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THE SHRINE OF KOTJE

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

THE SHRINE OF KOTJE
FOR CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA

by

RONALD ALBERT HANNAH



A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH
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① FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and
recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, for
acceptance, a thesis entitled.....

..... THE 'SHRINE OF KOTJE

..... FOR CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA

submitted by RONALD HANNAH

in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Music.

Malcolm Forsyth

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Date *Oct 2 1975*

ABSTRACT

The Shrine of Kotje for chorus and orchestra is a one-movement work consisting of ten sections, each section built upon a contemporary African poem. Most of the poets represented are Senegalese. They include Léopold Sédar Senghor, Birago and David Diop, and Malick Fall. Other nationalities are represented by Chinua Achebe of Nigeria, Bernard Dadié of Ivory Coast, and Dennis Brutus of South Africa. All of these poets are European educated and write in either French or English. Those poems written in French have also been published with English translations and it is these translations which have been employed in the present composition.

The composition, having a duration of slightly over twenty minutes, is based thematically upon a folk-song of the Guéré tribe who inhabit the western portion of Ivory Coast, West Africa. This song has been recorded on the *Disques Vogue* record label, number LD 764, and is entitled Chant de Deux Jeunes Femmes. It was transcribed by the composer and used to derive all thematic material found in The Shrine of Kotje. The harmonic structures used were also derived from those found in the folk-song. When the two voices sing in harmony, they form the interval of a major second, this being apparently the basic harmonic unit of Guéré music. Thus the harmonies chosen for the present composition are those which feature or are built upon that interval.

A detailed analysis of each section is included.

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STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF

THE SHRINE OF KOTJE

FOR CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA

Introduction

The Shrine of Kotje is a one-movement work in ten sections. The sections correspond to the ten poems which make up the libretto. Most of these poems are the work of poets from the West African country of Senegal. They include its president, Léopold Sédar Senghor, author of the first poem, Birago Diop, author of the third, Malick Fall (poems 5 and 10), and David Diop, son of Birago (poems 7 and 8). Other poets represented are the Nigerian, Chinua Achebe (poems 2 and 6), Bernard Dadié (poem 4), of Ivory Coast, and Dennis Brutus (poem 9), from South Africa. These poets are all native Africans educated in Europe or in European schools in their homelands. They all write in European languages; Achebe and Brutus in English, the others in French. In the present composition, English translations of the French verses have been employed.

The forms of the various sections were determined by those of the individual poems. These will be discussed in detail in the following analysis of each song. The overall form of the composition, however, is cyclic, or ABA'. The initial A section includes the first three poems. The first poem serves as an introduction or an exhortation to "listen to the message from distant Africa." The second and third poems then describe the African landscape in mystical and anthropomorphic terms, though with little mention of man himself.

The B segment consists of the next five poems, numbers four to eight inclusive. The fourth poem shows the emergence of man in his free and natural state. He then encounters a cultural conflict in poem five

and is educated at the white man's school. In the sixth poem he sells his cultural heritage, not understanding the ramifications of that act. The seventh and eighth poems, the angriest of the group, call for a strenuous effort to throw off the yoke of oppression and evoke a surging revolutionary energy.

In the last two poems, the A' section, the anger is spent and the quiet, idyllic mood of the opening reappears, this time infused with a profound sadness.

The entire composition is monothematic, all melodies being derived from an African folksong. It is called Chant de Deux Jeunes Femmes, and may be found on the *Disques Vogue* record label, number LD 764:

Example 1



This transcription is not intended to be a formal ethnomusicological representation of the song (the use of time signatures and bar-lines alone would preclude that), but as a subjective interpretation only. It is a succession of pitches and rhythmic values drawn from the folk-song but written in Western notation for the benefit of Western musicians. The melody thus derived is then transformed by the composer into whatever form he feels best suits the nature of each section of the composition.

The recording on which the folk-song was found contains music of the Guéré tribe who inhabit the western portion of Ivory Coast, West Africa. A striking feature of their music is that the basic unit of harmony seems to be the major second. This harmonic interval is heard in both their vocal and instrumental music. Thus chords were chosen for purposes of this composition which reflect this phenomenon. Example 2 shows the basic harmonic structures used in The Shrine of Kotje:

Example 2



These chords not only reflect the preoccupation with major seconds exhibited by the Guéré people, but also show the influence of the opening few notes of the folk melody. The curious overlapping of the two voices of the folk melody, incidentally, is an accurate rendition of the recorded performance, and when this melody occurs in its original form in Part 5, this voicing is preserved.

Of the parameters of African music, that of rhythm is surely one of the most problematic to the transcriber. To be sure, melodic quarter-tones and micro-tones occur frequently in African music, the folk-song quoted above being no exception, but here they were not so numerous as to render nugatory any attempt to approximate the song into the Western semitonal system. However, the fluid and extemporaneous nature of African percussive music is such that placing it within the more stringently controlled bounds of the symphony orchestra could cause rhythmic dislocation and conflict. Transcriptions of authentic African rhythms, therefore, do not appear in The Shrine of Kotje. The rhythmic patterns of the folk-song itself are, with the exception of the refrain, quite simple, being easily represented mostly by eighth-notes and simple, though changing, time signatures. In this, the song is not typical of much African rhythmic music, most of which could probably not be

represented by such elementary notational devices. But the rhythmic aspect could not be ignored in the present composition, and therefore the percussion section is frequently given simulated African rhythms to play, created by having each instrument repeat a simple pattern occupying a different number of beats from the others.

Instrumentation

2 flutes (second doubling piccolo)
2 oboes
2 Bb clarinets (first doubling Eb clarinet, second
doubling bass clarinet)
2 bassoons
2 horns in F
2 trumpets in C
3 trombones
timpani (4 drums)
percussion (4 players) - snare drum, bass drum,
cymbals, suspended cymbals, gong,
maracas, triangle, claves, tom-toms
(3 drums); marimba, wood block,
castanets, temple blocks, xylophone.
piano
chorus (SATB)
strings

Part 1 - Spring Song

Bird songs rise up washed in the primitive sky
The green smell of grass rises, April.
I hear the breath of dawn stirring the white
clouds of my curtains
I hear the sun's song on my melodious shutters
I feel a breathing and the memory of Naëtt
on my bare neck that tingles
And my blood's complicity defies me
whispering down my veins.

Listen to the message of spring from another age,
another continent
Listen to the message from distant Africa
and the song of your blood!
I listen to the sap of April, singing in your veins.

Léopold Sédar Senghor (Senegal)¹

This poem suggested no specific song form to the composer beyond a certain rising agitation. In this it is unlike most of the following examples.

Part 1 opens with an orchestral introduction in which the high woodwinds make bird-like sounds over an augmented form of the opening motive of the folk-song, heard in the high strings. The chorus enters at measure 14 with the melody rhythmically augmented, and proceeds to develop it beginning with the alto line at measure 28.

Example 3.

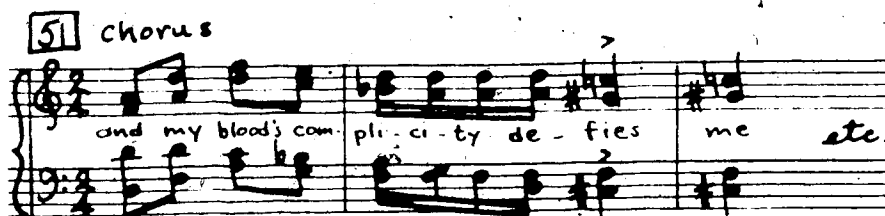
Alto

I hear the breath of dawn stir-ring the white clouds of my cur - tain

¹John Reed and Clive Wake, eds. and trans., French African Verse, African Writers Series, no. 106 (London: Heinemann Educational Books, 1972), p. 35.

The underlying harmony in the strings at this point consists of an ostinato shifting between G minor and Ab major, over a pedal G. This pattern continues on different roots until measures 50-51, when the ostinato shifts to the clarinets and bassoons and the chorus makes a homophonic statement of the opening motive of the folk melody:

Example 4



The climax of this section occurs around measure 57 with the sudden forceful entry of the percussion at the words, "listen to the message of spring". This is repeated at measure 68, to different words. The tension then subsides slightly at measure 78 as one final statement of the folk motive leads to part 2.

A { At dawn slowly
 the Sun withdraws his
 long misty arms of
 embrace. Happy lovers
 whose exertions leave
 no aftertaste nor slush
 of love's combustion; Earth
 perfumed in dewdrop
 fragrance wakes to
 whispers of
 soft-eyed light...
 B { Later he
 will wear out his temper
 ploughing the vast acres
 of heaven and take it
 out of her in burning
 darts of anger. Long
 accustomed to such caprice
 she waits patiently
 for evening when thoughts
 of another night will
 A { restore his mellowness
 and her power
 over him.

Chinua Achebe (Nigeria)²

This poem strongly suggested an ABA, or song form, as indicated by the brackets. Its theme is derived from the seventh and eighth measures of the folk melody:

Example 5

87 Sopranos

Tenors

At dawn slow-ly the sun with-draws his long mis-ty

At dawn slow-ly the sun with-

arms of em-brace etc.

draws his em-brace

Chinua Achebe, Beware, Soul Brother, African Writers Series, No. 120, p. 26.

It is treated initially as a canon between the soprano and tenor voices which by measure 94 has broken down to simple two-part counterpoint. All of this takes place with woodwinds doubling the voices, with the strings providing a quietly foreboding and agitated accompaniment in the tonality of B, and over a rhythmic and entirely independent B pedal, played by the marimba.

At measure 98 the chorus begins a unison passage on an A mode while the B pedal is continued in the marimba, first violins, and basses. An A pedal is also introduced in the first horn and first trumpet. The second violins and cellos have now joined the percussion section as they tap out a rhythm on their instruments with their fingertips, doubling the wood block and castanets. By measure 101, the choral unison has resolved to a chord consisting of the notes Eb, F, and G. These notes, coupled with the B and A pedals still being held, create a whole-tone dominant chord--the major second penchant of the Guéré carried to its logical extreme.

The B section of Part 2 begins at measure 102 while the whole-tone dominant chord continues, built now on C. The dynamics increase as the woodwinds and brass enter and as the men's voices are joined by the women's at measure 106. At measure 110 is the climax of the movement as the orchestra bursts forth in anger. The ascending whole-tone scale passages in the strings are stridently contrasted against a statement of the theme in the brasses based upon the whole-tone scale which is one semi-tone distant from the scale being sounded in the strings and woodwinds.

By measure 116 the anger has subsided and the more gentle soprano-tenor counterpoint returns to end the section.

Part 3 - Diptych

The Sun hung by the thread
In the depths of the Calabash dyed indigo
Boiling the great Pot of Day.
Fearful of the approach of the Daughters of fire
The Shadow squats at the feet of the faithful.
The savannah is bright and harsh
All is sharp, forms and colours.
But in the anguished Silences made by Rumours
Of tiny sounds, neither hollow nor shrill,
Rises a ponderous Mystery,
A Mystery muffled and formless
Which surrounds and terrifies us.

The dark Loincloth pierced with nails of fire
Spread out on the Earth covers the bed of Night.
Fearful of the approach of the Daughters of shadow
The dog howls, the horse neighs
The Man crouches deep in his house.
The savannah is dark,
All is black, forms and colours
And in the anguished Silences made by Rumours
Of tiny sounds infinite or hollow or sharp
The tangled Paths of the Mystery
Slowly reveal themselves
For those who set out
And for those who return.

Birago Diop (Senegal)³

This is the most complex poem of the ten in terms of metaphysical and anthropomorphic imagery. It is also neatly divided into two almost equal parts, the first speaking about the day and the second about the night, in parallel but opposite terms. It was therefore decided that the musical form of this section should be strophic, the second strophe being the reverse of the first. The point of the reversal is measure 158. It applies only to the vocal parts--the accompanying figures are not reversed in the second stanza, nor are they played in reverse order. Nothing new, however, is added in the second verse.

³ Gerald Moore and Ulli Beier, eds. and trans., Modern Poetry from Africa (Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England: Penguin Books, 1966), p. 68.

Part 3 opens in *fugato* style at measure 130, with the altos sounding a subject which is loosely derived from the ascending and descending fourths of measures 4 and 5 of the folk melody.

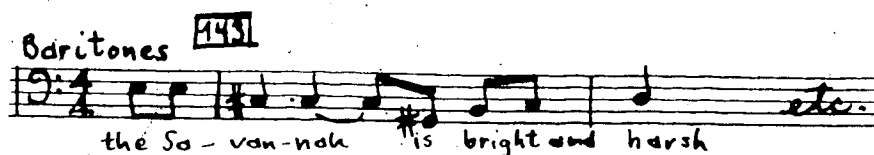
Example 6



The other voices enter fugally in the order, bass, tenor, soprano, preserving the contour if not the exact intervallic structure of the alto entry. This is accompanied by an *ostinato* figure in the strings similar to that of Part 1, while the horns and bassoons play a rhythmically augmented version of the folk-song in open fifths.

