 Fl. 2 *sf mp sf mp p cresc.*
 Ob. 1 *sf mp sf mp p cresc.*
 Ob. 2 *fp > pp fp > pp p cantabile cresc.*
 B♭ Cl. 1 *fp > pp fp > pp p cresc.*
 B♭ Cl. 2 *fp > pp fp > pp p cresc.*
 Hn. 1 *sf sf*
 Hn. 2 *sf sf*
 Bsn. 1 *sf sf p cresc.*
 Bsn. 2 *sf sf p cresc.*

230 231 232 233 234

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 235-239. The score includes parts for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score features various dynamic markings: *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *fp* (fortissimo piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano). The measures are numbered 235, 236, 237, 238, and 239 at the bottom.

138

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 246-249. The score is written for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, B-flat Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The score includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *ppp* (pianississimo). Measure numbers 246, 247, 248, and 249 are indicated at the bottom of the Bassoon 2 staff.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

pp

250 251 252

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. It contains ten staves, each labeled with an instrument: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The score spans three measures, numbered 250, 251, and 252 at the bottom. Flute 1 (Fl. 1) plays a complex, fast-moving melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Flute 2 (Fl. 2) has a more sparse part with some grace notes. Oboe 1 (Ob. 1) has a melodic line starting in measure 252, marked with a piano (pp) dynamic. Oboe 2 (Ob. 2) plays a simple rhythmic pattern. Both Clarinets in B-flat (B♭ Cl. 1 and 2) play similar rhythmic patterns. Horn 1 (Hn. 1) and Horn 2 (Hn. 2) play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Both Bassoons (Bsn. 1 and 2) play a rhythmic pattern, with the first bassoon (Bsn. 1) having a more active line. The page number 140 is centered at the bottom.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 253-255. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, B-flat Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo/mood is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The score shows complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests. The measures are numbered 253, 254, and 255 at the bottom.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

mf *cresc.*

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

p *cresc.* 256 257

f

f

f

f

f

f

f

f

ff con fuoco

f 258

N

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

259

sf

ff con fuoco

cresc.

260

cresc.

261

Fl. 1 *ff con fuoco*
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1 *ff*
 Ob. 2 *ff*
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2 *ff*
 Hn. 1 *ff*
 Hn. 2 *ff*
 Bsn. 1 *ff*
 Bsn. 2 *ff*

Measure 262: Fl. 1 plays a rapid sixteenth-note scale. Ob. 1 and 2, B♭ Cl. 1 and 2, Hn. 1 and 2, and Bsn. 1 and 2 all play sustained notes. Fl. 2 and B♭ Cl. 2 have rests.

Measure 263: Similar to measure 262, with sustained notes in most parts and rests in Fl. 2 and B♭ Cl. 2.

Measure 264: Fl. 1 continues with a descending scale. B♭ Cl. 2 plays a short eighth-note figure. The other instruments continue with sustained notes.

Measure numbers 262, 263, and 264 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 265, 266, and 267. The score is written for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte) in measures 265 and 266. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Horns) and Baritone Saxophones play melodic lines, while the Bass Saxophone provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests, as well as slurs and accents.

265 *f* 266 267

0

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

271

272

273

*Sixteenth Notes May Be Performed
as Eighth Notes (m.271-280)

This musical score page features ten staves for woodwind and brass instruments. The woodwinds (Flutes 1 & 2, Oboes 1 & 2, B♭ Clarinets 1 & 2, Horns 1 & 2) are in treble clef, while the Baritone Saxophones (1 & 2) are in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The woodwinds play melodic lines with various articulations like accents and slurs. The Oboes, B♭ Clarinets, and Horns play a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The Baritone Saxophones play a slower, more melodic line with slurs and accents. Measure numbers 274 and 275 are indicated at the bottom of the Baritone Saxophone staves.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

274

275

This musical score page contains measures 276 and 277 for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments are arranged in two systems. The first system includes Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, and Hn. 2. The second system includes Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measures 276 and 277 are marked at the bottom of the Bassoon staves. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, and Horns) play a continuous eighth-note pattern. The Clarinets and Bassoons play a more complex melodic line with slurs and ties.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

276

277

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

278

279

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. It contains ten staves, each labeled on the left. The first six staves (Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2) are in treble clef. The last four staves (Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2) are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. Flutes 1 and 2 play a melodic line with slurs and accents. Oboes 1 and 2 play a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. Clarinets in B♭ and Horns 1 and 2 also play continuous sixteenth-note patterns. Bassoons 1 and 2 play a slower melodic line with slurs and accents. Measure numbers 278 and 279 are indicated at the bottom of the Bassoon staves.

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 280-282. The score is written for the following instruments: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is divided into three measures: 280, 281, and 282.

Measure 280: Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 play a half note G4 with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. Ob. 1 and Ob. 2 play a continuous eighth-note pattern starting on G4 with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play a continuous eighth-note pattern starting on G3 with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 play a continuous eighth-note pattern starting on G3 with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2 play a half note G3 with a forte (*ff*) dynamic.

Measure 281: Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 play a half note G4 with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. Ob. 1 and Ob. 2 play a continuous eighth-note pattern starting on G4 with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play a continuous eighth-note pattern starting on G3 with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 play a continuous eighth-note pattern starting on G3 with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2 play a continuous eighth-note pattern starting on G3 with a forte (*ff*) dynamic.

Measure 282: Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 play a half note G4 with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Ob. 1 and Ob. 2 play a half note G4 with a piano (*p*) dynamic. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play a half note G3 with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 play a half note G3 with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2 play a half note G3 with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

P

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

ff

p

ff

p

ff

pp

283

p 284

285

p 286

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The score is written for ten staves, labeled Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The score covers measures 283 to 286. In measure 283, Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, and Bsn. 1 play a rapid sixteenth-note pattern marked *ff*. Bsn. 2 plays a similar pattern. In measure 284, Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, and Bsn. 1 play a half note marked *p*. Bsn. 2 plays a half note marked *p*. In measure 285, Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, and Bsn. 1 play a half note marked *p*. Bsn. 2 plays a half note marked *pp*. In measure 286, Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, and Bsn. 1 play a half note marked *p*. Bsn. 2 plays a half note marked *p*.

153

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

293 294 295 *cresc.* 296 297

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. It contains eight staves, labeled Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. Measures 293-297 are shown. Fl. 1 has a melodic line with slurs and a crescendo marking. Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, and B♭ Cl. 2 have whole rests. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 have a melodic line with slurs and a crescendo marking. Bsn. 1 has a melodic line with slurs. Bsn. 2 has a melodic line with slurs and a crescendo marking. The page number 154 is at the bottom.

Fl. 1: *f* (measure 298), *p* (measure 299), *cresc.* (measures 300-302). Includes a trill marked 'Q' in measure 298.

Fl. 2: *p* (measures 299-302), *cresc.* (measures 300-302).

Ob. 1: *p* (measures 299-302), *cresc.* (measures 300-302).

Ob. 2: *p* (measures 299-302), *cresc.* (measures 300-302).

B♭ Cl. 1: *p* (measures 299-302), *cresc.* (measures 300-302).

B♭ Cl. 2: *p* (measures 299-302), *cresc.* (measures 300-302).

Hn. 1: *f* (measures 298-299), *p* (measures 299-302), *cresc.* (measures 300-302).

Hn. 2: *f* (measures 298-299), *p* (measures 299-302), *cresc.* (measures 300-302).

Bsn. 1: *f* (measures 298-299), *p* (measures 299-302), *cresc.* (measures 300-302).

Bsn. 2: *f* (measures 298-299), *p* (measures 299-302), *cresc.* (measures 300-302).

Measure numbers 298, 299, 300, 301, and 302 are indicated below the Bsn. 2 staff.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble, measures 303-306. The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (B♭ and E♭). The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The score includes dynamic markings (*f*, *mf*, *cresc.*) and articulation (accents, slurs). Measure numbers 303, 304, 305, and 306 are indicated at the bottom of the Bassoon 2 staff.

This musical score page contains staves for the following instruments: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score spans measures 307, 308, and 309. Flutes 1 and 2 play melodic lines with long slurs. Oboes 1 and 2 play rapid sixteenth-note passages. Clarinets 1 and 2, Horns 1 and 2, and both Bassoons play similar sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte).

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

307 308 309

This musical score page contains measures 310, 311, and 312 for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments are arranged in two systems. The first system includes Flute 1 (Fl. 1), Flute 2 (Fl. 2), Oboe 1 (Ob. 1), Oboe 2 (Ob. 2), Clarinet in B-flat 1 (B♭ Cl. 1), Clarinet in B-flat 2 (B♭ Cl. 2), Horn 1 (Hn. 1), and Horn 2 (Hn. 2). The second system includes Baritone Saxophone 1 (Bsn. 1) and Baritone Saxophone 2 (Bsn. 2). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measures 310 and 311 are marked with a '3' time signature, indicating a 3/4 time signature. Measure 312 is marked with a '4' time signature, indicating a 4/4 time signature. The woodwinds and brasses play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the flutes play a melodic line with accents.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

310 311 312

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

313 *sf* 314 *sf* 315 *sf cresc.* *sf*

Musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble, measures 313-315. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, B-flat Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The score shows a crescendo from *sf* (fortissimo) to *sf cresc.* (fortissimo crescendo) across measures 313, 314, and 315. The dynamics are marked *sf* at the beginning of each measure and *sf cresc.* at the end of each measure. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 316, 317, and 318. The score includes parts for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 316 features a forte (*ff*) dynamic for most instruments, with a *ff* marking for the Bassoon 2. Measure 317 continues the forte (*ff*) dynamic. Measure 318 shows a dynamic shift, with *mf* (mezzo-forte) for Flute 2, *pp* (pianissimo) for Oboe 1 and Oboe 2, *mf* for B♭ Clarinet 2, *p* (piano) for Horn 1 and Horn 2, and *fpp* (fortissimo-pianissimo) for Bassoon 1. A rehearsal mark 'R' is placed above the Flute 1 staff in measure 318.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble, measures 319-322. The score is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (B♭ and E♭). The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, and Horns) and the two Bassoons play a melodic line that begins in measure 319, marked with a *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte) dynamic. The line is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 320. The brass instruments (Bassoons and Horns) provide a harmonic support, playing a similar melodic line. The score includes various dynamic markings, including *cresc.*, *f*, and *ff* (fortissimo). The measures are numbered 319, 320, and 322.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

The image shows a musical score for a woodwind and brass section. It consists of ten staves, each with a label to its left. The staves are arranged in two groups of five. The first group includes Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, and B♭ Cl. 2. The second group includes Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. Each staff contains a single musical note, which is a quarter note, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note. The key signature is one flat (B♭), and the time signature is 4/4. The staves are connected by a brace on the left side.

323

Andante

Flute 1

Flute 2

Oboe 1

Oboe 2

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 1

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 2

Horn in F 1

Horn in F 2

Bassoon 1

Bassoon 2

1 *p* 2 3 4 5 6

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

p

7 8 9

This musical score page contains measures 7, 8, and 9 for a woodwind and brass section. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has three flats (B♭, E♭, A♭). In measure 7, Flute 1 plays a melodic line with slurs and ties, while Oboe 1 and B♭ Clarinet 1 have whole notes. In measure 8, Oboe 2 and B♭ Clarinet 1/2 play a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. In measure 9, Horn 1 has a half note, while Oboe 2 and B♭ Clarinet 1/2 continue their melodic lines. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, and Bassoons) are mostly silent in these measures.