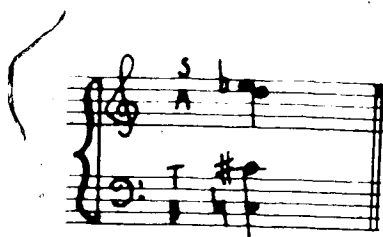
At measure 143, the baritones begin a transition passage based on the alto theme of Part 1 (measure 28):

Example 7



The *ostinato* accompaniment becomes staccato and a high violin harmonic is added, all in an attempt to depict the bright harshness of the savannah. Then from a unison Eb in measure 146, the lower voices begin to descend, the altos by a semi-tone, the tenors by a whole-tone, the baritones by a minor third, creating a very dissonant structure which is a contracted version of the whole-tone dominant chord used in Part 2:

Example 8



This is heard on the mysterious words, "...the anguished silences made by Rumours of tiny sounds, neither hollow nor shrill...". At measure 152, the *fugato* theme reappears in retrograde form with an accompaniment similar to that of the beginning.

As was mentioned above, the vocal lines begin their retrograde motion at measure 158 and the second strophe unfolds in a manner similar to the first.

Part 4 - Leaf in the Wind

I am a man the colour of Night
Leaf in the wind, I go at the drift of my dreams.

I am the tree budding in spring
The dew that hums in the baobab's hollow.

Leaf in the wind, I go at the drift of my dreams.

I am the man they complain of
Because opposed to formality
The man they laugh at
Because opposed to barriers.

Leaf in the wind, I go at the drift of my dreams.

I am the man they talk about:
 'Oh him!'
Him you cannot hold
The breeze that touches you and is gone.

Leaf in the wind, I go at the drift of my dreams.

Captain at the stern
Scanning the scudding clouds
For the earth's powerful eye;
Ship without sail
That glides on the sea.

Leaf in the wind, I go at the drift of my dreams.

I am the man whose dreams
Are manifold as the stars
More murmurous than swarms of bees
More smiling than children's smiles
More sonorous than echoes in the woods.

Leaf in the wind, I go at the drift of my dreams.

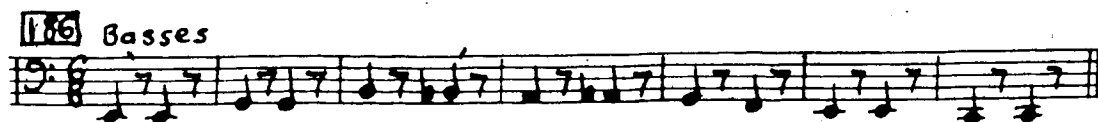
Bernard Dadié (Ivory Coast)⁴

This piece marks the beginning of the B section of the overall composition. It is a fast-moving passacaglia in $\frac{6}{8}$, having a certain joyful and exhilarated quality as the free and natural man makes his first appearance.

⁴French African Verse, pp. 57-8.

The piece has two recurring themes in addition to the passacaglia bass-line shown here:

Example 9



The first of these themes starts at the beginning of the section, at measure 186, and is in Eb major, contrasting with the bass-line and accompanying figures which suggest E minor.

Example 10



The second upper theme occurs in the solo oboe at measure 193 and may be analysed in Bb major or Bb Lydian.

Example 11



The vocal entry at measure 201 is declamatory and independent of the polytonal structure already established. However, following this defiant statement, the vocal lines adhere to one or other of the upper two melodies for most of the remainder of Part 4.

The accompaniment becomes increasingly full and agitated as the piece progresses. In this movement an attempt is again made to simulate the free rhythms of Africa as the temple blocks and tom-toms keep up a perpetual interplay:

Example 12



At measure 221, entries begin to become canonic, adding to the growing excitement, and at measure 242, the tenors and sopranos hold a pedal E while the altos and baritones sing for the first time the passacaglia bass line which is closely derived from the opening of the folk-song.

Part 5 - Schoolboys

I went to school bare-footed my head crammed
Stories and legends all abuzz
Up to my ears in the sounding air
My totem and my juju fought together
In my satchel and in my head.

I rode to school on the tide of my dreams
In the age-old wake my totems draw
I settled the wrong way round in my seat
I sniggered at what the master said

You wear your eagerness to school
Receptive mind ready to bear
Humiliations with a cheerful heart

You go to school in Homer's company
With Eluard's poems and Perrault's tales

But remember Kotje as you pass his shrine.

Malick Fall (Senegal)⁵

This poem marks the beginning of the African's contact with the alien culture and of his disillusionment. Musically, its form is strophic, and the folk melody, including its refrain, is here employed in its original form for the first time. This is the only section in which the refrain of the folk melody is used.

The melody is stated by two oboes above a regular *pizzicato* rhythm in the strings. The monotony of the *pizzicato* rhythm is relieved, however, by the occasional insertion of a measure of $\frac{7}{8}$ into a predominantly $\frac{4}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ texture, creating polyrhythmic interest, as at measure 263. The intricate rhythm of the refrain at measure 269 is supported by soft chords from the strings, brass, and woodwinds.

The women's voices enter at measure 279, echoing the oboe melody:

⁵French African Verse, p. 119.

Example 13

Handwritten musical score for Sopranos and Altos I. The score is in 2/4 time and features a regular eighth-note rhythm. The lyrics are: "I went to school bare-foot-ed my head crammed etc." The Sopranos part is written on a single staff, and the Altos I part is written on a single staff. The lyrics are written below the Altos I staff.

The regular rhythm, formerly in the strings, has been transferred to the low winds, horns, and timpani. The second verse begins at measure 306 in the men's voices. The *pizzicato* string rhythm now returns, but the oboe melody has been replaced by an independent obbligato line in the bassoons. The entire verse has been transposed up one whole-tone.

After an orchestral statement of the folk refrain, the third verse begins at measure 331. This time all four vocal parts are answered in echo fashion by the first oboe, first bassoon, and *pizzicato* strings. The regular rhythm is given to the brass. The remaining woodwinds play an oscillating sixteenth-note figure.

Verse four begins at measure 343, a whole-tone higher than verse three and without an intervening statement of the refrain. As the climax is approached, the strings are given an unwavering, heavy eighth-note figure; the men's voices, reinforced with trombones, are echoed by the women's voices reinforced with trumpets. The sixteenth-note figure in the woodwinds has become a series of trills as the pivotal words "remember Kotje as you pass his shrine" are approached. These words mark not only the climax of Part 5 but of the entire composition. They also provide its title. Melodically, the setting of these words derives from measures 7 and 8 of the folk-song. Stated as a rising sequence, they lead finally to three huge chords emphasizing the word "remember". These three chords are then echoed softly as Part 6 is approached.

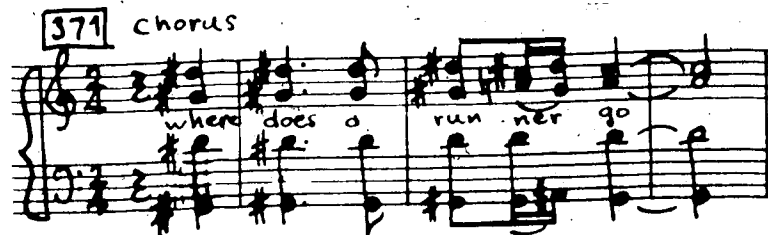
Part 6 - Dereliction

Where does a runner go
whose oily grip drops
the baton handed by the faithful one
in a hard, merciless race? Or
the priestly elder who barter
for the curio collector's head
of tobacco the holy staff
of his people?

Chinua Achebe (Nigeria)⁶

This section contains the first hint of disillusionment and sadness. Over a G[#] pedal in the 'cellos at measure 365, are heard fragments of the melody of measure 28 in the flute and oboe, answered by the remaining woodwinds. At measure 371, the chorus enters with a monotonous, chant-like melody based on only two notes, a major second distant from each other.

Example 14



Above this, fragmentary bits of melody are occasionally heard. At measure 383, these fragments become more insistent, transforming themselves into a brief *fugato* in the bassoon, flute and oboe, while the choral chant continues. The section ends at measure 397 on an indecisive note and proceeds immediately to Part 7.

⁶ Beware, Soul Brother, p. 56.

You, bowing, you, crying
You dying like that, one day without knowing why
You, struggling, you watching over another's rest
You, looking no longer with laughter in your eyes
You, my brother, your face full of fear and suffering
Stand up and shout NO!

David Diop (Senegal)⁷

This poem is by far the most passionate of the group and like its predecessor it does not lend itself to being sectionalised into any standard song form.

An *ostinato* $\frac{5}{8}$ figure, a contraction of the folk melody, begins in the 'cellos at measure 398

Example 15



and gradually accelerates and rises through the orchestra with no change until measure 404 when the trumpets enter with two independent rhythmic patterns, one whole-tone apart.

The chorus enters at measure 409 with a repeating chant-like pattern based on the opening bird-calls of measure 1. The snare drum also enters at this point, repeating the former rhythmic pattern of the second trumpet. The *ostinato* is now confined to the upper strings where it is heard in parallel sixths, while the lower strings play a pedal in

⁷French African Verse, p. 27.

eighth-notes. The percussion, brass, piano, and woodwinds insert irregular punctuating eighth-note chords. This pattern continues until measure 419, at which time the *ostinato* in parallel sixths in the strings becomes parallel six-four chords.

At measure 427, the six-four triads have subsided so that nothing remains but their eighth-note rhythmic structure, in the strings and woodwinds. Measure 433 marks the final surging toward the climax of this section. The pattern of measure 409 returns, an octave lower in the strings, until measure 438 when a rising scale passage culminating in two heavily-accented chords, is heard in the orchestra.

Example 16



This is a hearkening back to the climax of Part 1 (see measures 54 and 65).

There is a change of time signature at measure 441, to $\frac{6}{8}$. The contracted folk melody *ostinato* is expanded to its original width and played in its usual and inverted forms to create a new *ostinato*-type figure which is sometimes expanded from a one-measure fragment to one occupying two measures.

Example 17



The strings are joined by the woodwinds at measure 443, and sustained brass chords begin to be heard. The four measures, from measures 441 to 444, represent a transition to Part 8.

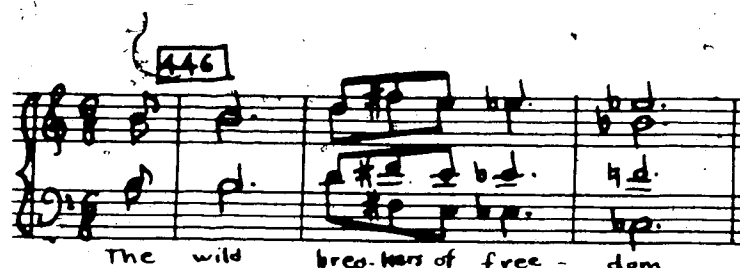
Part 8 - Waves

The wild breakers of freedom
Lash, lash the maddened Beast
From yesterday's slave springs a soldier
The Suez docker, the Hanoi coolie
All those poisoned with fatal creeds
Fling their huge song into the breakers
The wild breakers of freedom
Lashing, lashing the maddened Beast.

David Diop (Senegal)⁸

By measure 445, the opening of Part 8, the oscillating, wave-like motion in the strings and woodwinds has become established and reinforced by the addition of the piano. The chorus sings another rhythmically augmented version of the folk melody,

Example 18

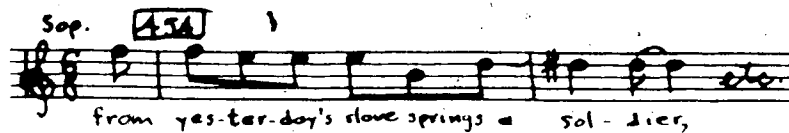


and the brass, percussion and woodwinds provide occasional punctuating chords, reminiscent of Part 7. The basses play a pattern based on ascending and descending perfect fifths.

The form of this section is best described as ABA, with a shortened final A section. The B portion, measures 454 to 466, cannot be said to differ greatly from the A section except in the vocal-line, which is drawn from measure 7 of the folk-song.

⁸ French African Verse, p. 63.

Example 19



At measures 467-8, the ascending scale passage from Parts 1 and 7 returns once more on the word "lashing". At this point, the energy and agitation of Parts 7 and 8 begin to subside until they disappear at measure 474--the beginning of Part 9.

Part 2 - I am the Tree

I am the tree
creaking in the wind
outside in the night
twisted and stubborn:

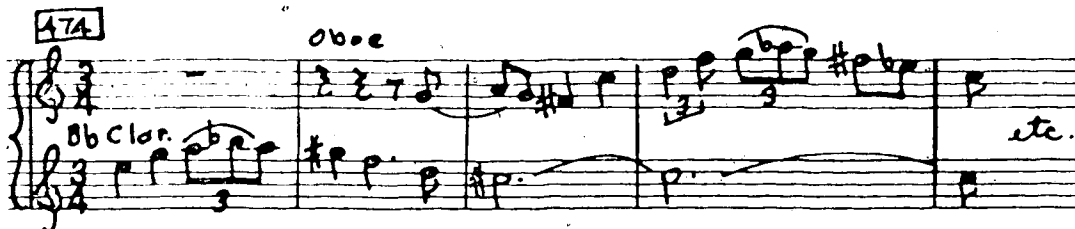
I am the sheet
of the twisted tin shack
grating in the wind
in a shrill sad protest:

I am the voice
crying in the night
that cries endlessly
and will not be consoled.

Dennis Brutus (South Africa)⁹

This section and the next comprise the recapitulation portion of the overall composition--the final A' section. Part 9 is filled with tragedy and sadness. Fragmentary bits of folk melody are heard in the woodwinds

Example 20



over occasional low sustained notes in the piano, trombone, and bassoon.

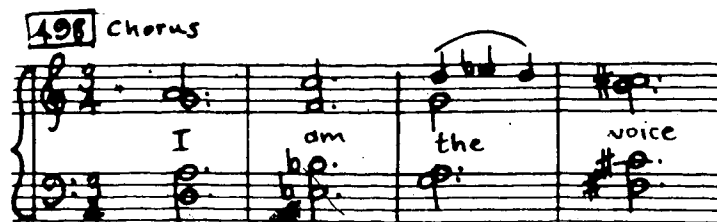
The women's voices enter at measure 479 with a developed version of the clarinet melody shown in Example 20. This is heard against low piano notes and sustained fourths in the horns.

⁹ Cosmo Pieterse, comp., Seven South African Poets, African Writers Series, No. 64 (London: Heinemann, 1971), p. 20.

The second verse begins at measure 488 following a melodic fragment in the bassoon. This entry is in the men's voices and the same accompaniment pattern continues.

Another melodic fragment, this time in the flute, heralds the beginning of the third verse at measure 498. This verse is in four-voice homophony over sustained tremolo string chords. The melody of Example 20 is rhythmically augmented

Example 21



and heard against further melodic fragments in the winds.

Part 10 - Nightfall

My villages dread the shadow
But the shadow warns them
Before it covers them with night

A mother fans up the dying fire
A boy leads home the goats
A father blesses the evening as it hesitates
The shadow nibbles one edge of the village
So gently that fear shades away

Villages of Africa good night

Malick Fall (Senegal)¹⁰

This section begins at measure 518 with a return to an *ostinato* string figure similar to that of Part 1 (measure 27), centring, as before, around G minor. The snare drum and tom-toms set up a shifting rhythmic figure as described in the Introduction. The vocal entry at measure 521 is closely related to the initial vocal entry of Part 1 (measure 14).

Example 22

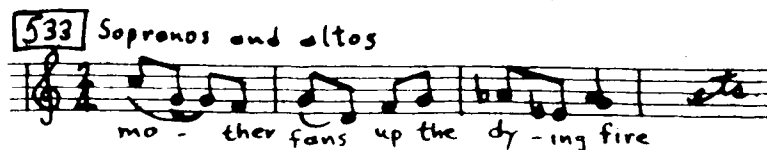
chorus [522]

My vil-la-ges dread the sha-dow etc.

At measure 533, the middle section of this ABA forms begins, with a change of meter and a modified return to the alto motive of Part 1 (measure 28).

¹⁰ French African Verse, p. 119.

Example 23

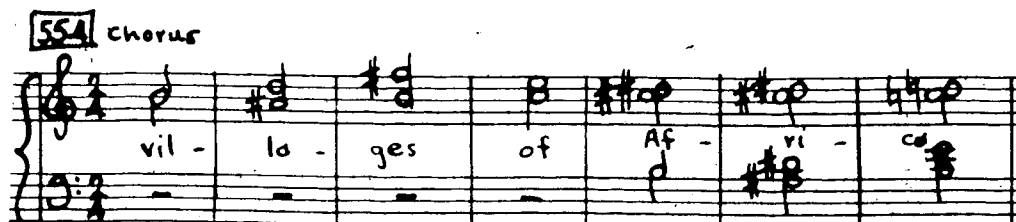


The chorus is once again divided between the women's and the men's voices. The quarter-note *ostinato* of the opening is transferred to the woodwinds while the strings double the vocal lines, and muted brass provides syncopated perfect-fifth figures.

The full four-voice choral texture returns at measure 544 as the brass and woodwinds fall silent and the strings take on an eighth-note accompanying figure.

The final recapitulation of the folk-melody occurs at measure 554. In an augmented form, the entire opening choral entry of measures 14-17 is stated:

Example 24



It is doubled in the strings, marimba, and muted trombones, and is heard over a softly sustained roll on the timpani and tom-toms. After a one-measure general pause, the composition quietly closes on the chords of measures 18-19.

1. Spring Song
♩ = 76

Fl.
I
II (pic.)

Ob.
I
II

(E♭ Cl.)
I
II (B♭ Cl.)
(Bass Cl.)

Bn.
I
II

F Hn.
I
II

C. Tpt.
I
II

Tbn.
I
II
III

Timp.
A, B, C, C#

Perc.
I
II
III
IV

Pno.

Choir
S.
A.
T.
B.

1. Spring Song
♩ = 76

Vn.
I
II

Vc.

Cb.

EXCEPTANTLY

I muted

I cuivre

Div.

ppp

Div.

pp

Handwritten musical score for a large ensemble, featuring multiple staves and instruments. The score is divided into four systems, each ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign (||).

System 1:

- Fl.** (Flute) I, II
- Ob.** (Oboe) I, II
- Cl.** (Clarinet) Eb, Bb, II
- Bsn.** (Bassoon) I, II
- F. Hr.** (French Horn) I, II
- C. Tr.** (Cornet) I, II
- Trp.** (Trumpet) I, II, III
- Temp.** (Trombone)
- Barc.** (Baritone) I, II, III, IV
- Pro.** (Piano)
- S.** (Soprano)
- A.** (Alto)
- T.** (Tenor)
- B.** (Bass)

System 2:

- K.** (Kobza)
- G.** (Guitar)
- V.** (Violin)
- Cb.** (Cello)

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a large, clear font.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra, page 3. The score is written in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The instruments are arranged in a standard symphonic layout, with woodwinds and brass in the upper staves, strings in the lower staves, and piano and harp in the middle.

The score includes the following instruments and parts:

- Flute (Fl.):** I and II parts, with a Piccolo (Pic.) part.
- Oboe (Ob.):** I and II parts.
- Clarinet (Cl.):** I and II parts.
- Bassoon (Bn.):** I and II parts.
- French Horn (F. Hn.):** I and II parts.
- Trumpet (Tpt.):** I and II parts.
- Trombone (Tbn.):** I, II, and III parts.
- Timpani (Temp.):** I part.
- Drum (Dr.):** I, II, III, and IV parts.
- Piano (Pno.):** I and II parts.
- Soprano (S.), Alto (A.), Tenor (T.), and Bass (B.):** Vocal parts.
- Violin (Vn.):** I and II parts.
- Viola (Vc.):** I and II parts.
- Violoncello (Vc.):** I and II parts.
- Double Bass (Cb.):** I and II parts.

The score is marked with various dynamics and articulations, including *mp* (mezzo-piano), *ff* (fortissimo), *sf* (sforzando), and *pp* (pianissimo). There are also markings for *rit.* (ritardando) and *tr.* (trill). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the measures are numbered 1 through 12.

The score is written in a standard musical notation, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols. The handwriting is in ink, and the paper is aged and slightly discolored.

14

I Fl. (picc.)

I Ob.

II Ob.

(Cob. cl.)

II Bb cl.

I Bn.

II Bn.

14

I F. Hr.

II F. Hr.

I C. Tpt.

II C. Tpt.

I Tbn.

II Tbn.

III Tbn.

Temp.

I Trp.

II Trp.

III Trp.

IV Trp.

Handwritten notes: "I. not.", "muted", "mp", "f".

Handwritten notes: "r.h. drum", "8 m".

14

Handwritten notes: "r.h. drum", "8 m".

14

S. Bird songs rise up washed in the pri - mi - tive

A. Bird songs rise up washed in the pri - mi - tive

T. Bird songs rise in the pri - mi - tive

B. Bird songs rise in the pri - mi - tive

Handwritten notes: "mp", "f".

14

I Vn.

II Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

Handwritten notes: "Pizz.", "mp", "f".

Handwritten musical score for orchestra and voices. The score is divided into systems, with measures 20, 21, and 22 marked in boxes.

System 1 (Measures 20-22):

- Fl.** (Flute) I, II
- Ob.** (Oboe) I, II
- Cl.** (Clarinet) Eb, Bb, II
- Bn.** (Bassoon) I, II

System 2 (Measures 20-22):

- F. Hn.** (French Horn) I, II
- C. Tpt.** (Cornet Trumpet) I, II
- Tbn.** (Trombone) I, II, III
- Temp.** (Timpani)
- Per.** (Percussion) I, II, III, IV

System 3 (Measures 20-22):

- Pno.** (Piano) - includes handwritten notation "r.h. 8m" and "r.h. 8m" above the right hand.

System 4 (Measures 20-22):

- S.** (Soprano) - lyrics: "the green smell of grass"
- A.** (Alto) - lyrics: "the green smell of grass"
- T.** (Tenor)
- B.** (Bass) - lyrics: "sky"

System 5 (Measures 20-22):

- Vn.** (Violin) I, II
- Va.** (Viola)
- Vc.** (Violoncello)
- Cb.** (Contrabass)

Measure numbers 20, 21, and 22 are boxed in the top right of each system.

33

I Fl. (picc.)

I Ob. II

(E♭ Cl.) B♭ Cl. II

I Bsn. II

F Hrn. I II

C Tpt. I II

I II Tbn. III

Trmp.

I Brc. II III

Pno.

33

S. I hear the sun's song

A. stir-ving the white clouds of my cur- tain the breath of dawn

T.

B.

33

I Vn. II

Vc.

Vc.

Cb.

36

I
Fl.
(mac)

I
Ob.
II

(ob. cl.)
Hb. cl.
II

I
Bn.
II

37

F. Hn. I
II

C. Tpt. I
II

Tbn.
I
II

Temp.

I
Perc.
II
III

38

Pro.

S.
A.
T.
B.

on my di-ous shut-ters
the green smell of grass
I feel a breeze

39

I
Vn.
II

Div.

Vn.
Vc.
Cb.

mp

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra and vocal soloists. The score includes staves for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, French Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, Timpani, Percussion, Piano, and vocal soloists (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The vocal parts have lyrics: "thing and the me-mo-ry of Na-ett on my bare neck". The piano part has markings "mf" and "ped.".

Instrumentation:

- Fl. (pic)
- Oboe I & II
- Clarinet I & II (Bb)
- Bassoon I & II
- French Horn I & II
- Trumpet I & II
- Trombone I, II, & III
- Timpani
- Percussion
- Piano
- Soprano
- Alto
- Tenor
- Bass
- Violin I & II
- Viola
- Violoncello
- Double Bass

Vocal Lyrics:

thing and the me-mo-ry of Na-ett on my bare neck

Piano Markings:

- mf
- ped.

50

I Fl. (picc.)

I Ob. II

(E♭ cl.) B♭ cl. II

I Bn. II

F Hn. I II

C Tpt. I II

I Tbn. II III

Temp.

I Perc. II III

Pho.

50

S. and my blood's com- pli- ci- ty de- fies me whis- per- ing

A. and my blood's com- pli- ci- ty de- fies me whis- per- ing

T. that ting- les and my blood's com- pli- ci- ty de- fies me whis- per- ing

B. that ting- les and my blood's com- pli- ci- ty de- fies me whis- per- ing

I Vn. II

Vc.

Vc.

Cb.

Trgl.
vibr. brv.
on deep cym.

mf

57

Fl.

(pic)

Ob.

Bb cl.

Bn.

F Hn.

C Tpt.

Tom.

Timp.

Perc.

Pno.

S.

A.

T.