A

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

10 11 12 13 14 15

pp

pp

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The score is written for ten staves, labeled Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is divided into measures 10 through 15. Measures 10 and 11 show active melodic lines in the flutes, oboes, and brass. Measures 12 and 13 are mostly rests for the woodwinds, with some activity in the brass. Measures 14 and 15 feature a prominent, sustained note in the bassoon parts, marked with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The page number 165 is centered at the bottom.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 16 through 19. The score is written for a woodwind and brass section. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, B-flat Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Measure 16: Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 play a melodic line. Fl. 1 has a *cresc.* marking. Fl. 2 has a *cresc.* marking. B♭ Cl. 2 has a *cresc.* marking.

Measure 17: Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 continue their melodic line. Fl. 1 has a *cresc.* marking. Fl. 2 has a *cresc.* marking. B♭ Cl. 2 has a *cresc.* marking.

Measure 18: Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 continue their melodic line. Fl. 1 has a *cresc.* marking. Fl. 2 has a *cresc.* marking. B♭ Cl. 2 has a *cresc.* marking.

Measure 19: Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 continue their melodic line. Fl. 1 has a *cresc.* marking. Fl. 2 has a *cresc.* marking. B♭ Cl. 2 has a *cresc.* marking.

B

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B $\flat$ Cl. 1

B $\flat$ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

20

21 *p*

22 *dim.*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The score is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout: Flutes 1 and 2, Oboes 1 and 2, B-flat Clarinets 1 and 2, Horns 1 and 2, and Bassoons 1 and 2. The score consists of three measures. Measure 20 shows various melodic lines for the woodwinds and a rhythmic pattern for the bassoons. Measure 21 features a prominent triplet of eighth notes in the first horn and a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). Measure 22 shows a continuation of the melodic lines with a dynamic marking of *dim.* (diminuendo). The score includes numerous triplets and slurs, indicating complex rhythmic patterns. The page number 167 is at the bottom.

Fl. 1 *dim.* *pp*
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1 *dim.*
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1 *dim.*
 B♭ Cl. 2 *dim.* *pp*
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2 *pp*
 Bsn. 1 *dim.* *pp*
 Bsn. 2 *pp*

Measures 23, 24, and 25 are indicated at the bottom of the page.

C

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

dim.

ff

26

27

28

This musical score page, labeled 'C' in a box at the top center, contains measures 26, 27, and 28 for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments listed on the left are Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). Measure 26 features Fl. 1 with a triplet of eighth notes and a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play a continuous eighth-note triplet pattern, also marked 'dim.'. Hn. 1 and Bsn. 1 have a half-note 'dim.' marking. Measures 27 and 28 show a dynamic shift to '*ff*' (fortissimo) for Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The woodwinds and brasses play complex patterns involving triplets and sixteenth notes, with many notes beamed together. Measure numbers 26, 27, and 28 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

170

This musical score page features ten staves for woodwind and brass instruments, arranged in two systems of five. The instruments are Flute 1 (Fl. 1), Flute 2 (Fl. 2), Oboe 1 (Ob. 1), Oboe 2 (Ob. 2), B♭ Clarinet 1 (B♭ Cl. 1), B♭ Clarinet 2 (B♭ Cl. 2), Horn 1 (Hn. 1), Horn 2 (Hn. 2), Bassoon 1 (Bsn. 1), and Bassoon 2 (Bsn. 2). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains complex passages for Fl. 1, B♭ Cl. 1, and Bsn. 1, featuring triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The second measure shows a continuation of these themes with some rests for other instruments. The third measure concludes the section with sustained notes and final triplet figures. The page includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Fl. 1 *ff* *dim.* *p* *pp*
 Fl. 2 *ff* *dim.* *p* *pp*
 Ob. 1 *ff* *dim.* *p* *pp*
 Ob. 2 *ff* *dim.* *p* *pp*
 B♭ Cl. 1 *ff* *dim.* *p* *pp*
 B♭ Cl. 2 *ff* *dim.* *p* *pp*
 Hn. 1 *ff* *dim.* *p*
 Hn. 2 *ff* *dim.* *p*
 Bsn. 1 *ff* *dim.* *p* *pp*
 Bsn. 2 *ff* *dim.* *p* *pp*

Measures 38, 39, 40, and 41 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

pp

pp

42 43 44 45 46

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. It contains ten staves, labeled Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is 4/4. The score covers measures 42 through 46. Flute 1 (Fl. 1) plays a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. Flute 2 (Fl. 2) has a melodic line with some rests. Oboe 1 (Ob. 1) and Oboe 2 (Ob. 2) have melodic lines with rests. Clarinet 1 (B♭ Cl. 1) and Clarinet 2 (B♭ Cl. 2) play melodic lines. Horn 1 (Hn. 1) and Horn 2 (Hn. 2) enter in measure 44 with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic, playing a rhythmic pattern. Bassoon 1 (Bsn. 1) and Bassoon 2 (Bsn. 2) play a low, sustained line. The page number 174 is at the bottom.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

47 48 49 50 51

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. It contains ten staves, each labeled with an instrument: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The score spans five measures, numbered 47 through 51 at the bottom. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, and Horns) play various melodic and rhythmic patterns, often with slurs and ties. The Bassoons (Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2) provide a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and moving lines. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

E

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

dolce

52 53 54 55

This musical score page contains measures 56, 57, and 58. The instruments are arranged in the following order from top to bottom: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is 3/4. Measures 56 and 57 are marked with a common time signature of 3/4. Measure 58 is marked with a common time signature of 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. There are several triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The woodwind parts (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, and Horns) have complex melodic lines, while the brass parts (Bassoons) have more rhythmic, often triplet-based patterns. The Fl. 1 part has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 58. The Fl. 2 part has triplets of eighth notes in measures 56 and 57. The Ob. 1 and Ob. 2 parts have long, sustained notes in measures 56 and 57. The B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 parts have rapid, triplet-based patterns in measures 56 and 57. The Hn. 1 part has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 58. The Hn. 2 part has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 58. The Bsn. 1 part has a long, sustained note in measures 56 and 57. The Bsn. 2 part has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 58.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 59, 60, and 61. The score is for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes parts for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, B-flat Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. Measures 59 and 60 feature complex woodwind passages with triplets and slurs. Measure 61 features a crescendo for the woodwinds and a melodic line for the bassoons. The score includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.* and *cresc.* with wedge-shaped crescendos.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 62 and 63. The score is for woodwinds and brass instruments. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, B-flat Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamics like *cresc.* (crescendo). Measure numbers 62 and 63 are indicated at the bottom of the Bassoon 2 staff.

This musical score page contains staves for ten instruments: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is divided into two systems. The first system covers measures 64 and 65, with measure numbers 64 and 65 written below the Bsn. 2 staff. The second system also covers measures 64 and 65, with measure numbers 65 and 66 written below the Bsn. 2 staff. The woodwind parts (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Horns) feature complex rhythmic patterns with many triplets and slurs. The brass parts (B♭ Clarinets and Bassoons) play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and articulation marks.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

66

67

This musical score page contains staves for Flute 1 and 2, Oboe 1 and 2, B♭ Clarinet 1 and 2, Horn 1 and 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. Measures 66 and 67 are shown. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, and Horns) play a melodic line with frequent triplet markings. The Bassoons play a rhythmic accompaniment consisting of eighth notes with a slash through the stem. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is 3/4. Measure numbers 66 and 67 are printed below the Bassoon staves.

F

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

p

mp

p

68

69

70

Detailed description: This musical score page, labeled 'F' in a box at the top left, contains measures 68, 69, and 70 for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments listed on the left are Flute 1 (Fl. 1), Flute 2 (Fl. 2), Oboe 1 (Ob. 1), Oboe 2 (Ob. 2), B♭ Clarinet 1 (B♭ Cl. 1), B♭ Clarinet 2 (B♭ Cl. 2), Horn 1 (Hn. 1), Horn 2 (Hn. 2), Bassoon 1 (Bsn. 1), and Bassoon 2 (Bsn. 2). The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is 3/4. Flute 1 and 2, B♭ Clarinet 2, and Bassoon 1 play a complex melodic line with frequent triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. Flute 2 begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. Oboe 1, Oboe 2, and B♭ Clarinet 1 have whole rests. Horn 1 has a half note in measure 68 and a half note in measure 70. Horn 2 plays a melodic line starting in measure 69 with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic, featuring triplets. Bassoon 2 plays a bass line starting in measure 68 with a *p* dynamic, including measures 68, 69, and 70. The page number 182 is centered at the bottom.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

71

72

73

p

dim.

71 72 73

G

76

This musical score page contains staves for the following instruments: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score spans measures 77 to 80. Flute 1 and Flute 2 play melodic lines with various articulations and dynamics, including *pp* (pianissimo). Oboe 1 and Oboe 2 have melodic entries in measures 78 and 79. Clarinets 1 and 2 play rhythmic patterns. Horns 1 and 2 provide harmonic support. Bassoons 1 and 2 play sustained notes. A large brace at the bottom groups measures 77, 78, 79, and 80.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

81 82 83

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains measures 81, 82, and 83 for a woodwind and brass section. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). In measure 81, Flute 1 has a half note G4, Flute 2 has a sixteenth-note triplet G4-A4-B4, Oboe 1 has a quarter note G4, Oboe 2 has a quarter note G4, B♭ Clarinet 1 has a half note G3, and B♭ Clarinet 2 has a half note G3. Horns 1 and 2 play a sixteenth-note triplet G4-A4-B4. Bassoon 1 has a half note G3, and Bassoon 2 has a half note G3. In measure 82, Flute 1 has a whole rest, Flute 2 has a sixteenth-note triplet G4-A4-B4, Oboe 1 has a quarter note G4, Oboe 2 has a quarter note G4, B♭ Clarinet 1 has a whole rest, and B♭ Clarinet 2 has a half note G3. Horns 1 and 2 play a sixteenth-note triplet G4-A4-B4. Bassoon 1 has a half note G3, and Bassoon 2 has a half note G3. In measure 83, Flute 1 has a half note G4, Flute 2 has a whole rest, Oboe 1 has a quarter note G4, Oboe 2 has a quarter note G4, B♭ Clarinet 1 has a half note G4, and B♭ Clarinet 2 has a half note G4. Horn 1 has a half note G4, Horn 2 has a half note G4, Bassoon 1 has a half note G4, and Bassoon 2 has a half note G4.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

84 85 86 87

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. It contains ten staves, each labeled with an instrument: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The music is written in a key with three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and a common time signature. The score is divided into four measures, numbered 84, 85, 86, and 87 at the bottom. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Horns) and brasses (Baritone Saxophones) are all active throughout the measures, with some instruments having more complex passages than others.