B.

down my veins

Lis-ten

57

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra and vocal soloists. The score is written on multiple staves, with parts for various instruments and voices. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *ppp*, *mp*, and *f*. The score is organized into systems, with some parts grouped by brackets. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) have lyrics written below them. The instrumental parts include Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bn.), French Horn (F. Hn.), Trumpet (Tpt.), Trombone (Tbn.), Timpani (Timp.), Percussion (Perc.), Piano (Pno.), and various string instruments (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass). The score is written in a single system, with the vocal parts and some instrumental parts having lyrics written below them. The lyrics are: "to the mes-sage of".

Fl. (pic.) I II

Ob. I II

Cl. (Bb) I II

Bn. I II

F. Hn. I II

Tpt. I II

Tbn. I II III

Timp.

Perc. I II III IV

Pno.

S.

A.

T.

B.

Vn. I II

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

to the mes-sage of

to the mes-sage of

to the mes-sage of

to the mes-sage of

I Fl.
 (picc.)
 I Ob.
 II
 (Ev. cl.)
 Bb Cl.
 II
 I Bn.
 II
 F Hn.
 I
 II
 C Tpt.
 I
 II
 I Tbn.
 II
 III
 Tmp.
 I Perc.
 II
 III
 IV
 Pno.
 S.
 A.
 T.
 B.
 I Vn.
 II
 Vc.
 Vc.
 Cb.

Spring from an-oth-er age an-oth-er con-ti-nent
 Spring from an-oth-er age an-oth-er con-ti-nent
 Spring from an-oth-er age an-oth-er con-ti-nent
 Spring from an-oth-er age an-oth-er con-ti-nent

ff
 ff
 ff
 ff
 p
 p
 p
 p
 p

68

I Fl. (pic.)

I Ob.

II Ob.

(E♭ cl.)

II B♭ cl.

I Bn.

II Bn.

F Hn. I

II F Hn.

C Tpt. I

II C Tpt.

I Tbn.

II Tbn.

III Tbn.

Temp.

I Rec.

II Rec.

III Rec.

Pro.

S.

A.

T.

B.

Lis - ten

to the

to the

to the

to the

68

I Vn.

II Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

Div.

Div.

Div.

Div.

f

pp

mp

pp

mp

pp

mp

pp

mp

pp

mp

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra and vocal soloists. The score is written on multiple staves, with measures numbered 75 and 76. The instruments and parts include:

- Fl. (Piccolo)
- Ob. I & II
- E♭ Cl. I & II
- B♭ Cl. I & II
- Bsn. I & II
- F Hrn. I & II
- C Tpt. I & II
- Tbn. I & II
- Temp.
- Perc. I, II, III
- Pno.
- S. (Soprano)
- A. (Alto)
- T. (Tenor)
- B. (Bass)
- Vn. I & II
- Va.
- Vc.
- Co.

The vocal parts (S, A, T, B) have lyrics written below the notes:

mes-sage from dis - tant Af - ri - ca and the song of
mes-sage from dis - tant Af - ri - ca and the song of
mes-sage from dis - tant Af - ri - ca and the song of
mes-sage from dis - tant Af - ri - ca and the song of

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

I Fl. (pic) *sls. rit. a little slower*
 II Ob. II
 (E♭ Cl.) B♭ Cl. II
 I Bn. II
 F Hn. I II *rit. a little slower*
 C Tpt. I II
 Tbn. I II III
 Tmp. *A → F# C → G*
 Perc. I II III *claves*
 Pro.
 S. *rit. a little slower*
 A. *mf*
 T. *mf*
 B. *mf*
 your blood! I lis-ten to the sap of Ap-ri-l
 your blood! I lis-ten to the sap of Ap-ri-l
 your blood! I lis-ten
 your blood! *rit. a little slower Div.* I lis-ten
 I Vn. I II *unif. p*
 II Va. *mf pp*
 Vc. *mf pp*
 Cb. *mf p*

rit. 87

I Fl. (picc.) I Oboe II (obcl.) Bb Cl II I Bsn II

rit. 87

F Hr I II C Trp I II Tbn I II Tmp.

I Perc. II III IV

Pno.

rit. 87

S. sop. of Ap- ril sing - ing in your veins.
A. sop. of Ap- ril sing - ing in your veins.
T. to the sop. of Ap- ril sing - ing in your veins.
B. to the sop. of Ap- ril sing - ing in your veins.

rit. 87

I Vn. II Va. Vc. Co.

Handwritten musical score for "2 Love Cycle" by J. 68. The score is written on multiple staves, including woodwinds (Flute I, Oboe I, Clarinet in Bb I, Bassoon I), brass (French Horn I, Trumpet I, Trombone I), percussion (Timpani, Marimba, Gong), piano, and vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The tempo is marked "CALMLY" and the time signature is 3/4. The lyrics are: "At down slow-ly the sun with-draws his long mis-ty". The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (pp, mp, p), articulation (accents), and performance instructions (e.g., "marimba", "D7E", "gang", "sim.").

93

I Fl. I

II Fl. II

I Ob. I

II Ob. II

I Bb Cl. I

II Bb Cl. II

I Bn. I

II Bn. II

F Hn. I

II F Hn. II

C Tpt. I

II C Tpt. II

I Ton. I

II Ton. II

III Ton. III

Temp.

93

I Perc. I

II Perc. II

III Perc. III

Pno.

S. *drms at em-brace* *hap-py lo-vers* *whose ex-er-tions*

A. *hap-py lo-vers*

T. *draws his em-brace* *hap-py lo-vers* *whose ex-cr-*

B. *hap-py lo-vers*

93

I Vn. I

II Vn. II

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

mp *ppp* *ppp* *ppp* *ppp* *ppp*

98

I
Fl. I
II

Oboe I
II

Clarinet I
II

Bassoon I
II

F Horn I
II

C Trumpet I
II

Trombone I
II
III

Temp.

Drum

Marimba

Cast.

Piano

S.
A.
T.
B.

leave no af-ter-taste nor slush of love's com-bus-tion

Earth per-fumed in

tions leave no af-ter-taste nor slush of love's com-bus-tion

Earth per-fumed in

Earth per-fumed in

Earth per-fumed in

99

I
Vn. I
II

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

finger tap on instrument

finger tap on instrument

Handwritten musical score for page 21. The score includes parts for various instruments and voices. The top section features woodwinds (Flute I, Oboe I, Clarinet in Bb I, Bassoon I) and strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass). Below these are the French Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, and Timpani. The percussion section includes a marimba and a xylophone. The piano part is also present. The vocal section consists of Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts. The lyrics are: "dew - drop fra - grance wakes to whis - pers of soft - eyed light". The score is written in 4/4 time and includes a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the vocal parts have lyrics written below the notes. The piano part includes a marimba section with a melodic line and a xylophone section with a rhythmic pattern. The woodwinds and strings provide harmonic support. The French Horns, Trumpets, and Trombones play sustained notes. The Timpani plays a rhythmic pattern. The piano part includes a marimba section with a melodic line and a xylophone section with a rhythmic pattern. The vocal parts have lyrics written below the notes.

Fl. I
Ob. I
Cl. I
Bb. Cl. I
Bsn. I
Vn. I
Vn. II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.
F. Hn. I
C. Tpt. I
Tbn. I
Tbn. II
Tbn. III
Timp.
Mar.
Xylo.
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
I.
Vn.
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

dew - drop fra - grance wakes to whis - pers of soft - eyed light
dew - drop fra - grance wakes to whis - pers of soft - eyed light
dew - drop fra - grance wakes to whis - pers of soft - eyed light
dew - drop fra - grance wakes to whis - pers of soft - eyed light

101

I
II
I
Ob.
II
I
Bb Cl.
II
I
II
F Hr.
I
C Tpt.
I
II
Tbn.
I
II
III
Timp.
I
II
III
IV
Pno.
Ped.
S.
A.
T.
B.

102

I
Vn.
II
Vb.
Vc.
Cb.

102 MORE FORCEFUL

La-ter he will wear out his tem-per. Plough-ing the vast a - cres of hea-ven

La-ter he will wear out his tem-per. Plough-ing the vast a - cres of hea-ven

102 MORE FORCEFUL

mp cresc.

mp cresc.

mp cresc.

mp cresc.

mp cresc.

The musical score is arranged in systems. The first system includes staves for Flute I and II, Oboe I and II, Clarinet in B-flat I and II, Bassoon I and II, French Horn I and II, Trumpet I and II, Trombone I, II, and III, Timpani, Percussion I, II, and III, Piano, and four vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The vocal parts have lyrics: "and take it out of her in bur - ning darts of". The second system continues the instrumental parts and includes staves for Violin I and II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The vocal parts continue with the lyrics: "and take it out of her in bur - ning darts of". The score is written in a major key and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked "Allegro". The dynamics range from *mf* to *f*. The score is for a full orchestra and a four-part vocal choir.

I Fl. I
II Fl. II
I Ob.
II Ob.
I Cl. Bb
II Cl. Bb
I Bn.
II Bn.
F. Hn. I
II F. Hn. II
C. Trp. I
II C. Trp. II
I Tbn.
II Tbn.
III Tbn.
Temp.
I Perc.
II Perc.
III Perc.
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
I Vn.
II Vn.
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

and take it out of her in bur - ning darts of
and take it out of her in bur - ning darts of
and take it out of her in bur - ning darts of
and take it out of her in bur - ning darts of

Ho Div.
Ho Div.
Ho Div.

Handwritten musical score for "The Merry Widow" by Franz Lehár, measures 110-112. The score includes staves for various instruments and voices. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) are singing "an - ger". The instrumental parts include Flute I and II, Oboe I and II, Clarinet I and II, Bassoon I and II, French Horn I and II, Trumpet I and II, Trombone I, II, and III, Timpani, Percussion, Piano, and String quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello). The score is marked with "ANGRILY" and "cresc.".

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large ensemble of instruments, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, piano, and strings. The notation is in standard musical notation, with various dynamics and articulations. The page is divided into two systems, each containing multiple staves for different instruments. The instruments listed on the left side of the page are: Fl. I, Fl. II, Ob. I, Ob. II, Cl. I, Cl. II, Bb. Cl. II, Bn. I, Bn. II, F. Hrn. I, F. Hrn. II, C. Tpt. I, C. Tpt. II, Tbn. I, Tbn. II, Tbn. III, Tmp., Perc. I, Perc. II, Perc. III, Perc. IV, Pno., S., A., T., B., Vn. I, Vn. II, Vo., Vc., and Cb. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'sim.' (sustained), 'cresc.' (crescendo), and 'crash'. The page is numbered '1' in the top left corner.

[illegible]

Fl. I
Fl. II
Ob. I
Ob. II
Bb Cl. I
Bb Cl. II
Bsn. I
Bsn. II
F Hn. I
F Hn. II
C Tpt. I
C Tpt. II
Tbn. I
Tbn. II
Tbn. III
Tbn. IV
Timp.
Brc. I
Brc. II
Brc. III
Brc. IV
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
Vn. I
Vn. II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

to such co - price she waits pa - tient - ly for ev - ning when thoughts of an - oth - er
to such co - price, she waits for ev - ning an - oth - er

123

I
Fl. I

I
Ob. I

II
Ob. II

I
Bb Cl. I

II
Bb Cl. II

I
Bsn. I

II
Bsn. II

123

F Hn. I

II
F Hn. II

C Tpt. I

II
C Tpt. II

I
Tbn. I

II
Tbn. II

III
Tbn. III

Temp.

I
Berc. I

II
Berc. II

III
Berc. III

IV
Berc. IV

123

Pno.

S.
night will re-store his mel-low-ness and her po-wer o-ver

A.
night will re-store his mel-low-ness and her po-wer o-ver

T.
night will re-store his mel-low-ness and her po-wer o-ver

B.

123

I
Vn. I

II
Vn. II

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

Slight Accel. - - - - - [130] 3. Diptych $\text{♩} = 92$
 Fl. I
 Fl. II
 Ob. I
 Ob. II
 Bb Cl. I
 Bb Cl. II
 Bsn. I
 Bsn. II
 F Hrn. I
 F Hrn. II
 C Tpt. I
 C Tpt. II
 Tbn. I
 Tbn. II
 Tbn. III
 Temp.
 Perc. I
 Perc. II
 Perc. III
 Perc. IV
 Pno.
 S.
 A.
 T.
 B.
 Slight Accel. Div. - - - - - [130] DEEPLY QUIET 3. Diptych $\text{♩} = 92$
 Vn. I
 Vn. II
 Vo.
 Vc.
 Cb.