H

This musical score page contains measures 88, 89, and 90. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The score is for the following instruments: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. Measure 88 features a melodic line in Fl. 1 and Bsn. 1, with B♭ Cl. 1 and Bsn. 2 playing a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 89 is dominated by a rapid sixteenth-note scale in B♭ Cl. 1, with other instruments providing harmonic support. Measure 90 continues the melodic and harmonic themes from the previous measures. The word "dolce" is written below measure 88. Measure numbers 88, 89, and 90 are printed below the Bsn. 2 staff.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

88 *dolce* 89 90

Fl. 1: *dim.* *pp* (trills, triplets)
 Fl. 2: (rest)
 Ob. 1: (rest)
 Ob. 2: (rest)
 B♭ Cl. 1: *dim.* *pp* (trills, triplets)
 B♭ Cl. 2: (trills, triplets)
 Hn. 1: *pp* (trill)
 Hn. 2: (trills)
 Bsn. 1: (trills)
 Bsn. 2: (trills)

Measure 91: Fl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 1 play a descending trill with triplets, marked *dim.* and *pp*. Bsn. 2 plays a descending trill.

Measure 92: Fl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 1 continue their trills. Hn. 2 and Bsn. 1 play a descending trill.

Measure 93: Fl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 1 continue their trills. Hn. 1 plays a trill marked *pp*. Bsn. 2 plays a descending trill.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B $\flat$ Cl. 1

B $\flat$ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

espress.

pp

espress.

97

98

99

This musical score page contains measures 100, 101, and 102 for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout from top to bottom: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measures 100 and 101 are marked with rehearsal numbers '100' and '101' respectively. In measure 100, the woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, and Clarinets) play a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the Horns play a rapid sixteenth-note pattern. In measure 101, the woodwinds continue their melodic line, and the Horns play a similar pattern. In measure 102, the woodwinds play a final melodic phrase, and the Horns play a short, rhythmic figure. The B♭ Clarinet 1 and Bassoon 1 parts have slurs and ties across measures 100 and 101. The Bassoon 2 part has a slur and tie across measures 100 and 101. The Horn 1 part has a slur and tie across measures 100 and 101. The Horn 2 part has a slur and tie across measures 100 and 101. The Bassoon 1 part has a slur and tie across measures 100 and 101. The Bassoon 2 part has a slur and tie across measures 100 and 101.

Allegro leggierissimo

Flute 1 *mp*

Flute 2

Oboe 1

Oboe 2 *pp*

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 1 *pp*

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 2 *pp* *sim*

Horn in F 1

Horn in F 2

Bassoon 1 *pp*

Bassoon 2 *pp* 1 2 3 4 5

Fl. 1: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 6-10 contain a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in measure 7 and a slur in measure 9.

Fl. 2: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 6-10 are mostly rests, with a short eighth-note phrase in measure 9.

Ob. 1: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 6-10 are mostly rests, with a single eighth note in measure 6.

Ob. 2: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 6-10 are mostly rests, with a short eighth-note phrase in measure 10.

B♭ Cl. 1: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 6-10 contain a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in measure 7 and a slur in measure 9.

B♭ Cl. 2: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 6-10 contain a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Hn. 1: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 6-10 are rests.

Hn. 2: Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 6-10 are rests.

Bsn. 1: Bass clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 6-10 contain a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in measure 7 and a slur in measure 9.

Bsn. 2: Bass clef, key of B-flat major. Measures 6-10 contain a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 indicated below the staff.

Dynamics: *pp* (pianissimo) is marked in measures 9 and 10 for Fl. 2 and B♭ Cl. 1.

Fl. 1: *tr* *tr* *tr* *>*
 Fl. 2: *mp*
 Ob. 1: *mp*
 Ob. 2: *mp*
 B♭ Cl. 1: *pp*
 B♭ Cl. 2: *pp*
 Hn. 1: *pp*
 Hn. 2: *pp*
 Bsn. 1: *pp*
 Bsn. 2: *pp*

11 12 13 14 15

A

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

pp

16 17 18 19 20 21

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. It contains nine staves, each labeled with an instrument: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, and Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2. The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and a common time signature. A section labeled 'A' in a box begins at measure 16. The score shows various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include 'pp' (pianissimo) in measures 17 and 18. The measures are numbered 16 through 21 at the bottom of the page.

Fl. 1: *tr* (trill) on measures 28-30, then a half note G4 with a box labeled 'B' above it.

Fl. 2: Rests on measures 28-30, then a half note G4.

Ob. 1: Rests on measures 28-30, then a half note G4.

Ob. 2: Rests on measures 28-30, then a half note G4.

B♭ Cl. 1: *pp* (pianissimo) on measures 31-33, playing a sixteenth-note scale: G4-A4-B4-C5-D5-E5-F#5-G#5-A5-B5-C6.

B♭ Cl. 2: *pp* (pianissimo) on measures 31-33, playing a sixteenth-note scale: G4-A4-B4-C5-D5-E5-F#5-G#5-A5-B5-C6.

Hn. 1: *pp* (pianissimo) on measures 31-33, playing a half note G4.

Hn. 2: *pp* (pianissimo) on measures 31-33, playing a half note G4.

Bsn. 1: *pp* (pianissimo) on measures 31-33, playing a half note G4.

Bsn. 2: *pp* (pianissimo) on measures 31-33, playing a half note G4.

Measure numbers 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

This musical score page contains staves for ten instruments: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat major or D minor) and a common time signature. Measures 34 through 38 are indicated at the bottom of the page. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, and Clarinets) play melodic lines with various articulations, including slurs and trills. The Horns and Bassoons provide harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The B♭ Clarinet 2 part includes a trill in measure 37. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a large system brace on the left.

This musical score page contains staves for the following instruments: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The score spans measures 39 to 43. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 39 features a woodwind entry with eighth-note patterns. Measure 40 includes trills (tr) in the Flute 1 and Bassoon 2 parts. Measure 41 continues the woodwind patterns. Measure 42 shows a change in the Bassoon 2 part with a key signature change to B-flat major. Measure 43 features a C-clef (soprano clef) in the Flute 1 part and a melodic line in the Bassoon 2 part. The page number 200 is centered at the bottom.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

39 40 41 42 43

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 44 through 48. The score is written for a woodwind and brass section. The instruments are Flute 1 (Fl. 1), Flute 2 (Fl. 2), Oboe 1 (Ob. 1), Oboe 2 (Ob. 2), B♭ Clarinet 1 (B♭ Cl. 1), B♭ Clarinet 2 (B♭ Cl. 2), Horn 1 (Hn. 1), Horn 2 (Hn. 2), Bassoon 1 (Bsn. 1), and Bassoon 2 (Bsn. 2). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the notation. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings (accents). Measures 44 and 45 show complex woodwind passages with many sixteenth notes. Measures 46 and 47 feature sustained notes in the horns and bassoons, while the woodwinds continue their melodic lines. Measure 48 concludes the passage with final notes and rests.

This musical score page features ten staves for woodwind and brass instruments, arranged in two systems of five. The instruments are Flute 1 (Fl. 1), Flute 2 (Fl. 2), Oboe 1 (Ob. 1), Oboe 2 (Ob. 2), B♭ Clarinet 1 (B♭ Cl. 1), B♭ Clarinet 2 (B♭ Cl. 2), Horn 1 (Hn. 1), Horn 2 (Hn. 2), Bassoon 1 (Bsn. 1), and Bassoon 2 (Bsn. 2). The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B♭ and E♭) and includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A large curved line spans across the top of the first five staves. At the bottom, a series of measures are numbered 49 through 53, with a curved line connecting them.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

49 50 51 52 53

D

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

*sf**p*

54 55 56 57 58

Detailed description: This musical score page covers measures 54 through 58. The instrumentation includes Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is 4/4. Flute 1 plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Oboe 1 and B♭ Clarinet 1 play sustained notes with accents and dynamic markings of *sf* and *p*. Bassoon 1 plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Bassoon 2 plays a melodic line with eighth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Measures 59-63. The score shows woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets) and brass (Horns, Bassoons) parts. Measure 59 features a woodwind entry with a grace note. Measure 60 has a woodwind solo with a grace note. Measure 61 has a woodwind solo with a grace note. Measure 62 has a woodwind solo with a grace note. Measure 63 has a woodwind solo with a grace note.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

64 65 66 67 68 69 70

1.

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 64-70. The score is written for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes a first ending bracket over measures 68-70.

Musical score for measures 71-77. The score is written for the following instruments: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score includes a first ending (measures 71-72) and a second ending (measures 73-77). Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *pp* (pianissimo).

Measure 71: Fl. 1 plays a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2 play quarter notes. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play sixteenth-note patterns. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 play quarter notes.

Measure 72: Fl. 1 plays a quarter note G4, quarter rest. Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2 play quarter notes. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play quarter notes. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 play quarter notes.

Measure 73: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2 play quarter notes. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play quarter notes. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 play quarter notes.

Measure 74: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2 play quarter notes. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play quarter notes. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 play quarter notes.

Measure 75: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2 play quarter notes. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play quarter notes. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 play quarter notes.

Measure 76: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2 play quarter notes. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play quarter notes. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 play quarter notes.

Measure 77: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2 play quarter notes. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play quarter notes. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 play quarter notes.

E

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

78 79 80 81 82 83 84

mf

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

85 86 87 88 89 90

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The score is written for ten parts: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The music is in 2/4 time and the key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). Measures 85 through 90 are shown. Flute 1 has a melodic line starting in measure 86. Flute 2 has a short melodic phrase in measure 85 and another in measure 90. Oboe 1 and Oboe 2 play sustained notes with long slurs. B♭ Clarinet 1 and B♭ Clarinet 2 also play sustained notes with slurs. Horn 1 and Horn 2 play sustained notes with slurs. Bassoon 1 plays a continuous eighth-note pattern throughout the measures. Bassoon 2 plays a sustained note in measure 85, then rests, and then plays a sustained note in measure 90. The page number 208 is at the bottom.

F

This musical score page contains measures 91 through 96. The instrumentation includes Flute 1 and 2, Oboe 1 and 2, B-flat Clarinet 1 and 2, Horn 1 and 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 91 features a complex woodwind entry with various note values and accidentals. Measures 92-95 show sustained woodwind notes and a rhythmic pattern in the bassoons. Measure 96 concludes the sequence with a final woodwind flourish. A dynamic marking 'F' (Fortissimo) is present at the top right. Measure numbers 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96 are printed below the corresponding measures.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Measures 97, 98, 99, and 100 are shown. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and trills. A large slur covers measures 99 and 100.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 101-105. The score is written for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Trills are marked with 'tr' above the notes. Measure numbers 101, 102, 103, 104, and 105 are indicated at the bottom of the page.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

106 107 108 109

This musical score page contains measures 106 through 109 for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments listed on the left are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 106 features a trill in Flute 1 and a melodic line in Bassoon 1. Measure 107 continues the woodwind activity with trills in Flute 2 and B♭ Clarinet 1. Measure 108 shows a trill in Oboe 2 and a melodic line in Horn 1. Measure 109 concludes the sequence with a trill in Oboe 1 and a melodic line in Horn 2. The Bassoon parts provide a steady accompaniment throughout the measures.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 110-113. The score is written for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and trills (tr). The bottom of the page shows measure numbers 110, 111, 112, and 113.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

120 121 122 123 124 125 126

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for measures 120 through 126. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. Flute 1 (Fl. 1) is mostly silent, with rests. Flute 2 (Fl. 2) plays a melodic line with a slur from measure 120 to 121, a sharp sign indicating a key change or accidentals, and then continues. Oboe 1 (Ob. 1) has a short melodic phrase in measure 120. Oboe 2 (Ob. 2) plays a melodic line with trills (tr) and slurs. Bassoon 1 (Bsn. 1) and Bassoon 2 (Bsn. 2) play a similar melodic line with slurs. Horn 1 (Hn. 1) and Horn 2 (Hn. 2) play a melodic line with slurs. The key signature changes from two flats to one flat and one sharp (F#) between measures 121 and 122. The score is written in a single system with multiple staves.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Measures 127-134. The score features a woodwind and brass ensemble. Measures 127-130 show a melodic line in B♭ Clarinet 1 with trills. Measures 131-134 show a more active melodic line in B♭ Clarinet 1, with other instruments providing harmonic support. The key signature is one flat (B♭).

H

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 135-140. The score includes parts for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score shows various dynamics including *dim.* (diminuendo), *pp* (pianissimo), and *ppp* (pianissimissimo). The woodwinds and brass play sustained notes, while the flutes and clarinets have more active parts. The bassoons have a rhythmic pattern in measures 135-137.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B $\flat$ Cl. 1

B $\flat$ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

141 142 143 144 145 146

mp

This musical score page contains staves for ten instruments: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, B-flat Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measures 141 through 146 are shown. Flute 1 has rests in measures 141-144 and enters in measure 145. Flute 2 plays a melodic line with slurs and an *mp* dynamic marking in measure 146. Oboe 1 and Oboe 2 play sustained notes with slurs. B-flat Clarinet 1 and B-flat Clarinet 2 play rapid sixteenth-note passages with slurs. Horn 1 and Horn 2 play sustained notes with slurs. Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play sustained notes with slurs. Measure numbers 141 through 146 are written below the Bassoon 2 staff.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

tr

tr

tr

dim.

pp

mp

mp

147

148

149

150

151

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B♭ and E♭). Measure 152 features a first ending bracket over measures 152 and 153. Flute 1 plays a melodic line with trills in measures 154 and 155. Bassoon 2 has trills in measures 154 and 155. The woodwinds and brasses provide harmonic support with various rhythmic patterns.

152 153 154 155 156

This musical score page contains measures 157 through 161 for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments are arranged in two systems. The first system includes Flute 1 (Fl. 1), Flute 2 (Fl. 2), Oboe 1 (Ob. 1), Oboe 2 (Ob. 2), B♭ Clarinet 1 (B♭ Cl. 1), and B♭ Clarinet 2 (B♭ Cl. 2). The second system includes Horn 1 (Hn. 1), Horn 2 (Hn. 2), Bassoon 1 (Bsn. 1), and Bassoon 2 (Bsn. 2). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 157 features a trill in Fl. 1 and a sixteenth-note pattern in Bsn. 2. Measure 158 shows a trill in Fl. 2 and a sixteenth-note pattern in Bsn. 1. Measure 159 includes a trill in Fl. 2 and a sixteenth-note pattern in Bsn. 1. Measure 160 features a trill in Bsn. 2 and a sixteenth-note pattern in Bsn. 1. Measure 161 shows a trill in Bsn. 2 and a sixteenth-note pattern in Bsn. 1. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a common time signature.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

157 158 159 160 161

This musical score page contains measures 162 through 167 for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments are arranged in two systems. The first system includes Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, and Hn. 2. The second system includes Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2. Measures 162-165 feature sustained notes in the woodwinds and brass, with the B♭ Clarinets playing a continuous eighth-note pattern. Measures 166 and 167 show more active woodwind parts, including sixteenth-note runs in the Oboes and Flute 1. The bassoons play sustained notes throughout the passage.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

162 163 164 165 166 167

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

168 169 170 171 172 173

This musical score page contains staves for ten instruments: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in B♭ 1, Clarinet in B♭ 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B♭ major (two flats). Measures 168-173 are shown. Flute 1 and 2 have rests. Oboe 1 and 2 play a melodic line with slurs. Clarinet in B♭ 1 plays a melodic line with slurs. Clarinet in B♭ 2 plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Horn 1 plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Horn 2 plays a melodic line with slurs. Bassoon 1 and 2 play a melodic line with slurs. The page number 223 is at the bottom.

J

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

174 175 176 177 178

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The score is written for measures 174 through 178. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. Flutes 1 and 2 (Fl. 1, Fl. 2) are in the top staves, playing melodic lines with slurs. Oboes 1 and 2 (Ob. 1, Ob. 2) are below them, also playing melodic lines. Clarinets in B-flat (B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2) are in the middle, with the first clarinet playing a melodic line and the second playing a rhythmic pattern. Horns 1 and 2 (Hn. 1, Hn. 2) are below the clarinets, with the first horn playing a rhythmic pattern and the second playing a melodic line. Bassoons 1 and 2 (Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2) are at the bottom, with the first bassoon playing a melodic line and the second playing a rhythmic pattern. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The measures are numbered 174, 175, 176, 177, and 178 at the bottom of the page.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

179 180 181 182 183

This musical score page contains measures 179 through 183. The instrumentation includes two flutes (Fl. 1, Fl. 2), two oboes (Ob. 1, Ob. 2), two B♭ clarinets (B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2), two horns (Hn. 1, Hn. 2), and two bassoons (Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measures 179 and 180 feature a complex woodwind texture with various rhythmic patterns. Measures 181 and 182 show a shift in the woodwind parts, with some instruments playing sustained notes. Measure 183 continues the woodwind activity. The brass section (Horns and Bassoons) provides a steady accompaniment throughout the measures.

K

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

184 185 186 187 188 *p* 189

p

p

p

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The score is written for nine parts: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, and Bassoon 1 and 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is 4/4. Measures 184 and 185 show dense woodwind textures with many sixteenth notes. In measure 186, the woodwinds play a melodic line while the brasses provide harmonic support. Measures 187 and 188 feature a more active bassoon part. Measure 189 concludes the passage with a final chord. Dynamics include piano (*p*) markings in measures 188 and 189. A rehearsal mark 'K' is located at the top right of the page.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

190 191 192 193 194 195

Detailed description: This musical score page contains measures 190 through 195. The instrumentation includes two flutes (Fl. 1, 2), two oboes (Ob. 1, 2), two B♭ clarinets (B♭ Cl. 1, 2), two horns (Hn. 1, 2), and two bassoons (Bsn. 1, 2). Measures 190-191 are in 3/4 time, while measures 192-195 are in 4/4 time. The key signature has two flats. Flutes and oboes play whole rests. B♭ Clarinet 1 has a melodic line with trills in measures 191, 193, and 195. Horn 1 plays a melodic line with slurs. Bassoon 1 plays a rhythmic eighth-note pattern. Bassoon 2 plays a melodic line with slurs. The page number 227 is at the bottom.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2 *pp*
 Ob. 1 *pp*
 Ob. 2 *pp*
 B♭ Cl. 1 *pp*
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Measures 196 to 200. The score shows woodwind and brass parts. Flutes 1 and 2, Oboes 1 and 2, and Bassoon 1 play rapid sixteenth-note passages. Bassoon 2 and Horn 1 play more melodic lines. Horn 2 and Clarinet 2 are silent.

196 197 198 199 200

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

L
 mp
 mp
 pp
 pp
 pp
 pp
 pp
 pp
 pp

201 202 203 204 205 206

This musical score page contains ten staves for woodwind and brass instruments. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The score spans measures 201 to 206. Measures 201 and 202 feature rapid sixteenth-note passages for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, and Oboe 2. From measure 202 onwards, the woodwinds play sustained notes, while the B♭ Clarinets and Bassoons play continuous sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). A rehearsal mark 'L' is placed above the first staff at the beginning of measure 202. Measure numbers 201 through 206 are printed below the Bassoon 2 staff.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

207 208 209 210 211

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. It contains ten staves, each labeled with an instrument: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and a common time signature. The score spans five measures, numbered 207 to 211 at the bottom. Flute 1 has a melodic line with grace notes and slurs. Flute 2, Oboe 1, and Oboe 2 have mostly rests. Clarinet 1 plays a melodic line with slurs. Clarinet 2 plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Horn 1 and Horn 2 have melodic lines. Bassoon 1 plays a complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth notes. Bassoon 2 plays a melodic line. The page number 230 is centered at the bottom.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

212 213 214 215 216

mp *sfp* *p* *sfp* *sfp*

Detailed description: This musical score page covers measures 212 to 216. The instrumentation includes Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). Measure 212 features a melodic line in Flute 1 and B♭ Clarinet 2. Measure 213 continues the B♭ Clarinet 2 line and introduces a new line in Horn 1. Measure 214 is characterized by a sustained, powerful *sfp* note in Oboe 1 and Bassoon 1, with a *p* note in Horn 1. Measure 215 continues the *sfp* texture in the Oboe and Bassoon parts. Measure 216 concludes the passage with a final *sfp* note in the Oboe and Bassoon parts.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 217-221. The score includes parts for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score features various dynamics including *mp* (mezzo-piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *sf* (sforzando). Measure numbers 217, 218, 220, and 221 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 222 through 227. The score includes parts for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure numbers 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, and 227 are indicated below the staves. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). A box labeled 'N' is present above the Flute 1 staff in measure 225.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

pp

pp

pp

228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 237-244. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Horns) and brasses (Bassoons) play a melodic line with a descending chromatic scale in measures 237-241, followed by a sustained chord in measures 242-244. Dynamics include *mp* and *dim.* (diminuendo).

Measure numbers: 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244.

Presto

Flute 1

Flute 2

Oboe 1

Oboe 2

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 1

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 2

Horn in F 1

Horn in F 2

Bassoon 1

Bassoon 2

f

f

1 2 3 4 5

The musical score is for a woodwind section in a Presto tempo. It consists of 11 staves: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in B $\flat$ 1, Clarinet in B $\flat$ 2, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B $\flat$ major (two flats). The time signature is common time (C). Measures 1-4 show the woodwinds playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Measure 5 shows the woodwinds playing a melodic line. The Bassoon 2 part is marked with a forte (f) dynamic and includes fingerings 1 through 5.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

6

7

8

9

10

f

This musical score page contains staves for Flute 1 and 2, Oboe 1 and 2, B♭ Clarinet 1 and 2, Horn 1 and 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. Measures 6 through 10 are shown. Measures 6-5 are mostly rests for the woodwinds. In measure 6, Bassoon 1 begins a melodic line with eighth notes. In measure 7, Bassoon 2 enters with a half note. In measure 8, Bassoon 1 continues its line. In measure 9, Bassoon 2 plays a half note. In measure 10, both Bassoon 1 and 2 play half notes. The B♭ Clarinet 2 part has a rest in measure 6, followed by a melodic line starting in measure 7 that continues through measure 10. Horn 1 has a rest in measure 6, followed by a melodic line starting in measure 7 that continues through measure 10. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in measure 9 for the Horn 1 part.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

f

11 12 13 14 15

This musical score page contains staves for Flute 1 and 2, Oboe 1 and 2, B♭ Clarinet 1 and 2, Horn 1 and 2, and Bassoon 1 and 2. Measures 11 through 15 are shown. Measures 11 and 12 feature a continuous sixteenth-note pattern in the B♭ Clarinet 2 part. In measure 13, the B♭ Clarinet 1 part begins a melodic line marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The Bassoon 1 part has a melodic line with a slur across measures 13 and 14. The Bassoon 2 part provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 14 and 15 continue the melodic and rhythmic patterns established in the previous measures.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