Fl. I
Fl. II
Ob. I
Ob. II
Bb Cl. I
Bb Cl. II
Bn I
Bn II
F Hn I
F Hn II
C Tpt. I
C Tpt. II
Tbn I
Tbn II
Tbn III
Timp.
Perc. I
Perc. II
Perc. III
Perc. IV
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
Vn. I
Vn. II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

in the depths of the co-la-bash dyed in-di-go boils the great pot
mf in the depths of the co-la-bash dyed in-di-go f the great pot
f boils the great pot

p

141

I Fl. I

I Oboe II

I Bb Cl. I

Bass Cl. I

I Bn. I PP Sub.

II PP Sub.

F Hn. I PP Sub.

II PP Sub.

C Tpt. I (open) I mf

II muted II mf

Tbn. I muted I mf

II (open) II mf

III

Temp.

I Perc. II

III

IV

Pro.

S. PP Sub. 142

A. PP Sub.

T. PP Sub.

B. PP Sub.

fire the sha-dow squads at the feet of the faith-ful the so-

fire the sha-dow squads at the feet of the faith-ful

fire the sha-dow squads at the feet of the faith-ful

fire the sha-dow squads at the feet of the faith-ful

fire the sha-dow squads at the feet of the faith-ful the so-ven-nah is bright and

142

I Vn. I PP Sub.

II PP Sub.

III PP Sub.

IV PP Sub.

Vc. PP Sub.

Cb. PP

Div. Pizz. mf

mf

146

I
Fl. I
Fl. II
Oboe I
Oboe II
Clarinet I
Clarinet II
Bassoon I
Bassoon II

146

F. Horn I
F. Horn II
C. Trumpet I
C. Trumpet II
Trombone I
Trombone II
Trombone III
Tuba
Tempo
Bassoon I
Bassoon II
Bassoon III
Bassoon IV
Mellophone

146

Soprano
Alto
Tenor
Bass

van - nah is bright and harsh, forms and co - lours. But
forms and co - lours. Out
all is sharp forms and co - lours. Out
harsh all is sharp forms and co - lours. But

146

Mysterious
Div.
unison
unison

I
Vn. I
Vn. II
Vc. I
Vc. II
Cb.

146

I
Fl. I
Fl. II
Ob.
I
II
Bb Cl.
Bass Cl.
I
II
F Hn.
I
II
C Tpt.
I
II
Tbn.
I
II
Timp.
I
II
III
Hr.
I
II
III
Pro.
S.
A.
T.
B.
I
II
Vn.
Vc.
Cb.

in the an - guished Si - len - ces
made by Ru - mors of ti - ny

in the an - guished Si - len - ces
made by Ru - mors of ti - ny

in the an - guished Si - len - ces
made by Ru - mors of ti - ny

in the an - guished Si - len - ces
made by Ru - mors of ti - ny

146

Div.

131

I
Fl. I
II
Ob. I
II
Bb Cl. I
(Bass Cl.)
Bn. I
II
F Hn. I
II
C Tpt. I
II
Tbn. I
II
III
Timp.
I
Perc. II
III
IV
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
I
Vn. I
II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

131

open

muted *mf*

muted *mf*

muted *mf*

131

neither hol-low nor shrill

ri-ses a pon-drous

neither hol-low nor shrill

ri-ses a pon-drous

neither hol-low nor shrill

ri-ses a pon-drous

neither hol-low nor shrill

ri-ses a pon-drous

131

Pizz.

Pizz.

mp

Handwritten musical score for a choral and orchestral piece. The score includes staves for various instruments and voices. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) have lyrics written below them. The instrumental parts include Flute, Clarinet, Trumpet, Trombone, Percussion, Piano, and String Ensemble.

Vocal Parts:

- S. My - ster-y, a my - ster-y muf - fled and form - less that sur - rounds and ter - ri - fies
- A. My - ster-y a my - ster-y
- T. My - ster-y a my - ster-y muf - fled and form - less
- B. My - ster-y a my - ster-y muf - fled and form - less that sur - rounds and ter - ri - fies

Instrumental Parts:

- I. Fl. (Flute)
- II. Fl. (Flute)
- I. Cl. (Clarinet)
- II. Cl. (Clarinet)
- I. Trp. (Trumpet)
- II. Trp. (Trumpet)
- I. Tbn. (Trombone)
- II. Tbn. (Trombone)
- Perc. (Percussion)
- Pno. (Piano)
- S. (String Ensemble)
- A. (String Ensemble)
- T. (String Ensemble)
- B. (String Ensemble)
- I. Vn. (Violin)
- II. Vn. (Violin)
- Va. (Viola)
- Vc. (Violoncello)
- Cb. (Contrabass)

158 QUIETLY

I. Fl. I *pp*

II. Fl. II *pp*

I. Ob. I *pp*

II. Ob. II *pp*

T. Bb Cl. *pp*

(Bass Cl.) *pp*

I. Bn. I *pp*

II. Bn. II *pp*

F. Hr. I *pp*

II. F. Hr. II *pp*

C. Trp. I

II. C. Trp. II

I. Tbn. I

II. Tbn. II

III. Tbn. III

Temp.

I. Perc. I

II. Perc. II

III. Perc. III

IV. Perc. IV

158

Pno.

S. *mp* *us.* The dark lam-cloth pierced with nails of fire spread out on the Earth co- vers the

A. *mp* *us.* The dark lam-cloth pierced with nails of fire spread out on the Earth co- vers the

T. *mp* *us.* The dark lam-cloth pierced with nails of fire spread out on the Earth co- vers the

B. *mp* *us.* The dark lam-cloth pierced with nails of fire spread out on the Earth co- vers the

158 QUIETLY *arco*

I. Vn. I *pp*

II. Vn. II *pp*

Va. *pp*

Vc. *pp*

Cb. *pp*

161

I
Fl. I
I
Ob. II
I
Pb Cl.
(Bass Cl.)
I
Bn. II
F. Hn. I
C. Trp. I
I
Tbn. II
Thmp.
I
Bass. II
III
II
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
I
Vn. II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

bed of Night. Fear - ful at the ap - proach of the
bed of Night. Fear - ful at the ap - proach of the
bed of Night. Fear - ful at the ap - proach of the
bed of Night. Fear - ful at the ap - proach of the

163

Div.
Pizz.

Fl. I
Fl. II
Ob. I
Ob. II
Bb Cl. I
Bb Cl. II (Bass Cl.)
Bn. I
Bn. II
F. Hn. I
F. Hn. II
C Tpt. I
C Tpt. II
Tbn. I
Tbn. II
Tbn. III
Timp.
Perc. I
Perc. II
Perc. III
Perc. IV
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
Vn. I
Vn. II
Vc.
Vc.
Cb.

daugh-ters of sho-dow, the dog howls, the horse neighs, the
daugh-ters of sho-dow, the dog howls, the horse neighs, the
daugh-ters of sho-dow, the dog howls, the horse neighs, the
daugh-ters of sho-dow, the dog howls, the horse neighs, the

168

I Fl. I

II Fl. II

I Ob.

II Ob.

I Bb Cl.

(Bass Cl.)

I Bn.

II Bn.

I F Hrn.

II F Hrn.

I C Tpt.

II C Tpt.

I Tbn.

II Tbn.

III Tbn.

Thmp.

I Perc.

II Perc.

III Perc.

IV Perc.

Pno.

S.

A.

T.

B.

Man crouches deep in his house

The Sa-ven-nah is dark all is black, forms and colors

Man crouches deep in his house

The Sa-ven-nah is dark

Man crouches deep in his house

The Sa-ven-nah is dark, black

Man crouches deep in his house

The Sa-ven-nah is dark, black, forms

169

I Vn.

II Vn.

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

unis.

unis.

Div.

Div.

pp

172

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe I

Oboe II

Clarinet in Bb I

Clarinet in C (Bass Cl.)

Bassoon I

Bassoon II

French Horn I

French Horn II

Trumpet I

Trumpet II

Trombone I

Trombone II

Trombone III

Timpani

Percussion

Piano

Soprano

Alto

Tenor

Bass

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

Double Bass

and in the an-guish'd si-len-ces made by ru-mours of ti-my sounds in-fi-nite or

and in the an-guish'd si-len-ces made by ru-mours of ti-my sounds in-fi-nite or

and in the an-guish'd si-len-ces made by ru-mours of ti-my sounds in-fi-nite or

and co-lours, and in the an-guish'd si-len-ces made by ru-mours of ti-my sounds in-fi-nite or

172

173

Fl. I
Fl. II
Ob. I
Ob. II
Bb Cl. I
(Bass Cl.)
Bb Cl. II
Bb Cl. III
F Horn I
F Horn II
C Tpt. I
C Tpt. II
Tbn. I
Tbn. II
Tbn. III
Timp.
Bass Dr. I
Bass Dr. II
Bass Dr. III
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
Vn. I
Vn. II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

hol-low or sharp the tan-gled paths of the My-ster-y slow-ly re-veal them-selves for those who set
hol-low or sharp the tan-gled paths of the My-ster-y slow-ly re-veal them-selves for those who set
hol-low or sharp the tan-gled paths of the My-ster-y
hol-low or sharp the tan-gled paths of the My-ster-y slow-ly re-veal them-selves for those who set

rit.

186

I
Fl. I
I
Ob. II
I
Pb. Cl.
(E♭ and C)
I
Bn. II
II

rit.

F Hn. I
II

C Trpt. I
II

Tbn. I
II
III

Temp.

I
Berc. II
III
III

Pno.

rit.

S.
out and for those who re- turn.

A.
out and for those who re- turn.

T.

B.
out

rit.

Div.

186

I
Vn. II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

Div.

Div.

Div.

Div.

4. Leaf in the Wind BRIGHT + RHYTHMIC

I
Fl. I
X
I
O.
II
I
Bb Cl.
(Bass Cl.)
I
Bn.
II

mf BRIGHT + RHYTHMIC

F. Hr. I
II
C. Tpt. I
II
Tbn. I
II
III
Timp.
I
II
III
Perc.
Pho.
J. 276

S.
A.
T.
B.

4. Leaf in the Wind.
J. 276. BRIGHT + RHYTHMIC

I
Vn. I
II
Vc. I
II
Cb.

f male
f male
f male

This is a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "4. Leaf in the Wind". The score is written on multiple staves, each labeled with an instrument or voice part. The instruments listed include Flute (Fl.), Oboe (O.), Clarinet in B-flat (Bb Cl.), Bass Clarinet (Bass Cl.), Bassoon (Bn.), French Horn (F. Hr.), Cornet in C (C. Tpt.), Trombone (Tbn.), Timpani (Timp.), Percussion (Perc.), Piano (Pho.), Soprano (S.), Alto (A.), Tenor (T.), Bass (B.), Violin (Vn.), Viola (Vc.), and Cello (Cb.). The score is divided into two main sections. The first section, titled "4. Leaf in the Wind BRIGHT + RHYTHMIC", spans from the first staff to the end of the vocal parts. The second section, titled "4. Leaf in the Wind. J. 276. BRIGHT + RHYTHMIC", spans from the beginning of the vocal parts to the end of the cello part. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

193

I
Fl.
I
II
I
Ob.
II
I
Bb Cl.
(Bass Cl.)
I
Bsn.
II
F Hrn.
I
II
C Tpt.
I
II
Tbn.
I
II
III
Timp.
I
Berc.
II
III
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.

193

I
Vn.
II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

Pizz.
P.
P.
P.
P.

100

I
Fl. I
II
Ob. I
II
Fg. Cl. I
(Bass Cl.)
I
Bn. I
II
F. Hn. I
II
C. Trp. I
II
Tbn. I
II
III
Timp.
I
Drum.
II
III
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.

Defiantly
I am a man the co-ler of
I am a man the co-ler of

200

I
Vn. I
II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

I Fl. I
 II Fl. II
 I Ob.
 II Ob.
 I Cl.
 II Cl.
 I Bn.
 II Bn.
 F Hn. I
 II F Hn. II
 C Tpt. I
 II C Tpt. II
 I Tbn.
 II Tbn.
 III Tbn.
 Tmp.
 I Perc.
 II Perc.
 III Perc.
 Pno.
 S.
 A.
 T.
 B.
 I Vn.
 II Vn.
 Va.
 Vc.
 Co.

Leaf in the wind, I go at the drift of my dreams.
 Leaf in the wind, I go at the drift of my dreams.
 night
 night
 I am the tree
 I am the tree

207
 arco

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Instruments include Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bb. Cl.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Bb. Cl.).

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Instruments include Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bb. Cl.), and Bassoon (Bb. Cl.).

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Instruments include Trumpet (Tup.), Trombone (Tbn.), Bassoon (Bb. Cl.), and Piano (Pno.).

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Includes vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and lyrics: "bud-ding in spring, the dew that hangs in the be-o-bab's hol-low" and "Leaf in the wind".

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Instruments include Violin (Vn.), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vcl.), and Contrabass (Cb.).