16 17 18 19 20

f

f

This musical score page contains measures 16 through 20. The instrumentation includes Flute 1 and 2 (both silent), Oboe 1 (entering in measure 18 with eighth-note runs), Oboe 2 (entering in measure 17 with eighth-note runs), B♭ Clarinet 1 (playing eighth-note runs in measures 16-17, then quarter notes), B♭ Clarinet 2 (playing a sustained eighth-note pattern), Horn 1 and 2 (silent), Bassoon 1 (playing quarter notes), and Bassoon 2 (playing eighth-note runs). Dynamics of *f* (forte) are marked for Oboe 2 in measure 17 and B♭ Clarinet 1 in measure 17. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

A

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

21 22 23 24 25

f *ff* *f* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

This musical score page contains staves for ten instruments: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is divided into five measures, numbered 26 through 30 at the bottom. Flute 1 (Fl. 1) has a melodic line with some rests. Flute 2 (Fl. 2) and Oboe 1 (Ob. 1) play eighth-note patterns. Oboe 2 (Ob. 2) plays a continuous sixteenth-note texture. Both B-flat Clarinets (B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2) play eighth-note patterns. Horn 1 (Hn. 1) plays eighth notes, while Horn 2 (Hn. 2) plays sixteenth notes. Both Bassoons (Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2) play eighth-note patterns. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

31 32 33 34 35 36 37

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. It contains ten staves, each labeled with an instrument: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the note values. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measures 31 through 37 are indicated by numbers at the bottom of the page. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Horns) and brasses (Bassoons) are all active throughout the page, with some instruments playing more complex patterns than others.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Measures 38-44. The score shows woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets) and brass (Horns, Baritone/Saxophones) parts. Measures 38-40 feature a melodic line in the upper woodwinds. Measures 41-44 show a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the woodwinds and a steady bass line in the brass.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

45 46 47 48 49 50

This musical score page contains staves for ten instruments: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The music is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measures 45-47 feature a continuous sixteenth-note pattern in the flutes, oboes, and B♭ clarinets. In measure 48, the woodwinds play a series of eighth-note chords, while the horns and bassoons play a descending eighth-note line. Measures 49 and 50 show the woodwinds and horns playing quarter notes, with the bassoons continuing their descending line.

B

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

mp

p

p

p

51 52 53 54 55

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a woodwind and brass section, labeled 'B'. It covers measures 51 to 55. The instruments are Flute 1 and 2, Oboe 1 and 2, B♭ Clarinet 1 and 2, Horn 1 and 2, and Bassoon 1 and 2. The key signature has three flats (B♭, E♭, A♭). Flute 1 and 2 have a whole rest in measure 51 and are silent thereafter. Oboe 1 plays a melodic line starting in measure 51 with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. Oboe 2 has whole rests. B♭ Clarinet 1 and 2 play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with B♭ Cl. 1 starting in measure 53. Horn 1 has a whole rest, while Horn 2 plays eighth notes. Bassoon 1 plays eighth notes, and Bassoon 2 has a whole rest. Dynamics *p* (piano) are marked for B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 2, and Bsn. 1.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

56
 57
 58
p *cresc.* 59
 60

cresc.
mf
cresc.
mf
cresc.
mf
cresc.
mf
cresc.
mf

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. It contains ten staves, each labeled with an instrument: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). Measures 56 through 60 are shown. Flutes 1 and 2, and Horn 1, are mostly silent, indicated by whole rests. Oboe 1 and Bassoon 1 play a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bassoon 2 enters in measure 58 with a similar pattern. Clarinets 1 and 2, and Horn 2, also play eighth-note patterns. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A *p* (piano) marking is present at the start of measure 59. Measure numbers 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60 are printed below the staves.

C

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

cresc.

f

p

61 62 63 64 65 66

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 61 through 66. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is arranged for a woodwind and brass section. Flute 1 (Fl. 1) is mostly silent, with a few notes in measures 64 and 65. Flute 2 (Fl. 2) plays a melodic line starting in measure 61, marked with a forte (f) dynamic, and then moves to a piano (p) dynamic in measure 64. Oboe 1 (Ob. 1) and Oboe 2 (Ob. 2) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked with a forte (f) dynamic in measure 61 and a piano (p) dynamic in measure 64. Bassoon 1 (Bsn. 1) and Bassoon 2 (Bsn. 2) play a similar rhythmic pattern, marked with a forte (f) dynamic in measure 61 and a piano (p) dynamic in measure 64. Horn 1 (Hn. 1) and Horn 2 (Hn. 2) play a melodic line, marked with a forte (f) dynamic in measure 61 and a piano (p) dynamic in measure 64. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

p

p

67

68

69

70

71

This musical score page contains staves for ten instruments: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is 4/4. Measures 67-71 are shown. Flute 1 and 2 play melodic lines. Oboe 1 is mostly silent, while Oboe 2 has some notes in measures 68-71. B♭ Clarinet 1 and 2 play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Horn 1 and 2 play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Bassoon 1 and 2 have sparse notes, with Bassoon 2 starting in measure 67. Dynamics include piano (*p*) in measures 67 and 68.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

72 73 74 75 76

This musical score page contains measures 72 through 76. The instrumentation includes two flutes (Fl. 1, Fl. 2), two oboes (Ob. 1, Ob. 2), two B♭ clarinets (B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2), two horns (Hn. 1, Hn. 2), and two bassoons (Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2). The key signature is B♭ major (two flats). The score shows various melodic lines and rests for each instrument. Measure 72 features active woodwind parts. Measures 73-75 show more rests, with some woodwinds and strings playing. Measure 76 features a prominent melodic line in the B♭ Clarinet 1 and Horn 1 parts, with other instruments providing harmonic support.

D

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

77 78 79 80 81

Detailed description: This musical score page contains measures 77 through 81. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The woodwind section includes two Flutes (Fl. 1, Fl. 2), two Oboes (Ob. 1, Ob. 2), two B-flat Clarinets (B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2), two Horns (Hn. 1, Hn. 2), and two Bassoons (Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2). Fl. 1 and Ob. 2 have melodic lines with slurs. Bsn. 1 has a long, flowing line with slurs and accents. Bsn. 2 has a rhythmic pattern in measures 80 and 81. The brass instruments (Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 2) provide harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Measure 82: Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, and Bsn. 1 play a half note G4. Fl. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, and Bsn. 2 are silent.

Measure 83: Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, and Bsn. 1 play a half note A4. Fl. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, and Bsn. 2 are silent.

Measure 84: Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, and Bsn. 1 play a half note B4. Fl. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, and Bsn. 2 are silent.

Measure 85: Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, and Bsn. 1 play a half note C5. Fl. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, and Bsn. 2 are silent.

Measure 86: Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, and Bsn. 1 play a half note D5. Fl. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, and Bsn. 2 are silent.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 87-92. The score is written for a woodwind and brass section. The instruments are Flute 1 (Fl. 1), Flute 2 (Fl. 2), Oboe 1 (Ob. 1), Oboe 2 (Ob. 2), B♭ Clarinet 1 (B♭ Cl. 1), B♭ Clarinet 2 (B♭ Cl. 2), Horn 1 (Hn. 1), Horn 2 (Hn. 2), Bassoon 1 (Bsn. 1), and Bassoon 2 (Bsn. 2). The key signature is B♭ major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score shows measures 87 through 92. Measures 87 and 88 are marked with a brace and measure numbers 87 and 88 respectively. Measures 89, 90, 91, and 92 are marked with measure numbers 89, 90, 91, and 92 respectively. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

93 94 95 96 97 98

This musical score page contains measures 93 through 98. The instrumentation includes two Flutes (Fl. 1, Fl. 2), two Oboes (Ob. 1, Ob. 2), two B♭ Clarinets (B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2), two Horns (Hn. 1, Hn. 2), and two Bassoons (Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score shows various melodic lines and rests for each instrument. Measures 93 and 94 are marked with rehearsal marks. Measures 95, 96, 97, and 98 are also marked with rehearsal marks. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with some measures featuring slurs and ties.

E

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

99 100 101 102 103 104 105

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 99 to 105. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The woodwind section includes two flutes (Fl. 1 and Fl. 2), two oboes (Ob. 1 and Ob. 2), two B-flat clarinets (B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2), and two horns (Hn. 1 and Hn. 2). The brass section includes one baritone saxophone (Bsn. 1) and one euphonium (Bsn. 2). The score features various musical notations including whole, half, quarter, and eighth notes, rests, and slurs. Measure 105 includes a dynamic marking 'v' (forte) for the flute 2 part. The measures are numbered 99 through 105 at the bottom of the page.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

106 107 108 109 110

This musical score page contains staves for ten instruments: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The score spans measures 106 to 110. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is 4/4. Flute 1 and Oboe 1 play staccato half notes with accents. Flute 2 and Oboe 2 play half notes, with Oboe 2 having a triplet of eighth notes in measure 107. B♭ Clarinet 1 has a melodic line in measures 107 and 108. Horn 1 and Bassoon 1 play eighth-note patterns in measures 106 and 108. Bassoon 2 plays a continuous eighth-note line in measure 108.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

III
 III2
 III3
 III4

This musical score page contains measures 111 through 114. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. Measures 111 and 112 feature woodwind entries and brass accompaniment. Measure 113 shows a continuation of the woodwind lines. Measure 114 is characterized by a dense, rapid sixteenth-note passage in the second Bassoon (Bsn. 2), while the other instruments have rests.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

115 116 117 118 119

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 115 through 119. The instrumentation includes Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). In measure 115, Fl. 1 plays a half note G4, and Fl. 2 plays a half note F4. In measure 116, Fl. 1 plays a half note E4, and Fl. 2 plays a half note D4. In measure 117, Fl. 1 plays a half note C4, and Fl. 2 plays a half note B3. In measure 118, Fl. 1 plays a half note B3, and Fl. 2 plays a half note A3. In measure 119, Fl. 1 plays a half note G3, and Fl. 2 plays a half note F3. The Oboes and Bassoons are mostly silent, with some rests and occasional notes. The Horns play a series of half notes: Hn. 1 plays G4, F4, E4, D4, C4; Hn. 2 plays F4, E4, D4, C4, B3. The Bassoons play a series of half notes: Bsn. 1 plays G4, F4, E4, D4, C4; Bsn. 2 plays F4, E4, D4, C4, B3. The score is written for a woodwind and brass ensemble.

F

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

120 121 122 123 124

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 120 to 124. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). The woodwind section includes Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Clarinet in B♭ 1, Clarinet in B♭ 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. Flute 1 plays a melodic line with slurs and ties. Flute 2 is mostly silent. Oboe 1 plays a rapid sixteenth-note passage starting in measure 121. Oboe 2 is silent. Clarinet in B♭ 1 is silent. Clarinet in B♭ 2 plays a melodic line with slurs. Horn 1 and Horn 2 play sustained notes with slurs. Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 are silent. Measure numbers 120, 121, 122, 123, and 124 are printed below the staves.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

125 126 127 128 129

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 125 through 129. The instrumentation includes Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Flute 1 has a long melodic line spanning measures 125 to 129, with a slur over measures 125-128. Flute 2 and Oboe 1 are mostly silent, with some rests. Oboe 2 plays a steady eighth-note pattern. B♭ Clarinet 1 has a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties. B♭ Clarinet 2 plays a similar eighth-note pattern to Oboe 2. Horn 1 and Horn 2 play sustained notes with some movement. Bassoon 1 has a short melodic phrase in measure 129. Bassoon 2 is silent.