214

I
Fl.
I
O.
II
T.
Bb Cl.
(Bass Cl.)
I
Bn.
II
F Hn.
I
II
C Tpt.
I
II
Tbn.
I
II
III
Timp.
I
Bere.
II
III
Pno.
S.
I go at the drift of
A.
I go at the drift of
T.
I am the man they complain of be-cause op-posed to for-mal-i-ty the man they laugh at be-
B.
I am the man they complain of be-cause op-posed to for-mal-i-ty the man they laugh at be-

214

I
Vn.
II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

221

Fl. I
Fl. II
Ob.
Cl.
Bsn.
Trp.
Tbn.
Tuba
Sn.
Cym.
Timp.

S.
A.
T.
B.

my dreams. (phonetic) oh, hum!
my dreams. (phonetic) oh, hum!
could my life be bar-ri-ers. I am the man they talk about - oh, hum!
could my life be bar-ri-ers. I am the man they talk about - oh, hum!

222

Viol. I
Viol. II
Viola
Cello
Double Bass

I
 Fl. I
 Fl. II
 Oboe I
 Oboe II
 Clarinet I
 Clarinet II
 Bassoon I
 Bassoon II
 Horn I
 Horn II
 Trumpet I
 Trumpet II
 Trombone I
 Trombone II
 Tuba
 Snare Drum
 Cymbal
 Triangle
 Violin I
 Violin II
 Viola
 Cello
 Double Bass
 Soprano
 Alto
 Tenor
 Bass

Leaf in the wind I go
 Leaf in the wind I go
 How you can not hold the breeze that touches you and is gone
 How you can not hold the breeze that touches you and is gone

Score for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, strings, and vocal soloists.

Woodwinds: Flute I & II, Oboe I & II, Bassoon I & II, Clarinet in Bb I & II, Bassoon in C I & II, Cor Anglais I & II, Trumpet I & II, Trombone I & II, Tuba, Timpani.

Brass: Horn I & II, Baritone I & II, Euphonium I & II, Tuba.

Strings: Violin I & II, Viola I & II, Violoncello I & II, Double Bass.

Vocal Soloists: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), Bass (B).

Lyrics:

S: at the drift of my dreams. Seem-ning the
A: at the drift of my dreams. Seem-ning the
T: captain at the stern
B: cap-tain of the stern

235

The musical score is arranged in systems. The first system includes staves for:

- I Fl.
- II Fl.
- I Ob.
- II Ob.
- I Bb Cl.
- (Bass Cl.)
- I Bb.
- II Bb.
- F Hrn.
- C Tpt.
- I Tbn.
- II Tbn.
- Temp.

The second system includes staves for:

- I Str.
- II Str.
- III Str.
- Pho.

The third system includes staves for the vocal parts:

- S. (Soprano)
- A. (Alto)
- T. (Tenor)
- B. (Bass)

The lyrics for the vocal parts are:

S. scud-ding clouds ship with-out sail Leaf in the wind, I go at the drift of my
A. scud-ding clouds ship with-out sail Leaf in the wind, I go at the drift of my
T. for the earth's power-ful eye that glides on the sea. Leaf in the wind, I go at the
B. for the earth's power-ful eye that glides on the sea. Leaf in the wind, I go at the

The fourth system includes staves for:

- I Vn.
- II Vn.
- Va.
- Vc.
- Co.

242

Fl. I
Fl. II
Ob. I
Ob. II
Cl. Bb
Bsn.
Hr. I
Hr. II
Tpt. I
Tpt. II
Tbn. I
Tbn. II
Timp.
S.
A.
T.
B.
Vn. I
Vn. II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

dreams. I am the man whose dreams are many-fold as the stars, more numerous than swarms of bees,
dreams. I am the man whose dreams are many-fold as the stars, more numerous than swarms of bees,
drift of my dreams. I am the man whose dreams are many-fold as the stars, more numerous than swarms of bees,
drift of my dreams. I am the man whose dreams are many-fold as the stars, more numerous than swarms of bees,

242

I
Fl.
I
Ob.
II
I
Fb Cl.
(Euph. Cl.)
I
Bn.
II
F Hn.
I
II
C Tpt.
I
II
Tbn.
I
II
III
Timp.
I
Bec.
II
III
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
I
Vn.
II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

more smiling than chil-dren's smiles, more so-no-rous than e-choes in the woods.
more smiling than chil-dren's smiles, more so-no-rous than e-choes in the woods.
more smiling than chil-dren's smiles, more so-no-rous than e-choes in the woods.
more smiling than chil-dren's smiles, more so-no-rous than e-choes in the woods.

253 S. Schoolboys
J. = D = 118 GAILY WITH MOTION

Slower

I. Fl. I
Fl. II
I. Ob.
II. Ob.
I. Bb Cl.
(Bass Cl.)
I. Bn.
II. Bn.

F Hr. I
II. F Hr.

C Tpt. I
II. C Tpt.

Tbn. I
II. Tbn.

Trmp.

I. Bar.
II. Bar.
III. Bar.

Pro.

Slower

S.
A.
T.
B.

Leaf in the wind, I go at the drift of my dreams.
Leaf in the wind, I go at the drift of my dreams.
Leaf in the wind, I go at the drift of my dreams.
Leaf in the wind, I go at the drift of my dreams.

Slower Pizz. 263 S. Schoolboys
J. = D = 118 GAILY WITH MOTION

I. Vn.
II. Vn.
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

Handwritten musical score for orchestra and voices. The score is written on multiple staves, with parts labeled on the left:

- Fl.** (Flute) I, II
- Ob.** (Oboe) I, II
- Cl.** (Clarinet) I, II
- Bb Cl.** (B-flat Clarinet)
- Bsn.** (Bassoon) I, II
- F Hr.** (F Horn) I, II
- C Trp.** (C Trumpet) I, II
- Tbn.** (Trombone) I, II
- Temp.** (Timpani)
- Brc.** (Bass Drum) I, II, III, IV
- Pno.** (Piano)
- S.** (Soprano)
- A.** (Alto)
- T.** (Tenor)
- B.** (Bass)
- Vn.** (Violin) I, II
- Va.** (Viola)
- Vc.** (Violoncello)
- Cb.** (Contrabass)

The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A large bracket is visible on the right side of the score, spanning several staves. The bottom section of the score includes parts for voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and strings (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass).

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra, page 58. The score is divided into five systems. The first system includes Flute I & II, Oboe I & II, Bassoon I & II, Clarinet in Bb I & II, Bassoon I & II, and Horn I & II. The second system includes French Horn I & II, Trumpet I & II, Trombone I & II, and Timpani. The third system includes Percussion (Perc.) and Piano (Pno.). The fourth system includes Soprano (S.), Alto (A.), Tenor (T.), and Bass (B.). The fifth system includes Violin I & II, Viola (Va.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. There are two boxed numbers, 269, at the top right and bottom right of the page.

Handwritten musical score for orchestra and voices, page 59. The score is written on multiple staves, with various instruments and vocal parts indicated by labels on the left. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Instrument Labels (from top to bottom):

- I. Fl.
- II. Fl.
- Ob.
- Cl.
- (Bass Cl.)
- I. Bn.
- II. Bn.
- F. Hn.
- II. Hn.
- OC. Tpt.
- I. Tpt.
- II. Tpt.
- Tbn.
- I. Tbn.
- II. Tbn.
- III. Tbn.
- Trp.
- I. Trp.
- II. Trp.
- III. Trp.
- Po.
- S.
- A.
- T.
- B.
- I. Vn.
- II. Vn.
- Va.
- Vc.
- Cb.

Dynamic Markings and Performance Instructions:

- marked* (above F. Hn. II)
- marked* (above OC. Tpt. I)
- marked* (above OC. Tpt. II)
- marked* (above Tbn. I)
- marked* (above Tbn. II)
- marked* (above Tbn. III)
- arco* (above I. Vn.)
- pp* (below I. Vn.)
- arco* (above II. Vn.)
- pp* (below II. Vn.)
- arco* (above Va.)
- pp* (below Va.)
- arco* (above Vc.)
- pp* (below Vc.)
- arco* (above Cb.)
- pp* (below Cb.)

The score is organized into measures, with large curly braces grouping measures across multiple staves. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and some measures contain complex rhythmic patterns.

278

I
Fl.
I
I
Ob.
II
T
Bb Cl.
(Euph. Cl.)
I
Bn.
II
F Hn.
I
II
C Tpt.
I
II
Tbn.
I
II
Timp.
I
II
Hr.
I
II
Hr.
I
II
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
I
Vn.
II
Vc.
Vc.
Cb.

went to school bare-foot-ed, my head crammed
I went to school bare-foot-ed, my head crammed

278

278

Handwritten musical score for a large ensemble, featuring various instruments and vocal parts. The score is written on multiple staves, with measures 287, 288, and 289 marked at the top right of the respective sections.

Instrumental Parts:

- I. Fl.** (First Flute)
- II. Fl.** (Second Flute)
- Ob.** (Oboe)
- Cl.** (Clarinet)
- Bb Cl.** (B-flat Clarinet)
- Bb.** (B-flat Trumpet)
- B.** (B Trumpet)
- F. Hn.** (First Horn)
- C. Tr.** (C Trumpet)
- Tb.** (Trombone)
- Tim.** (Timpani)
- Per.** (Percussion)
- P.** (Piano)

Vocal Parts:

- S.** (Soprano)
- A.** (Alto)
- T.** (Tenor)
- B.** (Bass)

Lyrics:

stor-ies and leg-ends all a buzz
stor-ies and leg-ends all a buzz

288

I
Fl.
I
II
Cl.
Bb
I
II
F. Hr.
I
II
C. Tr.
I
II
T.
I
II
T.
I
II
B.
I
II
S.
A.
T.
B.
I
II
Vn.
I
II
Cb.

up to my ears in the sound-ing air my brother and my
up to my ears in the sound-ing air my brother and my

288

Handwritten musical score for "The Chinese Wall" by John Williams. The score is for a full orchestra and vocal soloists. It includes parts for Flute I & II, Oboe I & II, Clarinet I & II, Bassoon I & II, French Horn I & II, Trumpet I & II, Trombone I & II, Tuba, Timpani, Percussion, Piano, and Vocal Soloists (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 295 and 296 clearly marked. The lyrics for the vocal soloists are: "ju-ju fought to-ge-ther in my set-chal" and "ju-ju fought to-ge-ther in my set-chal". The score is handwritten on aged paper with various annotations and corrections.

Handwritten musical score for a large ensemble, featuring woodwinds, brass, strings, and vocal soloists. The score includes multiple systems with first and second endings, and lyrics for the vocal parts.

Woodwinds: Flute I, Flute II, Oboe I, Oboe II, Bassoon I, Bassoon II, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Saxophone I, Saxophone II.

Brass: Trumpet I, Trumpet II, Trombone I, Trombone II, Euphonium, Tuba.

Strings: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass.

Vocal Soloists: Soprano (S.), Alto (A.), Tenor (T.), Bass (B.).

Lyrics:

and in my head. head.
and in my head. head.

The score is written on multiple staves, with first and second endings indicated by "1." and "2." above the staff lines. The page number "64" is in the top left corner. The page number "306" is written in the top right corner of the first system and the bottom right corner of the last system.

Handwritten musical score for "The Old-Fashioned School". The score is written on multiple staves, including staves for various instruments and voices. The title "The Old-Fashioned School" is written at the top. The score includes a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 4/4. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The score is marked with "306" in the top left corner. The score is written in ink on aged paper.

Instrumental Parts:

- Flutes (Fl.):** I, II
- Oboes (Ob.):** I, II
- Clarinets (Cl.):** I, II
- Bassoons (Bsn.):** I, II
- Trumpets (Tpt.):** I, II
- Trombones (Tbn.):** I, II, III
- Timpani (Timp.):**
- Baritone (Bar.):** I, II, III, IV
- Piano (Pno.):**

Vocal Parts:

- Soprano (S.):**
- Alto (A.):**
- Tenor (T.):**
- Bass (B.):**

Lyrics:

Rode to school on the tide of my dreams, in the age-old books my
 Rode to school on the tide of my dreams, in the age-old books my

Performance Markings:

- pp** (pianissimo)
- Pizz.** (pizzicato)

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score for a large ensemble, featuring multiple staves and instruments. The score is divided into measures, with large numbers (7, 2, 3, 4) indicating measure counts or section markers. The instruments listed on the left include:

- I Fl.
- II Fl.
- I Oboe
- II Oboe
- Bb Cl.
- (Bass Cl.)
- I Bassoon
- II Bassoon
- F Horn I
- F Horn II
- C Trumpet I
- C Trumpet II
- Tuba I
- Tuba II
- Tuba III
- Temp.
- Perc. I
- Perc. II
- Perc. III
- Perc. IV
- Pno.
- S.
- A.
- T.
- B.
- Vn. I
- Vn. II
- Va.
- Ve.
- Cb.

The vocal parts (S, A, T, B) include the lyrics: "I sniggered at what the master said." and "I sniggered at what the master said." The score is marked with measure numbers 321 and 322.

Handwritten musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns, Op. 20, No. 6. The score is for a full orchestra and includes parts for Flute I, Oboe I, Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon I, Horn I, Trumpet I, Trombone I, Timpani, Percussion, Piano, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass. The music is in 2/4 time and features a melody for the Flute I part. The score is handwritten and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

331

I
Fl.
I
Ob.
II
I
Bb Cl.
(Bb Cl.)
I
Bb
II
F Hn.
I
C Tpt.
I
II
Tbn.
I
II
III
Timp.
I.
II.
III.
Perc.
Pno.

331

S.
A.
T.
B.
You wear your ea-ger-ness to school re-cep-tive
You wear your ea-ger-ness to school re-cep-tive
You wear your ea-ger-ness to school re-cep-tive
You wear your ea-ger-ness to school re-cep-tive

331

I
Vn.
II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.
Pizz.
Pizz.
Pizz.
Pizz.
Pizz.
Pizz.

340

I
Fl.
I
Ob.
II
T.
Bb Cl.
(Ebm Cl.)
I
Bb
II

F Hn. I
II
C Tpt. I
II
Tbn. I
II
III
Timp.
I
Berc. II
III
IV
Pno.

S.
A.
T.
B.

mind ready to bear hu- mil-i-a-tions with a
mind ready to bear hu- mil-i-a-tions with a
mind ready to bear hu- mil-i-a-tions with a
mind ready to bear hu- mil-i-a-tions with a

340

I
Vn.
II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

Slightly slower, not heavy

I
Fl. I
Fl. II
Ob. I
Ob. II
T.
Bb Cl.
(Bass Cl.)
F. Hn.
Bn. I
Bn. II

Slightly slower, not heavy

F. Hn. II
C. Tpt. I
C. Tpt. II
Tbn. I
Tbn. II
Tbn. III
Timp.
Drum I
Drum II
Drum III
Drum IV
Pho.

343 *Slightly slower, not heavy*

S.
A.
T.
B.

cheer-ful heart.
cheer-ful heart.
cheer-ful heart.
cheer-ful heart.

You go to school in Ho-mers com- pa-
You go to school in Ho-mers com- pa-

343 *Slightly slower, not heavy*

I
Vn. I
Vn. II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

Handwritten musical score for a large ensemble, featuring various instruments and vocal parts. The score is divided into several systems, with tempo markings "Slower" appearing at measures 351 and 354.

Instrumental Parts:

- Flutes (Fl.):** I, II
- Oboes (Ob.):** I, II
- Clarinet in B-flat (Bb Cl):** I, II (also labeled as Bass Cl)
- Bassoon (Bn):** I, II
- French Horn (F Hn):** I, II
- Trumpets (C Tpt):** I, II
- Trombones (Tbn):** I, II, III
- Timpani (Temp.):**
- Percussion (Perc.):** I, II, III, IV
- Piano (Pno.):**

Vocal Parts:

- Soprano (S.):** "go to school in Homer's com-pany with E-lward's poems and per-rowl's tales"
- Alto (A.):** "go to school in Homer's com-pany with E-lward's poems and per-rowl's tales"
- Tenor (T.):** "ny with E-lward's poems and per-rowl's tales"
- Bass (B.):** "my with E-lward's poems and per-rowl's tales But re-"

Other Parts:

- Violins (Vn):** I, II
- Violas (Va):**
- Celli (Vc):**
- Double Basses (Cb):**

The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one sharp), time signatures, and dynamic markings. A large, stylized flourish is drawn across the middle of the page, spanning across several staves.

Very slow

I
Fl. I

I
Ob. II

I
Bb Cl (Bass Cl)

I
Bn II

F Hn I
II

C Tpt I
II

Tbn I
II
III

Temp.

I
Perc. II
III
IV

Pno.

S.
A.
T.
B.

But re-mem-ber Kot-je as you pass his shrine re-
But re-mem-ber Kot-je as you pass his shrine re-
mem-ber kot-je as you pass his shrine but re-mem-ber kot-je re-
mem-ber kot-je as you pass his shrine but re-mem-ber kot-je re-

Very slow
arco
arco
arco

365 6. Dereliction.

TRAGICALLY,
6. Dereliction. d: 54

TRAGICALLY
365 6. Dereliction.

Handwritten musical score for five staves (I, Vn, II, Va, Vc, Cb). The score is in 2/4 time, marked with a tempo of 54. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 4, and the second system contains measures 5 through 8. The notation includes various dynamics (pp, ppp, piz), articulation (accents), and phrasing slurs. The bottom staff (Cb) features a melodic line with a 'triste' marking. The score is handwritten on aged paper.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra and vocal soloists. The score is written on multiple staves, with various instruments and voices labeled on the left. The music is in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes a vocal solo section with lyrics in English.

Instrumentation:

- Flutes (Fl.) I, II
- Oboes (Ob.) I, II
- Bassoons (Bb.) I, II
- Baritone (Bn.) I, II
- F. Hn. (French Horn) I, II
- C. Tpt. (Cornet Trumpet) I, II
- Tbn. (Trombone) I, II, III
- Temp. (Timpani)
- Per. (Percussion) I, II, III, IV
- Pno. (Piano)
- S. (Soprano)
- A. (Alto)
- T. (Tenor)
- B. (Bass)
- Vn. (Violin) I, II
- Va. (Viola)
- Vc. (Violoncello)
- Cb. (Contrabass)

Vocal Lyrics:

Where does a run-ner go whose aily grip drops the bu-ton

Where does a run-ner go whose aily grip drops the bu-ton

Where does a run-ner go whose aily grip drops the bu-ton

Where does a run-ner go whose aily grip drops the bu-ton

384

I
 n. I
 I
 O. II
 I
 Bb Cl. II
 I
 Bn II

F Hn I
 C Tpt. I
 I
 Tbn II
 III

Tmp.
 I
 Perc. II
 III
 IV

384

Pno.

S.
 A.
 T.
 B.

han-ded by the faith-ful one in a - hard, mer-ci-less race?
 han-ded by the faith-ful one in a hard, mer-ci-less race?
 han-ded by the faith-ful one in a hard, mer-ci-less race?
 han-ded by the faith-ful one in a hard, mer-ci-less race?

384

I
 Vn. I
 II
 Va.
 Vc.
 Cb.

Fl. I
Ob. I
Bb Cl. I
Bn. I
F. Hn. I
C. Tpt. I
Tbn. I
Timp.
Perc. I
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
I. Vn.
II. Vn.
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

or the priest - ly el - der who bar - ters for the cu - ri - o col - lec - tor's head of to - bas - co the
or the priest - ly el - der who bar - ters for the cu - ri - o col - lec - tor's head of to - bas - co the
or the priest - ly el - der who bar - ters for the cu - ri - o col - lec - tor's head of to - bas - co the
or the priest - ly el - der who bar - ters for the cu - ri - o col - lec - tor's head of to - bas - co the

gtr pp
fizz

398 7. Defiance Against Force
Accel. WITH INCREASING PASSION

Fl. I
Fl. II
Ob. I
Ob. II
Cl. I
Cl. II
Bsn. I
Bsn. II
F. Hn. I
F. Hn. II
C. Tpt. I
C. Tpt. II
Tbn. I
Tbn. II
Tbn. III
Tuba
Timp.
Perc.
Perc. II
Perc. III
Perc. IV
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
I.
V.
II.
V.
Cb.

398 7. Defiance Against Force
Accel. WITH INCREASING PASSION

399 1. 2. 3. WITH INCREASING PASSION

400 1. 2. 3. Accel.

ho - ly staff of his peo - ple?

398 7. Defiance Against Force

398 7. Defiance Against Force

399 1. 2. 3. WITH INCREASING PASSION

400 1. 2. 3. Accel.

ho - ly staff of his peo - ple?

398 7. Defiance Against Force
Accel. WITH INCREASING PASSION

398 7. Defiance Against Force
Accel. WITH INCREASING PASSION

399 1. 2. 3. WITH INCREASING PASSION

400 1. 2. 3. Accel.

ho - ly staff of his peo - ple?

Handwritten musical score for orchestra and voices. The score is written on multiple staves, grouped by instrument or voice part. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Instrumental Parts:

- Flutes (Fl.):** I, II. Part I includes a *Picc.* (Piccolo) marking.
- Oboes (Ob.):** I, II.
- Bassoons (Bb Cl.):** I, II.
- Bassoons (Bn):** I, II.
- French Horns (F. Hn.):** I, II.
- Trumpets (C. Trp.):** I, II.
- Trombones (Tbn.):** I, II, III.
- Timpani (Temp.):**
- Snare Drum (Perc.):** I, II, III, IV.
- Piano (Pno.):**
- Violins (Vn.):** I, II.
- Violas (Vc.):**
- Celli (Cb.):**

Vocal Parts:

- Soprano (S.):**
- Alto (A.):**
- Tenor (T.):**
- Bass (B.):**

The score is written in a system with multiple staves per instrument group. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The piece concludes with a large, stylized brace on the right side of the staves.

Handwritten musical score for "WILDLY" by J. 108. The score includes parts for Flute I, Flute II, Oboe I, Oboe II, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Bassoon I, Bassoon II, French Horn I, French Horn II, Trumpet I, Trumpet II, Trombone I, Trombone II, Timpani, Percussion, Piano, and Vocal Soloists (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The score is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "P: 108 WILDLY". The score includes a rehearsal mark "409" and a section titled "WILDLY". The vocal parts have lyrics: "You, bow-ing", "You, cry-ing", "You, bow-ing", "You, cry-ing", "You, bow-ing", "You, cry-ing". The score is handwritten and appears to be a working draft.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra and vocal soloists. The score is written on multiple staves, with the vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) at the bottom and the orchestral parts above. The music is in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The vocal parts have lyrics written below the notes. The orchestral parts include staves for Flutes (Fl.), Oboes (Ob.), Clarinets (Cl.), Bassoons (Bsn.), French Horns (F. Hn.), Trumpets (C. Tpt.), Timpani (Timp.), Percussion (Perc.), Piano (Pno.), Violins (Vn.), Violas (Vla.), Cellos (Cb.), and Double Basses (Cb.). The score is marked with "420" at several points, indicating a specific measure or section. There are some handwritten annotations and corrections in the score, including a large "X" over a section of the Percussion part.

Vocal Parts:

S. You, dy-ing like that one day with-out know-ing why You,
A. You, dy-ing like that one day with-out know-ing why You,
T. You, dy-ing like that one day with-out know-ing why You,
B. You, dy-ing like that one day with-out know-ing why You,

Orchestral Parts:

Fl. I, II
Ob. I, II
Cl. I, II
Bsn. I, II
F. Hn. I, II
C. Tpt. I, II
Tbn. I, II, III
Timp.
Perc. I, II, III, IV
Pno.
Vn. I, II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

Fl. I
Fl. II
Ob. I
Ob. II
Cl. I
Cl. II
Bn. I
Bn. II
F. Hn. I
F. Hn. II
C. Tpt. I
C. Tpt. II
Tbn. I
Tbn. II
Tbn. III
Tbn. IV
Temp.
Perc.
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
Vn. I
Vn. II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

looking no lon-ger with laugh-ter in your eyes You, my bro-ther
looking no lon-ger with laugh-ter in your eyes You, my bro-ther
looking no lon-ger with laugh-ter in your eyes You, my bro-ther
looking no lon-ger with laugh-ter in your eyes You, my bro-ther

433

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra and choir. The score is written on multiple staves, with the following instruments and parts listed on the left:

- Fl. I
- Fl. II
- Ob. I
- Ob. II
- Bb cl. I
- Bb cl. II
- Bn I
- Bn II
- F Hn I
- F Hn II
- C Tpt. I
- C Tpt. II
- Tbn I
- Tbn II
- Tbn III
- Temp.
- Perc. I
- Perc. II
- Perc. III
- Perc. IV
- Pno.
- S.
- A.
- T.
- B.
- Vn. I
- Vn. II
- Vo.
- Vc.
- Cb.

The score includes lyrics for the vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass):

S. your face full of fear and suf-fer-ing Stand up and shout
A. your face full of fear and suf-fer-ing Stand up and shout
T. your face full of fear and suf-fer-ing Stand up and shout
B. your face full of fear and suf-fer-ing Stand up and shout

The score is written in a major key with a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

445

I
Fl.
I
Ob.
II
I
Bb Cl.
II
I
Bn.
II
F Hn.
I
II
C Tpt.
I
II
Tbn.
I
II
III
Timp.
I
Perc.
II
III
IV
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
I
Vn.
II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

NO!