G

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

130 131 132 133 134

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 135-139. The score is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (B♭ and E♭). The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Measure 135: Fl. 1 has a half note G4. Fl. 2 has a whole rest. Ob. 1 has a quarter note G4. Ob. 2 has a whole rest. B♭ Cl. 1 has a half note G4. B♭ Cl. 2 has a whole rest. Hn. 1 has a whole rest. Hn. 2 has a whole rest. Bsn. 1 has a whole rest. Bsn. 2 has a half note G2.

Measure 136: Fl. 1 has a half note A4. Fl. 2 has a whole rest. Ob. 1 has a quarter note A4. Ob. 2 has a whole rest. B♭ Cl. 1 has a half note A4. B♭ Cl. 2 has a whole rest. Hn. 1 has a whole rest. Hn. 2 has a whole rest. Bsn. 1 has a whole rest. Bsn. 2 has a half note A2.

Measure 137: Fl. 1 has a half note B4. Fl. 2 has a half note B4. Ob. 1 has a quarter note B4. Ob. 2 has a half note B4. B♭ Cl. 1 has a half note B4. B♭ Cl. 2 has a half note B4. Hn. 1 has a half note B4. Hn. 2 has a half note B4. Bsn. 1 has a quarter note B4. Bsn. 2 has a half note B2.

Measure 138: Fl. 1 has a half note C5. Fl. 2 has a half note C5. Ob. 1 has a quarter note C5. Ob. 2 has a half note C5. B♭ Cl. 1 has a half note C5. B♭ Cl. 2 has a half note C5. Hn. 1 has a half note C5. Hn. 2 has a half note C5. Bsn. 1 has a quarter note C5. Bsn. 2 has a half note C2.

Measure 139: Fl. 1 has a half note D5. Fl. 2 has a half note D5. Ob. 1 has a quarter note D5. Ob. 2 has a half note D5. B♭ Cl. 1 has a half note D5. B♭ Cl. 2 has a half note D5. Hn. 1 has a half note D5. Hn. 2 has a half note D5. Bsn. 1 has a quarter note D5. Bsn. 2 has a half note D2.

Dynamic markings: *sf* (sforzando) is marked in measures 137 and 138 for Fl. 1, Ob. 1, and Bsn. 1. *cresc.* (crescendo) is marked in measures 137 and 138 for Fl. 2, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2.

140 141 142 **f** 143 144 145

Fl. 1 **H**

Fl. 2 *f* *p*

Ob. 1 *f* *p*

Ob. 2 *f* *p*

B♭ Cl. 1 *f*

B♭ Cl. 2 *f*

Hn. 1 *f*

Hn. 2 *f*

Bsn. 1 *f* *dim.*

Bsn. 2 *f*

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

146 147 148 *p* 149 150

This musical score page contains measures 146 through 150. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. Measures 146-148 feature woodwinds (Flutes 1 & 2, Oboes 1 & 2, B♭ Clarinets 1 & 2, Horns 1 & 2, and Bassoon 1) playing sustained notes or short phrases. Measure 149 marks the beginning of a new section, indicated by a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. In this measure, the Oboe 1, B♭ Clarinet 1, Horn 1, and Bassoon 1 play a melodic line, while the other instruments provide harmonic support. Measure 150 continues the melodic line for the Oboe 1 and B♭ Clarinet 1, with the other instruments providing harmonic support.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.

151 152 *cresc.* 153 154 155

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. It contains ten staves, each labeled with an instrument: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The music is written in a key with three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and a common time signature. Measures 151 and 152 show various melodic lines with some accidentals (sharps and naturals). Measures 153, 154, and 155 feature a sustained, gradual crescendo across all instruments, indicated by the 'cresc.' marking and the increasing amplitude of the notes. The B♭ Clarinet 1 part has a more active, sixteenth-note pattern in measures 151 and 152. The Bassoon 1 part also has a more active pattern in measures 151 and 152. The page number 264 is centered at the bottom.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Measures 156-160. The score features a woodwind and brass ensemble. Measures 156-158 show a melodic line in the woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Horns) and a rhythmic pattern in the bassoons. Measures 159-160 feature a strong *f* (forte) dynamic across all instruments, with the bassoons playing a rapid, ascending scale.

156 157 158 159 160

I

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

ff *p* *mp* *ff* *p* *ff* *p*

161 162 163 164 165 166 167

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 168-173. The score is written for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the notation.

Measure 168: Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2 all play quarter notes. Fl. 2 has a *pp* dynamic marking.

Measure 169: Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2 all play quarter notes. Fl. 2 has a *pp* dynamic marking.

Measure 170: Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2 all play quarter notes. Fl. 2 has a *pp* dynamic marking.

Measure 171: Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2 all play quarter notes. Fl. 2 has a *pp* dynamic marking.

Measure 172: Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2 all play quarter notes. Fl. 2 has a *pp* dynamic marking.

Measure 173: Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2 all play quarter notes. Fl. 2 has a *pp* dynamic marking.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B $\flat$ Cl. 1

B $\flat$ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

pp

pp

174 175 176 177 178

This musical score page contains measures 174 through 178. The instrumentation includes Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, B-flat Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the note values. Measure 174 shows active parts for Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, and Bassoon 1. Measure 175 features a crescendo leading into a piano (*pp*) section for Horn 1 and Horn 2. Measure 176 continues the *pp* section for the horns. Measure 177 shows a change in the woodwind parts, with Flute 2 and Oboe 2 playing sustained notes. Measure 178 concludes the sequence with sustained notes in the woodwinds and horns.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 179-183. The score is written for a woodwind and brass section. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, B-flat Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The B-flat Clarinet 1 part features a melodic line with a crescendo marking in measure 183. The other instruments have rests or simple accompaniment.

179 180 181 182 183

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

184 185 186 187 188

J

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

f

f

f

f

f

f

f

f

189 190 191 192 193 194

Detailed description: This musical score page, labeled 'J' in a box, covers measures 189 to 194. The instrumentation includes Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has three flats (B♭, E♭, A♭). Flute 1 has a melodic line starting in measure 189 with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, and B♭ Clarinet 1 are mostly silent, with Oboe 1 playing a half note in measure 193. B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2 all play a continuous eighth-note pattern from measure 189 to 192, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. In measure 193, B♭ Clarinet 2 and Bassoon 1 continue this pattern, while Horn 2 and Bassoon 2 play a half-note chord. Measure 194 shows the continuation of these parts. The page number 271 is centered at the bottom.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

195 196 197 198 199

Musical score for measures 195-199. The score is written for a woodwind and brass section. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The woodwinds (Flutes 1 & 2, Oboes 1 & 2) are mostly silent, with some activity in measures 196 and 197. The brass section (B-flat Clarinets 1 & 2, Horns 1 & 2, Baritone Saxophones 1 & 2) is more active. B♭ Cl. 1 and Hn. 1 play a melodic line starting in measure 197, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. B♭ Cl. 2 and Hn. 2 play a supporting line. Bsn. 1 plays a melodic line throughout. Bsn. 2 plays a supporting line. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a grand staff for each instrument.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

200 201 202 203 204

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 200-204. The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (B♭ and E♭). The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). The woodwinds and brass instruments play a variety of notes and rests, with some instruments having specific melodic lines. The bassoon parts are in the bass clef, while the others are in the treble clef.

K

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

205 206 207 208 209

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, marked with a rehearsal cue 'K' in a box, covers measures 205 through 209. The score is for a woodwind and brass ensemble. Flutes 1 and 2 (Fl. 1, Fl. 2) play in the upper register, with Fl. 2 marked *ff*. Oboes 1 and 2 (Ob. 1, Ob. 2) and Cor Anglais 1 and 2 (B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2) play in the middle register, all marked *ff*. Horns 1 and 2 (Hn. 1, Hn. 2) and Baritone Saxophones 1 and 2 (Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2) play in the lower register, all marked *ff*. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers 205, 206, 207, 208, and 209 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Measures 210 to 214. The score shows woodwind and brass parts. Flutes 1 and 2, Oboes 1 and 2, B♭ Clarinets 1 and 2, Horns 1 and 2, and Bassoons 1 and 2 are listed. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). The time signature is 4/4. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

215 216 217 218 219

Musical score for measures 215-219. The score is for a woodwind and brass section. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, B-flat Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The score shows various melodic lines and rests for each instrument. Measure 217 features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking for Oboe 1 and Horn 1. Measure 218 features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking for Horn 1.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 220-224. The score is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (B♭ and E♭). The woodwind section (Flutes 1 & 2, Oboes 1 & 2, Clarinets 1 & 2, Horns 1 & 2) primarily consists of rests, with Oboe 1 playing a melodic line in measures 220-224. The Bassoon section (Bsn. 1 & 2) provides harmonic support, with Bsn. 1 playing a sustained note and Bsn. 2 playing a descending line. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in measure 221. Measure numbers 220, 222, 223, and 224 are indicated at the bottom of the page.

L

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

225 226 227 228 229

f

f

f

Detailed description: This musical score page covers measures 225 to 229. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The woodwind section includes Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, B-flat Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. Flute 1 has a melodic line starting in measure 225, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Flute 2 and Oboe 2 have melodic lines in measure 229, also marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. B-flat Clarinet 1 has a melodic line in measure 227, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The brass section (Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2) provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rests. Measure numbers 225, 226, 227, 228, and 229 are indicated at the bottom of the page.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Measures 230-234. The score includes parts for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 230 shows the start of a melodic line in Flute 2 and Oboe 1. Measure 231 continues these lines. Measure 232 features a dynamic change to *f* (forte) in Horn 1. Measure 233 shows a crescendo marking *v* and a slur over the Horn 1 part. Measure 234 concludes the sequence. The Bassoon parts have measure numbers 230, 231, 232, 233, and 234 written below them.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 235-239. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The woodwind section (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Horns) plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the brass section (Bassoons) provides harmonic support with sustained notes and dynamic markings.

Measure 235: Fl. 1, Ob. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2. Fl. 2, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, Hn. 2 are silent.

Measure 236: Fl. 1, Ob. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2. Fl. 2, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, Hn. 2 are silent.

Measure 237: Fl. 1, Ob. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2. Fl. 2, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, Hn. 2 are silent.

Measure 238: Fl. 1, Ob. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2. Fl. 2, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, Hn. 2 are silent.

Measure 239: Fl. 1, Ob. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2. Fl. 2, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, Hn. 2 are silent.

Dynamic markings: *sf* (sforzando) in measures 238 and 239 for Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2.

Measure numbers: 235, 236, 237, 238, 239.

M

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

240 241 242 243 244

ff *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 245-249. The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (B♭ and E♭). The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando) and *f* (forte). The woodwinds play sustained notes and melodic lines, while the brass instruments provide harmonic support and rhythmic patterns. The bassoon parts include measure numbers 245, 246, 247, 248, and 249.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 250-254. The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (B♭ and E♭). The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando) and *f* (forte), and articulation marks like accents. Measures 250-254 are indicated at the bottom of the page.