445

445

8 Waves

I. Fl. I
Fl. II
I. Oboe
Oboe II
I. Bb Clarinet
Bb Clarinet II
I. Bb Bassoon
Bb Bassoon II
F Horn I
F Horn II
C Trumpet I
C Trumpet II
I. Trombone
Trombone II
III
Temp.
I. Perc.
Perc. II
Perc. III
Perc. IV
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
I. Vn.
Vn. II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

IMPASSIONED

8 Waves. IMPASSIONED

Susp.

gong.

IMPASSIONED

The wild breakers of free - dom

8 Waves. IMPASSIONED

The wild breakers of free - dom

Handwritten musical score for orchestra and voices. The score is written on multiple staves, including woodwinds (Flute I, Flute II, Oboe I, Oboe II, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Bassoon I, Bassoon II), brass (French Horn I, French Horn II, Trumpet I, Trumpet II, Trombone I, Trombone II, Trombone III, Tuba, Timpani, Percussion I, Percussion II, Percussion III, Percussion IV), piano (Piano), and strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass). The vocal parts are labeled S (Soprano), A (Alto), T (Tenor), and B (Bass). The lyrics for the vocal parts are: "Lash, lash, lash the mad-dened beast". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *8.0*). The tempo is marked "B.C." (Basso Continuo). The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Flute I
Flute II
Oboe I
Oboe II
Clarinet I
Clarinet II
Bassoon I
Bassoon II
French Horn I
French Horn II
Trumpet I
Trumpet II
Trombone I
Trombone II
Trombone III
Tuba
Timpani
Percussion I
Percussion II
Percussion III
Percussion IV
Piano
Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Violoncello
Contrabass

S.
A.
T.
B.

Lash, lash, lash the mad-dened beast
Lash, lash, lash the mad-dened beast
Lash, lash, lash the mad-dened beast
Lash, lash, lash the mad-dened beast

454

I Fl. I

I Ob. II

I Bb Cl. II

I Bsn. II

I F Hn. II

I C. Tpt. II

I Tbn. II

Temp.

I Perc. II

III

IV

Pno.

S.

A.

T.

B.

From yes-ter-day's slave springs a sal - dier, the Su - ez do - cher, the

From yes-ter-day's slave springs a sal - dier, the Su - ez do - cher, the

From yes-ter-day's slave springs a sal - dier, the Su - ez do - cher, the

From yes-ter-day's slave springs a sal - dier, the Su - ez do - cher, the

454

I Vn. II

Vo.

Vc.

Cb.

464

Handwritten musical score for orchestra and voices, page 89. The score includes staves for Flutes (Fl. I, II), Oboes (Ob. I, II), Bb Clarinets (Bb Cl. I, II), Bassoons (Bn. I, II), French Horns (F. Hn. I, II), Trumpets (C. Tpt. I, II), Trombones (Tbn. I, II, III), Timpani (Timp.), Percussion (Perc. I, II, III, IV), Piano (Pno.), and a four-part vocal choir (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal parts have lyrics in French. The score is marked with rehearsal numbers 452, 459, and 460.

Rehearsal 452: The music begins with a complex orchestral introduction. The vocal parts enter with the lyrics: "Ha - noi coo - lie".

Rehearsal 459: The music continues with the vocal parts singing: "All these poi-soned with fa-tal creeds".

Rehearsal 460: The music concludes with the vocal parts singing: "All these poi-soned with fa-tal creeds".

Fl. I
Fl. II
Ob. I
Ob. II
Bsn. I
Bsn. II
F. Hn. I
F. Hn. II
C. Tpt. I
C. Tpt. II
Tbn. I
Tbn. II
Tbn. III
Temp.
Perc. I
Perc. II
Perc. III
Perc. IV
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.
I.
Vn. I
Vn. II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

Fling their huge song in - to the bread - kers
Fling their huge song in - to the bread - kers
Fling their huge song in - to the bread - kers
Fling their huge song in - to the bread - kers

I
 Fl.
 I
 Oboe
 II
 I
 Bb Cl.
 II
 I
 Bb
 II
 F Hn.
 I
 II
 C Trp.
 I
 II
 I
 Trombone
 II
 III
 Temp.
 I
 Susp. symb.
 Perc.
 II
 III
 IV
 Pno.
 S.
 A.
 T.
 B.
 Div.
 I
 Vn.
 II
 Vc.
 Vc.
 Cb.

the wild breakers of free-dom lash-ing
 the wild breakers of free-dom lash-ing
 the wild breakers of free-dom lash-ing
 the wild breakers of free-dom lash-ing

466
 466
 466

rit.

I
Fl. I
I
Ob. II
I
Bb Cl. II
I
Bn. II

F Hn. I
II

C Tpt. I
II

Tbn. I
II
III

Temp.

I
Berc. II
III
IV

Pno.

rit.

S.
lash - ing the mad - dened beast.

A.
lash - ing the mad - dened beast.

T.
lash - ing the mad - dened, beast.

B.
lash - ing the mad - dened beast.

rit.

I
Vn. I
II

Vo.
Vc.
Cb.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra and vocal soloist. The score is written on multiple staves, including woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon), brass (Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, Percussion), strings (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass), and vocal soloist (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 66$ and the mood is "WITH PROFOUND SADNESS". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (pp, mf, ff), and articulation marks. A large bracket indicates a section of the score, and a vertical line marks a specific measure. The score is numbered 474.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra and vocal soloists. The score is written on multiple staves, with various instruments and voices labeled on the left.

Instruments and Voices:

- I. Fl.
- II. Fl.
- I. Ob.
- II. Ob.
- I. Cl.
- II. Cl.
- I. Bn.
- II. Bn.
- F. Hn.
- II. Hn.
- III. Hn.
- Temp.
- I. Perc.
- II. Perc.
- III. Perc.
- IV. Perc.
- Pno.
- S.
- A.
- T.
- B.
- I. Vn.
- II. Vn.
- Va.
- Vc.
- Cb.

Lyrics:

S.
I am the tree crea-king in the wind out-side in the night twis-ter and

A.
I am the tree crea-king in the wind out-side in the night twis-ter and

Performance Markings:

- pp* (pianissimo)
- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- stopping*
- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- pp* (pianissimo)

486

I
Fl.
I
Ob.
II
I
Bb Cl.
II
I
Bn.
II
F Hn.
I
II
C Tpt.
I
II
Tbn.
I
II
III
Timp.
I
Perc.
II
III
IV
Pno.
S.
A.
T.
B.

stub born
stub born
I am the sheet of the twisted tin shack grating in the
I am the sheet of the twisted tin shack grating in the

487

488

489

490

I
Vn.
II
Vo.
Vo.
Cb.

Handwritten musical score for "The Wind in the Willows" by Ralph Vaughan Williams. The score is for a full orchestra and a vocal quartet. The orchestration includes Flute I and II, Oboe I and II, Clarinet I and II, Bassoon I and II, Horn I and II, Trumpet I and II, Trombone I and II, Tuba, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Percussion, and Piano. The vocal parts are Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are: "wind in a shrill, sad protest. I am the voice." The score is marked with various dynamics such as "pp", "mf", "ppp", and "f". The score is handwritten and includes a large diagonal line across the middle section.

508

I
Fl. I

I
Ob. II

I
Bb Cl. II

I
Bn. II

508

F. Hn. I
II

C. Tpt. I
II

I
Tbn. II

III

Temp.

I
Perc. II

III

IV

Pno.

508

S.
cry ing in the night that cries end-less-ly

A.
cry ing in the night that cries end-less-ly

T.
cry ing in the night that cries end-less-ly

B.
cry ing in the night that cries end-less-ly

508

I
Vn. II

II

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

518 10. Nightfall
J. 72 CALMLY

First system of musical notation, measures 1-10. Instruments include Flute I, Flute II, Oboe I, Oboe II, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Bassoon I, and Bassoon II.

518 CALMLY.

Second system of musical notation, measures 11-20. Instruments include Flute I, Flute II, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Trombone I, Trombone II, Trombone III, Trombone IV, Trumpet, Percussion (snare, tom-tom), and Piano.

518 CALMLY.

Vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) with lyrics: "and will not be con-soled." The lyrics are repeated for each voice part.

518 10. Nightfall
J. 72 CALMLY

Third system of musical notation, measures 21-30. Instruments include Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass. The Viola part includes the instruction "Div." (Divisi).

I Fl. I
I Ob.
I Bb Cl.
I Bn.
II Fl. II
II Ob.
II Bb Cl.
II Bn.
F Hn. I
C Tpt. I
I Tbn.
II Tbn.
III Tbn.
Timp.
Perc. I
II Perc.
III Perc.
IV Perc.
Pno.
S. My vil-la-ges dread the shad-ow but the shad-ow warns them be
A. My vil-la-ges dread the shad-ow but the shad-ow warns them be
T. My vil-la-ges dread the shad-ow but the
B. My vil-la-ges dread the shad-ow but the
I Vn.
II Vn.
Va. Sim.
Vc. Sim.
Cb. Vc.

593

I
Fl. I
I
Ob. II
I
Bb Cl. II
I
Bn II

593 stopped

F Hr. I
C Tpt. II
I
Tbn. II
III
Temp.
I
Perc. II SD
III IT
IV

Pno.

593

S.
fore it co- vers them with night. a mo- ther fans up the dy- ing fire
A.
fore it co- vers them with night. a mo- ther fans up the dy- ing fire
T.
sha- dow warns them be- fore the night. a
B.
sha- dow warns them be- fore the night. a

593

I
Vn. II
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

un:st

544

Fl. I

Ob. I

Ob. II

Bb Cl. I

Bb Cl. II

Bn. I

Bn. II

This block contains the musical notation for the woodwind and brass sections. The Flute I part has a melodic line with some rests. The Oboe I and II parts have similar melodic lines. The Bb Clarinet I and II parts have a more rhythmic, eighth-note pattern. The Bassoon I and II parts have a similar eighth-note pattern. The key signature has one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4.

544

F. Hn. I

F. Hn. II

C Tpt. I

C Tpt. II

Tbn. I

Tbn. II

Tbn. III

This block contains the musical notation for the horn and trumpet sections. The French Horn I and II parts have a melodic line. The Cornet I and II parts have a similar melodic line. The Trumpet I, II, and III parts have a more rhythmic, eighth-note pattern. The key signature has one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4.

Temp.

Perc. I

Perc. II

Perc. III

Perc. IV

This block contains the musical notation for the percussion section. The Tom-tom (Temp.) part has a simple rhythmic pattern. The Snare Drum (Perc. I) part has a more complex rhythmic pattern. The Cymbal (Perc. II) part has a simple rhythmic pattern. The Triangle (Perc. III) part has a simple rhythmic pattern. The Gong (Perc. IV) part has a simple rhythmic pattern. The key signature has one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4.

Pno.

This block contains the musical notation for the piano part. The piano part has a simple rhythmic pattern. The key signature has one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4.

544

S.

A.

T.

B.

o father bless the ev' - ning as it he-si-tates the

boy leads home the goats the

boy leads home the goats the

This block contains the vocal score for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The lyrics are: "o father bless the ev' - ning as it he-si-tates the", "boy leads home the goats the", "boy leads home the goats the". The key signature has one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4.

544

Vn. I

Vn. II

Va.

Vc.

Cb.

This block contains the musical notation for the string section. The Violin I and II parts have a melodic line. The Viola part has a similar melodic line. The Violoncello (Vc.) part has a similar melodic line. The Contrabass (Cb.) part has a simple rhythmic pattern. The key signature has one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4.

544

I
Fl.
I
O.
II
T.
Bb Cl.
II
I
Bn.
II

544

F Hn.
I
II
C. Tpt.
I
II
Tbn.
I
II
III
Timp.

I
Perc.
II
III
IV

Pno.

544

S.
A.
T.
B.

sha - dow nib - bles one edge of the vil - lage so gen - tly that fear shades a -

544

I
Vn.
II
Vo.
Vc.
Cb.

Div. $\odot$

Sim.

55A Very Slow

rit. - - - - - Very Slow

55A

marimba

55A Very Slow

way. vil la ges of
way. vil lo ges of
way.

55A Very Slow

pp

Handwritten musical score for page 103, measures 55A-55B. The score includes staves for various instruments and voices. The tempo is marked 'Very Slow' and 'rit.' (ritardando). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes dynamics like p, mp, mf, and pp. The lyrics are 'way. vil la ges of' and 'way. vil lo ges of'.