N

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

255 256 257 258 259

sf *sf* *sf* *sf*

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

260 261 262 *f* 263 264

This musical score page contains measures 260 through 264 for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments listed on the left are Flute 1 and 2, Oboe 1 and 2, B♭ Clarinet 1 and 2, Horn 1 and 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is common time (C). Measures 260 and 261 show the woodwinds playing sustained notes while the brass section rests. In measure 262, the woodwinds continue with some melodic movement. Measures 263 and 264 feature a strong, rhythmic entry from the Bassoon 1 and 2 parts, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The other instruments provide harmonic support with sustained notes or simple rhythmic patterns.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Measures 265-269. The score shows woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Horns) and brass (Bassoons) parts. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

O

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

f

mp

pp

270 271 272 273 274

Detailed description: This musical score page covers measures 270 to 274. The woodwind section includes two flutes (Fl. 1, 2), two oboes (Ob. 1, 2), two B♭ clarinets (B♭ Cl. 1, 2), and two horns (Hn. 1, 2). The brass section includes two bassoons (Bsn. 1, 2). The string section is represented by a single line at the bottom. The key signature has two flats (B♭, E♭). Measure 270 features a forte (*f*) dynamic for the oboe and horn parts. Measure 271 continues the woodwind activity. Measure 272 shows a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic for the flute parts and a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic for the clarinet and bassoon parts. Measures 273 and 274 continue the woodwind and brass parts, with the bassoon part in measure 273 also marked *pp*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Fl. 1 *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*
 Fl. 2 *f con fuoco*
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2 *f*
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2 *f*
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2 *f* *pp*

275 276 277 278 279

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 280-284. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, B-flat Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2.

Measure 280: Fl. 1 has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Fl. 2 is silent. Ob. 1 is silent. Ob. 2 has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. B♭ Cl. 1 has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. B♭ Cl. 2 is silent. Hn. 1 is silent. Hn. 2 is silent. Bsn. 1 is silent. Bsn. 2 has a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2.

Measure 281: Fl. 1 has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Fl. 2 is silent. Ob. 1 is silent. Ob. 2 has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. B♭ Cl. 1 has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. B♭ Cl. 2 is silent. Hn. 1 is silent. Hn. 2 is silent. Bsn. 1 is silent. Bsn. 2 has a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2.

Measure 282: Fl. 1 has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Fl. 2 is silent. Ob. 1 has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Ob. 2 has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. B♭ Cl. 1 has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. B♭ Cl. 2 is silent. Hn. 1 is silent. Hn. 2 is silent. Bsn. 1 has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. Bsn. 2 has a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2.

Measure 283: Fl. 1 is silent. Fl. 2 is silent. Ob. 1 has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Ob. 2 is silent. B♭ Cl. 1 is silent. B♭ Cl. 2 is silent. Hn. 1 has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Hn. 2 is silent. Bsn. 1 is silent. Bsn. 2 has a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2.

Measure 284: Fl. 1 is silent. Fl. 2 is silent. Ob. 1 has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Ob. 2 is silent. B♭ Cl. 1 is silent. B♭ Cl. 2 is silent. Hn. 1 has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Hn. 2 is silent. Bsn. 1 is silent. Bsn. 2 has a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

285 286 287 288 289

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for measures 285 through 289. The score is written for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The woodwinds include two flutes (Fl. 1 and Fl. 2), two oboes (Ob. 1 and Ob. 2), two B-flat clarinets (B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2), and two horns (Hn. 1 and Hn. 2). The brass section consists of two baritone saxophones (Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the notation. In measure 285, Fl. 1 has a whole rest, while Fl. 2, Ob. 1, and B♭ Cl. 2 play eighth notes. In measure 286, Fl. 1 has a whole rest, Fl. 2 plays eighth notes with a dynamic marking of *f*, Ob. 1 plays a half note, and B♭ Cl. 2 plays a half note. In measure 287, Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 play eighth notes, Ob. 1 plays a half note, and B♭ Cl. 2 has a whole rest. In measure 288, Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 play eighth notes, Ob. 1 plays a half note, and B♭ Cl. 2 has a whole rest. In measure 289, Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 play eighth notes, Ob. 1 plays a half note, and B♭ Cl. 2 has a whole rest. The horns and baritone saxophones have whole rests in all measures.

P

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B $\flat$ Cl. 1

B $\flat$ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

ff

tr

290

291

292

293

294

295

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

296 297 298 299 300 301

This musical score page contains measures 296 through 301. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. Measures 296-297 show active woodwind parts with trills and slurs. In measure 298, the Oboe 1 part has a whole rest. Measures 299-301 continue the melodic and harmonic development for all instruments, with various trills and slurs indicated. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

302 303 304 305 306 307

This musical score page contains measures 302 through 307 for a woodwind and brass section. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks. Measures 302-305 show a complex interplay of notes across the instruments, while measures 306 and 307 feature more sustained notes and rests. The Bassoon parts (Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2) are written in the bass clef, while the other instruments are in the treble clef.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Measures 308 to 313 are shown. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Horns) and brasses (Bassoons) play in unison or harmony, with some instruments having specific melodic lines. The bassoon parts (Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2) feature a prominent melodic line in the lower register, with measures 308-313 marked by a large brace and measure numbers 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, and 313.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

314 315 316 317 318 319

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The score is written for ten staves, grouped into five pairs. The instruments are: Flute 1 (Fl. 1), Flute 2 (Fl. 2), Oboe 1 (Ob. 1), Oboe 2 (Ob. 2), B♭ Clarinet 1 (B♭ Cl. 1), B♭ Clarinet 2 (B♭ Cl. 2), Horn 1 (Hn. 1), Horn 2 (Hn. 2), Bassoon 1 (Bsn. 1), and Bassoon 2 (Bsn. 2). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The score spans six measures. Measures 314 through 319 are indicated at the bottom of the Bassoon 2 staff. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings. The woodwinds and brass instruments have a melodic line, while the bassoons provide a rhythmic accompaniment.

Q

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

320 321 322 323 324

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The score is written for ten parts: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The music is in 4/4 time and the key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). The page contains measures 320 through 324. Measure 320 shows the beginning of a new section with various instruments playing. Measures 321-324 continue the musical development with complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks. The page number 296 is at the bottom.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Measures 325-329. The score features a woodwind and brass ensemble. Measures 325 and 326 show active woodwind and brass parts. In measure 327, the woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, and Clarinets) play a melodic line, while the Horns and Bassoons provide harmonic support. Measures 328 and 329 feature a strong, sustained melodic line in the Horns and Bassoons, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The woodwinds continue their melodic development.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble, measures 330-334. The score is written for ten parts: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the notation. The score shows a variety of musical textures, including melodic lines, harmonic support, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) for Oboe 2 in measure 332. The Bassoon parts feature long, sustained notes with slurs and breath marks.

330 331 332 333 334

R

Fl. 1 *f* *ff*

Fl. 2 *ff*

Ob. 1 *ff*

Ob. 2 *ff*

B♭ Cl. 1 *ff*

B♭ Cl. 2 *ff*

Hn. 1 *ff*

Hn. 2 *ff*

Bsn. 1 *ff*

Bsn. 2 *ff*

335 336 337 338 *ff* 339 340

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

341 342 343 344 345 346 347

This musical score page contains staves for ten instruments: Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The music is written in a key signature of three flats (B♭, E♭, A♭) and a common time signature. Measures 341 through 347 are shown. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Horns) primarily play half notes and quarter notes, with some eighth-note passages in measures 342 and 346. The Bassoons play a continuous eighth-note line throughout the measures. Measure 346 features a key change for the Flutes and Oboes to D major (two sharps).

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

348 349 350 351 352 353 354

This musical score page contains ten staves for woodwind and brass instruments. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The music is written in a key signature of three flats (B♭, E♭, A♭) and a common time signature. The score spans measures 348 to 354. The woodwinds and brasses play a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some instruments have rests. The bassoons play a steady eighth-note pattern throughout.

S

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

355 356 357 358 359

f *sf* *f* *sf* *f* *sf* *f* *sf* *f* *sf*

Detailed description: This musical score page covers measures 355 to 359. The instrumentation includes Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). Flute 1 plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. Flute 2, Oboe 1, and B♭ Clarinet 1 have dynamic markings of *f* (forte) in measures 355 and 356, and *sf* (sforzando) in measures 357 and 358. Horn 1 and Horn 2 have *sf* markings in measures 357 and 358. Bassoon 1 has an *f* marking in measure 356. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B $\flat$ Cl. 1

B $\flat$ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

360 361 362 363 364

This musical score page contains staves for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, B-flat Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score spans measures 360 to 364. Flute 1 plays a continuous eighth-note melody. Flute 2 and Oboe 2 have long, sustained notes with tremolos, marked *sf* (sforzando). Oboe 1 and Bassoon 1 are mostly silent, with some notes in measure 364. B-flat Clarinet 1 plays a rhythmic eighth-note pattern. Horn 1 and Horn 2 play sustained notes with tremolos, marked *sf*. Bassoon 2 has a few notes in measures 361 and 364. The page number 303 is at the bottom.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 365-369. The score includes parts for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando). Measure numbers 365, 366, 367, 368, and 369 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Measures 375-379. The score features woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Horns) and brass (Bassoons). Measures 375 and 376 show melodic lines in Fl. 1, Ob. 1, and Bsn. 1. Measures 377-379 feature a strong *sf* (sforzando) dynamic across multiple instruments, with a prominent melodic line in Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats).

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 380-384. The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (B♭ and E♭). The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B♭ Clarinet 1, B♭ Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando) and *f* (forte). The woodwinds play sustained notes with some melodic movement, while the brass instruments play rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs in the B♭ Clarinets and Horns. The Bassoons play a low, sustained line.

Measures 380, 381, 382, 383, and 384 are indicated at the bottom of the score.

U

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

385 386 *fp* 387 388 389

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for measures 390-394. The score is written for woodwinds and brass instruments. The key signature has three flats (B♭, E♭, A♭). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the notation.

Measures 390-394:

- Fl. 1:** Measures 390-391 have a half note G4 and a half note A4. Measures 392-394 have a half note B4, a half note C5, and a half note D5.
- Fl. 2:** Measures 390-391 have a half note G4 and a half note A4. Measures 392-394 have a half note B4, a half note C5, and a half note D5.
- Ob. 1:** Measures 390-391 have a half note G4 and a half note A4. Measures 392-394 have a half note B4, a half note C5, and a half note D5.
- Ob. 2:** Measures 390-391 have a half note G4 and a half note A4. Measures 392-394 have a half note B4, a half note C5, and a half note D5.
- B♭ Cl. 1:** Measures 390-391 have a half note G3 and a half note A3. Measures 392-394 have a half note B3, a half note C4, and a half note D4.
- B♭ Cl. 2:** Measures 390-391 have a half note G3 and a half note A3. Measures 392-394 have a half note B3, a half note C4, and a half note D4.
- Hn. 1:** Measures 390-391 have a half note G4 and a half note A4. Measures 392-394 have a half note B4, a half note C5, and a half note D5.
- Hn. 2:** Measures 390-391 have a half note G4 and a half note A4. Measures 392-394 have a half note B4, a half note C5, and a half note D5.
- Bsn. 1:** Measures 390-391 have a half note G3 and a half note A3. Measures 392-394 have a half note B3, a half note C4, and a half note D4.
- Bsn. 2:** Measures 390-391 have a half note G3 and a half note A3. Measures 392-394 have a half note B3, a half note C4, and a half note D4.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

395 396 397 398 399

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 310, showing measures 395 through 399. The score is for a woodwind and brass section. The instruments are Flute 1 (Fl. 1), Flute 2 (Fl. 2), Oboe 1 (Ob. 1), Oboe 2 (Ob. 2), B♭ Clarinet 1 (B♭ Cl. 1), B♭ Clarinet 2 (B♭ Cl. 2), Horn 1 (Hn. 1), Horn 2 (Hn. 2), Bassoon 1 (Bsn. 1), and Bassoon 2 (Bsn. 2). The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is common time (C). The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, and Bassoons) play sustained notes with various phrasing marks like slurs and breath marks. Oboe 2 has a continuous eighth-note pattern. The brass instruments (Horns and Bassoons) play sustained notes, with Horn 2 and Bassoon 1 having phrasing marks. The bottom of the page shows measure numbers 395 through 399 with curved lines indicating the measure spans.

V

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B $\flat$ Cl. 1

B $\flat$ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

400 401 402 403 404

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

Musical score for woodwinds and brass instruments, measures 405-409. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The instruments are Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, B-flat Clarinet 1, B-flat Clarinet 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The score shows a crescendo starting in measure 407, marked with *p* and *cresc.*. The woodwinds play sustained notes with accents, while the brass instruments play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

405 406 407 *cresc.* 408 409

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

410 *mf* 411 *cresc.* 412 *f* 414 *cresc.* 415

314

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 B♭ Cl. 1
 B♭ Cl. 2
 Hn. 1
 Hn. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2

422
 423
 424
 425
 426
 427

This musical score page contains measures 422 through 427 for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The instruments are arranged in two systems. The first system includes Flute 1 and 2, Oboe 1 and 2, Clarinet in B♭ 1 and 2, and Horn 1 and 2. The second system includes Bassoon 1 and 2. Measures 422 and 423 feature long, sustained notes in the woodwinds, while measures 424 through 427 show more active, melodic lines. The bassoons play a steady eighth-note accompaniment throughout. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be common time.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

428

429

Detailed description: This image shows a page of a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The score is written for measures 428 and 429. The instruments listed on the left are Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Bsn. 1, and Bsn. 2. The key signature is three flats (B♭, E♭, A♭). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be common time (C). The notation for each instrument is as follows: Fl. 1 and Fl. 2 play a half note G4 in measure 428 and a half note A4 in measure 429. Ob. 1 and Ob. 2 play a half note G4 in measure 428 and a half note A4 in measure 429. B♭ Cl. 1 and B♭ Cl. 2 play a half note G4 in measure 428 and a half note A4 in measure 429. Hn. 1 and Hn. 2 play a half note G4 in measure 428 and a half note A4 in measure 429. Bsn. 1 and Bsn. 2 play a half note G3 in measure 428 and a half note A3 in measure 429. The page number 316 is centered at the bottom.

Bibliography

- Austin, George Clifford Everard. "Formal procedures in Three Works for String Chamber Ensemble by Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy." Master's thesis, University of British Columbia, 1982. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.
- Battisti, Frank L. *The Winds of Change*. Galesville, MD: Meredith Music Publications, 2002.
- Botstein, Leon. "Notes from the Editor: Mendelssohn as Jew: Revisiting Controversy on the Occasion of the Composer's 200th Birthday." *The Musical Quarterly* 92, no. 1/2 (Spring-Summer 2009): 1-8, accessed December 18, 2020, JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27751851>.
- Brandon, Gregg Lewis. "Mendelssohn's Public Statement of Faith: *Lobgesang* as Christian Witness." Master's thesis, University of Arizona, 2017. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.
- Brittan, Francesca. "On Microscopic Hearing: Fairy Magic, Natural Science, and the Scherzo fantastique." *Journal of the American Musicological Society* 64, no. 3 (Fall 2011): 527-600, accessed February 25, 2021, JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1525/jams.2011.64.3.527>.
- Clappé, Arthur. *The Principles of Wind-Band Transcription*. New York: Carl Fischer, 1921. Accessed April 2, 2021, IMSLP, <https://ks4.imslp.net/files/imglnks/usimg/f/f2/IMSLP342487-SIBLEY1802.23094.4d7e-39087011182062text.pdf>
- Cooper, John Michael. "Knowing Mendelssohn: A Challenge from the Primary Sources." *Music Library Association Notes* 61, no. 1 (September 2004): 35-95, accessed December 18, 2020, JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4487302>.
- Crocker, Richard L. *A History of Musical Style*. 2nd ed. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1986.
- Damschroder, David. *Harmony in Mendelssohn and Schumann*. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2018.
- Erickson, Frank. *Arranging for the Concert Band*. Van Nuys, CA: Belwin-Mills Publishing Corporation and Alfred Publishing Co., Inc., 1983.
- "Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy," Wind Repertory Project, accessed December 29, 2021, https://www.windrep.org/Felix_Mendelssohn_Bartholdy

- Garvin, Robin Wildstein. "Romantic Irony in the String Quartets of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy and Robert Schumann." PhD diss., Florida State University, 2008. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.
- Geraldi, Kevin M. "Felix Mendelssohn's *Nocturno/Overture, Opus 24*: A Study in Context, Composition, and Performance." *Journal of Band Research* 44, no. 2 (2009): 13-44, 53-55.
- Grier, Christopher. "The Rehabilitation of Mendelssohn [with Discussion]." *Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce* 142, no. 5455 (December 1994): 43-48, accessed December 18, 2020, JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41351989>.
- Haskill, Roxanne. "Orchestral Transcriptions as Performed by Wind Bands." Master's thesis, University of Massachusetts, Lowell, 1996. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.
- Kennan, Kent W. *The Technique of Orchestration*. 2nd ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1970.
- Keller, James M. Program Notes for San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. Accessed May 11, 2022. <https://www.sfsymphony.org/Data/Event-Data/Program-Notes/M/Mendelssohn-Octet-in-E-flat-major-for-Strings-Opus>
- Lehne, Moritz, Martin Rohrmeier, Donald Gollmann, and Stefan Koelsch. "The Influence of Different Structural Features on Felt Musical Tension in Two Piano Pieces by Mozart and Mendelssohn." *Music Perception: An Interdisciplinary Journal* 31, no. 2 (December 2013): 171-85, accessed February 25, 2021, JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1525/mp.2013.31.2.171>.
- Lembke, Sven-Amin, Scott Levine, and Stephen McAdams. "Blending Between Bassoon and Horn Players: An Analysis of Timbral Adjustments During Musical Performance" *Music Perception: An Interdisciplinary Journal* 35, no. 2 (December 2017): 144-64, accessed February 25, 2021, JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2307/26417388>.
- Library of Congress. n.d. "Felix Mendelssohn: Octet in E-flat major, op. 20, for strings." Accessed June 3, 2021. <https://www.loc.gov/item/ihas.2001564344/>.
- Mendelssohn, Felix. *Octet in E-flat Major*. Felix Mendelssohn Complete Chamber Music for Strings. New York: Dover Publications, 1978, accessed October 3, 2020, IMSLP, https://ks4.imslp.net/files/imglnks/usimg/9/95/IMSLP10980-Mendelssohn_-_Octet.pdf
- Mendelssohn, Felix. *Scherzo in G minor from the Octet Op. 20*. Edwardsville, IL: Serenissima Music, Inc, 2021.
- Mendelssohn, Felix. *Overture fur Harmoniemusik*. accessed October 3, 2020, IMSLP, [https://ks.imslp.info/files/imglnks/usimg/3/31/IMSLP467369-PMLP63686-Mendelssohn,_Ouvertu-re_fu-r_Harmoniemusik_\(18242638\).pdf](https://ks.imslp.info/files/imglnks/usimg/3/31/IMSLP467369-PMLP63686-Mendelssohn,_Ouvertu-re_fu-r_Harmoniemusik_(18242638).pdf).

- Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix, and Library of Congress. *Octet, violins 4, violas, violoncellos op. 20, E-flat major.*, monographic, 1825. Notated Music.
<https://www.loc.gov/item/2008561124/>.
- Moscheles, Felix. *Letters of Felix Mendelssohn to Ignaz and Charlotte Moscheles*. London: Trübner and Co, 1888.
- Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus. *Quintet in C Minor, K. 406*. Accessed March 29, 2021, IMSLP, https://ks.imslp.info/files/imglnks/usimg/7/7c/IMSLP01921-Mozart_-_String_Quintet_No.2_Score.pdf
- Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus. *Serenade in C Minor*. Kassel, Germany: Bärenreiter, 1979.
- Posner, Howard. Program Notes for Los Angeles Philharmonic. Kent Nagano, conductor. Thursday, November 16, 1995. Accessed April 4, 2022.
<https://www.hollywoodbowl.com/musicdb/pieces/2584/overture-for-harmoniemusik-op-24>
- Rapoport, Erez. "The Smoothing-Over of Formal Junctures as a Style Element in Mendelssohn's Instrumental Music." PhD diss., The City University of New York, 2004. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.
- Schmidt-Beste, Thomas. "Preventive and Cautionary Dynamics in the Symphonies of Mendelssohn and his Time." *The Journal of Musicology* 31, no. 1 (Winter 2014): 43-90, accessed December 19, 2020, JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.4525/jm.2014.31.1.43>.
- Shade, Timothy M. "A Process for Transcribing Orchestral Works for Wind Band: Andre Previn's *Sallie Chisum Remembers Billy the Kid*." DMA essay, University of Miami, 2016. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.
- Taylor, Benedict. "Musical History and Self-Consciousness in Mendelssohn's Octet Op. 20." *19th-Century Music* 32, no. 2 (Fall 2008): 131-59, accessed March 6, 2021, JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1525/ncm.2008.32.2.131>.
- Tkalych, Lisa Diane Snyder. "Felix Mendelssohn as Romantic Conductor." PhD diss., Princeton University, 2019. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.
- Todd, R. Larry. 2016. "Revisiting Mendelssohn's Octet." Produced by Library of Congress. Video. <https://www.loc.gov/item/webcast-7448/>.
- Todd, R. Larry. "A Mendelssohn Miscellany." *Music and Letters* 71, no. 1 (February 1990): 52-64, accessed November 14, 2020, JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/735767>.

- Todd, R. Larry. "From the Composer's Workshop: Two Little-Known Fugues by Mendelssohn." *The Musical Times* 131, no. 1766 (April 1990): 183-87, accessed November 14, 2020, JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/966257>.
- Todd, Ralph Larry. "The Instrumental Music of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: Selected Studies Based on Primary Sources." PhD diss., Yale University, 1979. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.
- Vitercik, Gregory John. "The Early Works of Felix Mendelssohn: A Study in the Romantic Sonata Style." PhD diss., State University of New York at Stony Brook, 1985. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.
- Warrack, Guy. "Arrangements Have Been Made." *The Musical Times* 85, no. 1222 (December 1944): 361-64, accessed March 30, 2021, JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/922335>.
- Warrack, Guy. "Arrangements Have Been Made (Concluded)." *The Musical Times* 86, no. 1223 (January 1945): 12-14, accessed March 30, 2021, JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/935948>.
- Whitwell, David. *A New History of Wind Music*. Evanston, IL: The Instrumentalist Company, 1980.
- Whittaker, W. Gillies. "Mendelssohn's Octet." *The Musical Times* 74, no. 1082 (April 1933): 322-25, accessed November 15, 2020, JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/920315>.